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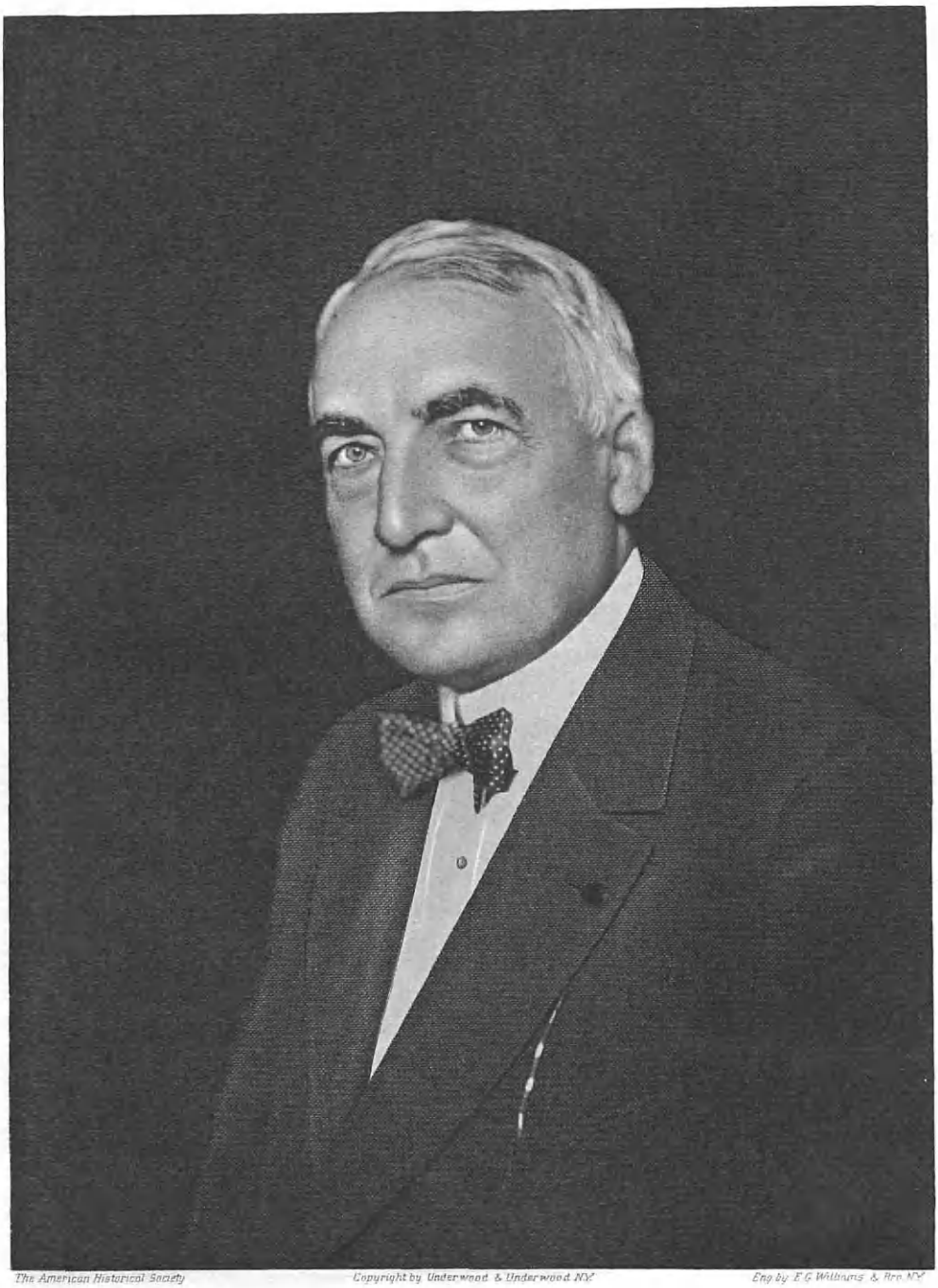

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

HARDING, Warren G.,

President of the United States.

Warren G. Harding, man of many activities and strong character, a successful journalist, a statesman of rank, having seen service in the Legislature of his State, and as United States Senator, and whose fortune it was to be elected to the presidency of the United States, was born November 25, 1865, near Blooming Grove, Morrow county, Ohio, son of Dr. George T. and Phoebe (Dickerson) Harding. In the paternal line he is descended from a colonial family coming originally from Scotland, settling first in Connecticut, whence they removed to Pennsylvania, where some of its members were slain in the Wyoming Massacre by the Indians; others fought in the Revolutionary War. The mother of Warren G. Harding came from the Van Kirks, an ancient and well known Holland family.

Young Harding was born on his grandfather's farm, where his parents were then residing. He was the eldest of eight children, some of whom attained more than ordinary distinction—one as a physician, one as a school instructor, and one as a missionary in a foreign field. His youthful life was one of honest and health-giving toil—felling trees, splitting rails, and ordinary farm work with plough in spring and driving or following the reaper in harvest time. His education began in the village school, and at the age of fourteen he entered Ohio Central College at Iberia. Dependent entirely upon himself, on several occasions he was obliged to suspend his studies and go out to earn the means to pay his way. At one time he painted barns, at another he drove a team, helping to grade a railroad roadbed. Finally, however, he graduated, ranking high in scholarship. During his college days he served as editor of the college journal, in which work he showed real ability and displayed a liking for journalism that contributed to his future in no small degree. Following this bent, he worked at odd times in the village printing office, and became an expert compositor; this was before the days of the linotype, and to this day he carries as a "luck piece" the printer's rule he used while "sticking type." For a short time he taught a country school, and he played an instrument in the village band.

When he was nineteen years old, his parents removed to Marion, Ohio, which was destined to be his own place of residence to the present time. Here was published "The Star," a small newspaper in a town of four thousand people. It was in an almost moribund condition, but young Harding yearned to possess it, and he made the purchase, aided by his father's credit. To give it a firm establishment was a real task, but he accomplished it, at the cost of much labor, performing at one time or other every detail of printing office work from that of "devil" to that of business manager and editor. At this time (1921), Mr. Harding still its principal owner, with his permanent employees as stockholders, "The Star" is at the height of newspaper prosperity, and is not purchasable at any price. During all the years of his connection with it, and in which the population of the city was octupled, he made it a prime factor in inviting and encouraging local development along all lines of industrialism, aiding all such financially to the extent of his ability,

and he was at one time or other a director in most of such establishments. In its more extended field, "The Star" held to lofty ideals; conservative, it yet has been fearless in its support of any vital question, and its influence may be somewhat measured from the fact that it has the reputation of enjoying the largest circulation of any newspaper in a city of thirty thousand in the Middle West. The power which it wields in so large a field is discernable by noting how the conscience of its manager is revealed in his instructions to his reportorial and corresponding force:

Remember there are two sides to every question. Get them both.—Be truthful. Get the facts—Mistakes are inevitable, but strive for accuracy. I would rather have one story exactly right than a hundred half wrong.—Be decent, be fair, be generous.—Boost—don't knock.—There's good in everybody. Bring out the good in everybody, and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody.—In reporting a political gathering, give the facts, tell the story as it is, not as you would like to have it. Treat all parties alike.—If there's any politics to be played, we will play it in our Editorial Columns.—Treat all religious matter reverently.—If it can possibly be avoided, never bring ignominy to an innocent man or child in telling of the misdeeds of a relative.—Don't wait to be asked, but do it without the asking, and, above all, be clean and never let a dirty word or suggestive story get into type.—I want this paper so conducted that it can go into any home without destroying the innocence of any child.

Mr. Harding's employees have never embarrassed him with a strike, and the reason for this immunity may be discerned in his policy as an employer, which is embodied in one of his addresses on the subject of the relations between capital and labor:

In my private pursuits, as a newspaper publisher, I am an employer of Organized Labor, having never known a controversy, and I believe most cordially in rational unionism. Organization and collective bargaining, under wise leadership, have done more to advance the cause of Labor than all other agencies combined, and any one who thinks to destroy sane unionism, by legislation or otherwise, is blind to conditions firmly established and is insensible to a public sentiment which is deliberate and abiding. But the advancement of unionism is one thing and the domination of organized labor is quite another. I subscribe to the first and oppose the latter. I do not believe in any class domination, and the long fight to remove the domination of capital, now fairly won, is lost if labor domination is substituted in its stead.

Mr. Harding's public life began with his election to the Legislature of his State, and his service in that body was so well regarded that he was returned for a second term, serving temporarily as lieutenant-governor, and declining a renomination. During this period he was equipping himself most efficiently for the higher position to which he was called in 1914, that of United States Senator. This was two years after the unfortunate schism in the Republican party in 1912 which resulted in Democratic success in the State of Ohio. That in his case there was a thorough cementing of the opposing factions, is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Harding became Senator by a plurality of more than one hundred thousand, he running seventy-three thousand ahead of the next highest candidate on his party ticket. In his new and more distinguished condition he found his previous service in the Legislature to have served a good purpose. His liberal fund of general information and his wide experience with men and affairs, gave him a comprehensive grasp of the problems with which the national legislative body has to deal, and on his first appearance in his senatorial place it became apparent to his compeers that he was no novice, but one well qualified to render valuable service, and his utterances on the floor invariably commanded respectful attention. Among other assignments, his principal one was to the Committee on Foreign Relations—one of supreme importance when war broke out on

foreign soil, with its beginnings of complications with regard to the United States. From the first dawning of questions of momentous national importance, Senator Harding never failed to speak and act up to the full courage of his convictions, no matter how serious the opposition. He was among the earliest to advocate preparedness for war, while others were demanding any sacrifice whatever to preserve peace. He sponsored the bill for preparedness which had the energetic approval of Colonel Roosevelt, with whom he was so intimately associated during the pendency of war measures that it came to be widely rumored throughout the country, as evidenced by the public press of that day, that Colonel Roosevelt regarded him as the logical Republican candidate for the presidency in 1920. This close relationship between these two sturdy Americans gave each a deep confidence in the sincerity and singleness of purpose of the other in arousing an unsuspicious people to a realizing sense of impending danger in those crucial hours; and this intimacy and mutual confidence continued until the lamented death of the most flaming and strenuous American of his day. The later utterances of Senator Harding with reference to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, and questions of importance in relation thereto, proved him to be a man of poise, not to be swayed by clamor or passionate appeal, but capable of exercising deliberate and wise judgment even amidst the turmoil of the most bitter opposition.

Soon after entering the Senate of the United States, Mr. Harding was selected as the chairman of the Republican National Committee, and the absence of factional strife in reaching that result gave gratifying evidence of his high standing in the party throughout the nation. In his masterly presentation of the name of President Taft for renomination in 1912 in Chicago, to the most turbulent convention in the annals of Republicanism, overcoming massed opposition and irritating interruption with good humor and the persuasive power of his eloquence, and, in his keynote address at the last national convention, he acquired a nationwide reputation as an orator and as a safe and sane thinker. In presiding over the deliberations of his committee, he proved himself a man of poise, and a masterly parliamentarian.

During the last score of years, Senator Harding made three visits abroad, visiting most of the European countries, his principal purpose being to study at close range the economic problems with which they had to deal—the tariff, the standard of wages paid workmen in the various countries, and the varied conditions of their mode of life. After his election to the Senate, and before taking his seat, he visited the Hawaiian Islands in quest of information upon the production and distribution of sugar. He has spoken many times and in almost every State of the Union, addressing now a woolgrowers' association, now a farmers' institute, now a convention of steel and iron masters, and now an association of miners, or of railroad employees, or workmen from some other branch of industry, thus familiarizing himself with the needs of all classes and of every section, and with the thoughts and hopes and inspirations of all sorts and conditions of men. Having himself climbed the ladder from the lowest rung, he habitually gave an attentive ear and careful thought to the claims and problems of men in every station of life.

Regarding the last campaign, that of 1920, it is to be said that the progress of the Republican National Convention, from beginning to end, epitomized the political growth of Senator Harding. Entering upon the contest with no advantage of organization, even with a slight defection in certain quarters in his home State (not to be

regarded seriously save as a handicap in a convention), his assets in the nominating body were hosts of friends, with no enemies. The elements which entered into his choice were thus epitomized in the "Review of Reviews" by Hon. Simeon D. Foss, Member of Congress for four consecutive terms from the district adjourning that in which Marion, Ohio, is located:

His nomination was the climax of a conjunction of forces both political and personal. His strong position for law and order; his defense of national honor; his struggle as a member of the Federal Relations Committee to safeguard American sovereignty and independence; his sound philosophy of economics and finance; his sturdy insistence upon the integrity of American initiative in business enterprise for the investment of capital in the employment of labor at a scale of wages to maintain the American standard of living; his determination to maintain equal opportunity under the law upon the basis of "the square deal," with due regard for the rights of all; his consistent advocacy of the extension of American trade through the establishment of a merchant marine under the American flag to carry our foreign commerce; his varied experience which has given him the sympathetic touch with all classes of our population; his fearless demand that the public interest must first be subserved, together with the sturdy yet mild-mannered personality which universally commands favor—all combined, make him the logical nominee of his party at this hour of commanding need.

As the nominee of his party for the presidency, Mr. Harding made many addresses during the campaign, principally at his home, and from its portico extending his greetings to hosts of visiting bodies, and giving brief but sturdy expression to his political sentiments. His election in November was by the most tremendous popular vote ever accorded a presidential candidate in the history of the country, with a corresponding preponderance in the electoral college. He is the first professional newspaper man to occupy the presidency of the nation. He has been frequently compared with President McKinley in certain personal qualities — approachability, his capacity for meeting with serenity men holding to views different from his own, and a disposition to conciliate rather than to antagonize.

Following the election in which he achieved so wonderful a victory, Mr. Harding invited and received at his home very many representative men of all political views and business interests, in order to acquaint himself as thoroughly as possible with all shades of opinion. His inauguration as President was marked with the utmost simplicity, but without the least sacrifice of dignity. A great parade and imposing public demonstration had been prepared for by Congress and the people of the National Capital, but against this Mr. Harding protested, principally because of the great expense it would impose upon the national treasury and upon the many visitors from all parts of the country. His decision was applauded all but universally, for sake of its example as tending to economy at a time when all interests and all people are burdened with taxation to an extent never before deemed possible.

Mr. Harding married, in 1891, Florence Kling, daughter of the late Amos Kling, a leading business man of Marion, Ohio. She inherited the business acumen of her father, and has proven a tower of strength to her husband in all his business relations and political aspirations. The family are members of Trinity Baptist Church, in their home city, Marion, Ohio.

WILSON, Gen. James Harrison,

Soldier, Engineer, Author.

The paternal ancestors of James Harrison Wilson, soldier, historian and author, were from Northumberland—North of England Scotch, and more remotely of Danish origin. Coming to America they

settled in Virginia, where they intermarried with the leading families of the Old Dominion and took an active part in all that concerned its growth and welfare.

His great-grandfather, Isaac Wilson, was for three years a sergeant in Captain Augustine Tabb's company of the Second Virginia State Line, commanded by Colonel William Brent. He married Margaret Gordon, daughter of John and Barbara (Cullom) Gordon. Like many Virginians, Isaac Wilson with his brothers, sons and nephews, who were ruined by the War of Independence, wisely concluded that it would be easier to rebuild their homes and mend their fortunes in a new country than in the old, and consequently, as soon as they could manage it after the Revolution, emigrated to Kentucky. General James Harrison Wilson is a grandson of Alexander Wilson, son of Isaac Wilson, the Revolutionary patriot.

Isaac Wilson was a school teacher, and founded at Lexington the first grammar school west of the Alleghenies, advertising that he would teach Latin and Greek and take his pay in the produce of the country. The school, while it did not greatly prosper, yet led by the Scotch obstinacy of its master, persisted against difficulties and later became the germ of the Transylvania University and finally of the present University of Kentucky.

Alexander Wilson, after settling with his family in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, near the city of Lexington, went on with his brother Thornton to the Ohio river, where he secured a tract of farm land near Raleigh, opposite and a few miles below the mouth of the Wabash. His wife, Elinor (Harrison) Wilson, was a relative of General Harrison, then governor of the territory, and when the Government laid out Shawneetown on the Ohio river as the landing and entrepot of the Salt Works, Alexander Wilson was granted a ferry-right both ways across the Ohio, which after his death was confirmed to his heirs by the unanimous vote of the Illinois Legislature. This right came in due course of inheritance and purchase to his grandson, General James Harrison Wilson, and his brother, and is still operated under a lease from them at this writing, more than a century later. Alexander Wilson was born about 1766, and before finally locating in the west appears to have served three or four terms as a Member of Congress from his native district, the Valley country of Virginia, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and while so far as the records show he was not conspicuous, he nevertheless acquired a thorough familiarity with parliamentary forms and proceedings which stood him well in hand and marked his highly useful closing days as one of the founders of the Territory of Illinois. He was elected a member of the first American Legislature ever convened in Illinois, and was chairman of several of its important committees. He died at Kaskaskia late in 1813, his body being taken back to Shawneetown, and thence to its last resting place on the paternal farm in Kentucky.

Harrison Wilson, son of Alexander and Elinor (Harrison) Wilson, was born in 1789, in Culpeper county, Virginia, and prior to going with his parents to Kentucky, although young, could recall a visit with his father upon General Washington. He shared all the frontier trials and hardships, and although given few opportunities for an education became a man of more than average attainments. At the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain he was commissioned ensign in Captain Thomas E. Craig's company of Frontier Riflemen, and as a reward for his part in an expedition undertaken from Shawneetown by two armed keel boats up the Illinois river to near the present city of Peoria, was made a captain, April 17, 1813, although then but

twenty-two years of age. Later he was raised to the rank of colonel. He was a farmer and stock raiser, and traded "down the river" with New Orleans, but he also gave much time to the public service as justice of the peace and the regularly elected county treasurer and sheriff in turn. With the outbreak of the Black Hawk War he again went into the army as captain of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, First Regiment, First Brigade. His company was mustered in May 15, and discharged August 12, 1832. He volunteered to furnish a regiment for the Mexican War, but the offer was not accepted, Illinois having already furnished her quota. He took a prominent part in subduing the turbulent element which infested Southeastern Illinois after the Mexican War, and after a lingering illness, died February 9, 1852, aged sixty-three years. He was always an Independent in politics, and never forgot that he was a Virginian.

Harrison Wilson married (first) a daughter of Andrew Waggoner, a Virginian, who settled in Union county, Kentucky. She died early, leaving a son, John Andrew, who moved to Hamilton county, where he became sheriff, member of the Legislature and a leading merchant. Harrison Wilson married (second) at Shawneetown, Katherine Schneyder, daughter of Augustus Schneyder, a soldier of the Napoleonic wars, and mayor of Gambsheim in Rhenish Alsace, near Strasburg. He came to the United States in 1818, with his wife, Louisa (Studer) Schneyder, and several children, landing at Philadelphia, going thence by wagon to Pittsburgh, down the Ohio, later moving to Galena, Illinois, there settling on a farm. Harrison and Katherine (Schneyder) Wilson were the parents of three daughters, one of whom and three sons grew to mature years: Lucy (Wilson) Rearden, James Harrison, Henry S., Bluford. Both of General Wilson's brothers enlisted, became officers, and rendered creditable service throughout the Civil War.

Such were the antecedents of James Harrison Wilson, brevet major-general, United States Army; late major-general United States Volunteers, engineer and inspector-general on General Grant's staff; a man whose life from his entrance to West Point in June, 1855, until placed upon the retired list as brigadier-general, United States Army, in March, 1901, was a continuous record of honorable service against the enemies of his country at home, in Porto Rico, and Cuba, during the Spanish War, and in China as commander of the successful joint expedition of the American and British forces against the Boxers, at the Eight Temples. His career covered not only a great variety of military service in three widely separated countries or theatres of operation at most interesting and important epochs. He was brought into intimate contact with Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and other leading officers at army headquarters both at home and abroad, and had unusual opportunities for observing character and learning inside detail. Read his estimate of the American officer:

> It gives me pleasure to add that I have never known one who was corrupt or wilfully negligent of his orders or opportunities, or who intentionally was cruel or oppressive to those under his command or within his jurisdiction.

General James Harrison Wilson, son of Harrison and Katherine (Schneyder) Wilson, was born at the home farm, two and a half miles from Shawneetown, Illinois, September 2, 1837, and until fifteen years of age attended the town schools. A few months were spent as clerk in a general store, and a year with his uncle, Orval Pool, the principal produce merchant of the region, the money thus earned being used to finance a course at McKendree College, St. Clair county, Illinois, which he attended

during the winter of 1854-55. Through the efforts of influential friends he secured an appointment to West Point, and there reported for duty, June 5, 1855. His military services follow in chronological order:

June, 1855, to June, 1860, cadet, United States Military Academy at West Point, five year course, graduating sixth in a class of forty-one. July, 1860, to July, 1861, brevet second lieutenant, United States Topographical Engineers, Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. September to October, 1861, recruiting, engineer service, Boston, Massachusetts. October, 1861, to July, 1862, chief topographical engineer on the staff of General T. W. Sherman in the Port Royal Expedition, siege and capture of Fort Pulaski. September to October, 1862, volunteer aide-de-camp and assistant engineer on the staff of General McClellan in the Antietam campaign. November, 1862, to January, 1863, first lieutenant, Topographical Engineers, captain of engineers, chief topographical engineer, and assistant chief engineer in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, on the staff of General Grant. January, 1863, to October, 1863, lieutenant-colonel, United States Volunteers, inspector general, Department and Army of the Tennessee in the Vicksburg campaign, on the staff of General Grant. November, 1863, to February, 1864, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, assistant inspector general, Military Division of the Mississippi in the Chattanooga campaign, on the staff of General Grant. February to May, 1864, chief of the Cavalry Bureau, War Department. May to August, 1864, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, in command of the Third Cavalry Division, Sheridan's Corps, Virginia campaigns. August to September, 1864, commanding Third Cavalry Division, Sheridan's Virginia campaigns. October, 1864, to July, 1865, brigadier-general and brevet major-general, United States Volunteers, organized and commanded the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, consisting of seven divisions, taking part against Hood in Middle Tennessee, and conducting the last campaign of the war through Alabama and Georgia; capture of Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, West Point, and Macon; pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis. End of the war. April to July, 1866, captain of engineers on defenses of Delaware river and bay. July, 1866, to December, 1870, lieutenant-colonel, Thirty-fifth Infantry, on engineer duty in charge of improvement of the Mississippi river, and other western water ways. Built canal at the Lower Rapids of the Mississippi, and cut a channel through the Upper Rapids at Rock Island. December 31, 1870, honorably discharged on the reduction of the army, at his own request; General Wilson's resignation read: "To be in effect from the date hereof 'till the beginning of the next war to which the United States might be a party."

In selecting and sending General Wilson to reorganize and command Sherman's cavalry, consisting as it did of many widely scattered regimental units, enrolling more than fifty thousand men, General Grant wrote Sherman: "He will add fifty per cent. to the efficiency of your cavalry."

After General Wilson had abundantly made good this fine promise of General Grant by the initial defeat of Forrest at Nashville, followed by the final complete overthrow of Forrest at Selma, Sherman and Thomas in the Spring of 1865, in recognition of this brilliant and most successful campaign, ending as it did in the capture of Jefferson Davis and thus ending the war, requested that General Wilson should be made full major-general of volunteers, which was done. It thus appears that General Wilson at the time he was made brigadier-general had just passed his twenty-fifth birthday, and when first made major-

general was under twenty-eight years of age. Thus it is also notable that in his day he was one of the youngest brigadiers, as he is now, in his eighty-fourth year, the oldest major-general of the Civil War period, and its only surviving corps commander on either side.

Early in 1871 General Wilson moved to New York, there making the acquaintance of the leading railroad capitalists. During the next two years he visited Europe with Jacob H. Schiff, for the purpose of selling bonds. He built over five hundred miles of railroad in Illinois and Indiana, becoming one of the famous railroad builders of that day. He continued in railroad life until 1883, living in New York, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis. He was connected with many notable constructive projects, one of these, the New York Elevated Railroad, of which he was chief engineer, vice-president, and general manager. He was also for five years vice-president and president of the New York & New England Railroad, from which he resigned on account of change in ownership in 1883, taking up his residence in Wilmington, Delaware. From his locating in Wilmington in 1883 until the Spanish War in 1898, General Wilson devoted himself to business interests and receiverships, to letters, to public affairs, and to travel, visiting Europe, Mexico, Canada, Japan, Formosa, and China, many of his interesting experiences being described in newspapers, magazines or books which have been published. With the outbreak of the war with Spain the special clause of his resignation became operative, and from that point his military service record continues:

May, 1898, to April, 1899, major-general, United States Volunteers, in the War with Spain. Assigned to command the Sixth Army Corps, never organized; volunteered and commanded the First Division, First Army Corps, in the Expedition to Porto Rico, first governor of the District of Ponce, after defeating the Spanish at Coamo. October, 1898, to January, 1899, commanded First Army Corps in Kentucky and Georgia, also the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara in the first occupation of Cuba. April, 1899, to July, 1900, at personal request of Secretary of War, after the reduction of the army and the re-establishment of peace with Spain, accepted the reduced rank of brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and remained in command of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. July to November, 1900, volunteered for service against the Boxer Rebellion in China. Reported to Major-General Chaffee in Peking as second-in-command of the American forces. As such had immediate command of the American contingent, with charge of the American quarter and the southern entrance to the Forbidden City. October, 1900, commanded the successful joint expedition of the American and British forces against the Boxers at the Eight Temples. Held review of American troops at Peking in presence of leading officers of the Treaty powers. December, 1900, returned to the United States, declining further command or routine service. March, 1901, placed on retired list as brigadier-general, United States Army, (with Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler) in accordance with special Act of Congress at the request of the President, March 2, 1901. The year 1902, represented the United States Army, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel John Biddle, of the Engineers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D. Borup, of the Ordnance, at the coronation of King Edward VII. Brigadier-General, United States Army; Brevet Major-General, United States Army, and now Major-General, United States Army (retired).

During his career General Wilson has received the following honorary commis-

sions: Brevet major, United States Army, April 11, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Fort Pulaski. Brevet lieutenant-colonel, November 24, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Brevet colonel, May 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness. Brevet major-general, United States Volunteers, October 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion. Brevet brigadier-general, United States Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee. Brevet major-general, United States Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Selma, Alabama.

Since his return from the coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII, in 1902, General Wilson has made no public appearance, but has lived in the quiet of his Wilmington home, where he has continued his literary labors. He enjoys unimpaired health, and takes an unabated interest in everything that concerns the public welfare and the prosperity and greatness of our common country. Military writers generally regard his reorganization of Sherman's cavalry, its services in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, the defeat of Forrest at Franklin, and its collection into a single corps in front of Hood's invading army, as notable achievements. His work at that period has been cited as the best instance of the organization and use of cavalry and the proper co-operation between cavalry and infantry in the War for the Union. He played his part well in both war and peace, and under all circumstances has given of his best. In civil life his railroad building was a most valuable contribution to national prosperity, and he is a director in many corporations. Since 1907 he has been a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. His clubs are the Wilmington Country, the Philadelphia, the Union, University, New York, Military Order Loyal Legion, Washington Commandery.

General Wilson married at Wilmington, Delaware, January 3, 1866, Ella Andrews, daughter of General John W. Andrews.

General Wilson has been a voluminous writer, and a great deal has been preserved in permanent form. He is the author of several books which have brought forth the highest commendation from those best qualified to judge their merits, and they have been recognized as authentic history. Among his books are the following: "A History of the Life and Services of General Ulysses S. Grant," 1868, written and published in collaboration with Charles A. Dana. "China—A Study of its Civilization and Possibilities, with an Account of the Boxer War," D. Appleton & Company, 1901; four editions, and translated into Japanese. "Life of Charles A. Dana," Harper Brothers, 1907. "Life of General John A. Rawlins," Neale Publishing Company, 1916. "Life and Services of Brevet Brigadier-General Andrew Jonathan Alexander, United States Army;" also of "Major-General William F. (Baldy) Smith;" "Under the Old Flag; Recollections of Military Operations in the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the Boxer Rebellion," two volumes, D. Appleton, 1912. Among his published addresses may be named one delivered at the twenty-seventh annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, held at Columbus, Ohio, September 23, 1897. Another—"Our Relations with Cuba"—delivered before the Commercial Club of Chicago in 1902. Another—"Our Trade Relations with the Tropics," delivered in Boston in 1901. Several of his notable historical papers are preserved in the Historical Society of Wilmington, Delaware, notably: "Captain Charles Corbit's Charge at Westminster with a Squadron of the First Delaware Cavalry; An Episode of the Battle of Gettysburg."

These are but a few of the many of his experiences, reminiscences and observations which he has published. His life has been a busy, useful one, and its evening is being happily spent. The great World War has found in him a close student, and he has followed its course with that intense feeling which has characterized every patriotic American. It is the fourth war in which his country has been concerned during his lifetime, and, although years prohibited his participation, his heart was with the boys in khaki, and he rejoiced that the spirit of bravery, devotion, and self-sacrifice was still potent, and that the West Point officer and the American soldier proved again that they had no superiors.

COX, James M.,

Journalist, Statesman.

The presidential election of 1920 brought about conditions without parallel in the history of the nation. Both the leading candidates, of whom Mr. Cox was one, were natives of the same State, and their lives in large degree ran in parallel channels. Both were journalists, and were equally successful in their field, both financially and in the morals and ethics which distinguished their professional work. Both rendered public services of substantial worth, and bringing honor to themselves.

James Middleton Cox, Member of Congress and three times Governor of his State, was born March 31, 1870, in Jacksonburg, Ohio, son of Gilbert and Eliza A. Cox. His father was a man of stern character, but to whom he was deeply attached; the tie between the lad and his mother was exceptional, and he has said that the greatest pleasure he ever obtained from being governor was to have her witness his inauguration into that office. The lad's youth was passed after the fashion of a farmer's son of that day. From an early age he bore a busy part in farm work, and attended the primitive country school. He received his religious training in the neighborhood church of the United Brethren, of which he became a member at the age of fifteen, (his father then the superintendent of the Sunday school, and in which he himself became a teacher), and to which he adhered until the family removed to Middletown, where was no church of his denomination, and he became connected with the Methodists, though he never transferred his membership from his first church home. His activity of mind in his youthful days is discernible in his habits. Many evenings he sat in a village store listening to his elders discuss the political questions of the day; he was an industrious newspaper reader, and a noticeable patron of the church library, and took a leading part in amateur dramatic entertainments. For about a year he attended an academy, and this was the extent of his scholastic training. He had at intervals acted as church janitor, as a newsboy, and as "printer's devil." He now became the teacher in the familiar old schoolhouse, passing thence to serve similarly in two others, and was for three terms in such employment. In that day, a teacher was expected to rule with the rod. Disagreeing with this custom, in its stead he appealed to the hearts and reason of his scholars, and only recently, in reviewing his life, he has said that he owes much to his experience as a teacher, and to that he ascribes much of his success in leading men, rather than driving them.

At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Cox purchased the Middletown "News-Signal," upon which he had worked at odd times, and here he performed all the work of an old-time printer—as compositor, make-up man and pressman. His mental equipment was ample, despite his lack of school advantages; he had acquired familiarity with the

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James Miller

classics, and was well versed in history and biography. His editorial columns were marked by plain, understandable and unstilted language. On one occasion a railroad wreck occurred in his vicinity, involving the loss of several lives. The account of this Mr. Cox sent to the Cincinnati "Enquirer," and it was so favorably received that he was offered a situation on that paper. This he accepted, and continued in its employ for two years, when he resigned. During this period he had cherished a desire for a greater field, and this he found in the capacity of private secretary to Congressman Sorg, whom he served efficiently during two sessions, at the same time performing much work as a newspaper correspondent. He now, at the suggestion and with the assistance of Mr. Sorg, purchased a controlling interest in the Dayton "News," which was then operating at a loss, and this he placed upon a paying basis. Later he bought the Springfield "Press-Republic," changing its name to "The News." Both these properties he placed on firm paying foundations; each is housed in a beautiful stone building; they enjoy remarkable circulations; and stand as monuments to the foresight, enterprise and industry of their owner.

The public career of Mr. Cox began in 1908, when he was elected to Congress, and he was returned for a second term by an increased plurality. During his first term he served on the District of Columbia Committee, and in the second term on the Appropriations Committee. He attracted attention by his opposition to the famous Payne-Aldrich bill, and for his efforts for the establishment of a national Children's Bureau. He was one of the first to urge upon Congress appropriations for aeroplane construction, and the investigation of the National Soldiers' Homes.

In 1912 Mr. Cox was elected governor. He had some advantage in the breach in the ranks of the Republican party, yet its success lay in largest degree in his stout advocacy of certain reform measures, and a considerable personal popularity as the result of his congressional service. His purposes involved a series of amendments to the State constitution, and considerable constructive legislation, some fifty distinct measures, covering a wide range of subjects—reorganization of the school and taxation systems, a workmen's compensation law, provisions for a budget system, etc., etc. It was a task requiring constant vigilance and astute diplomacy, but he redeemed the promises of his campaign. This was at great cost, however, for his many innovations had awakened bitter opposition among influential interests, particularly those engaged in the liquor traffic, and he was defeated at the polls in his candidacy for re-election. In 1916 he was again the Democratic candidate for the same office, and was elected, but by a reduced plurality of less than 7,000, while Wilson carried the State by almost 90,000. In this contest, Mr. Cox confronted the same difficulties as in the year which brought him defeat. In 1918 he was elected for a third gubernatorial term, making a wonderful record for a Democrat in a State normally largely Republican. In all these six years of his administration, amid all the disturbances growing out of labor questions, and which were attended by scenes of violence in various States, he did not once call out the militia to police a strike.

Governor Cox's gubernatorial record, particularly in his last term, made him a figure of national importance, and eventually brought him the nomination for the presidency as the Democratic candidate. He had taken strong ground for the enforcement of whatever law was on the statute books, regardless of his views as to the expediency of such a law, and it was his enforcement of that establishing prohibi-

tion in the State that worked his defeat in his second candidacy. To the woman suffrage question he was most favorable, and his encouragement to the leaders in that cause extended beyond the confines of his own State, while in his own he labored for the passage and signed every bill presented to him which was helpful to the cause. He had a first hand in the great mass of State legislation covering business service, the protection of workmen along the many lines wherein oppression may be wrought by unrighteous employers, social service for the safeguarding of health and the care of children and the afflicted; improvement in the educational system; fostering agricultural and kindred interests; and road improvement; with many others not to be enumerated—in all making a chapter of improvement probably not to be equalled in a like period of time in the history of the country.

As governor during the World War, Mr. Cox endeared himself particularly to the host of young men of his State who offered themselves for the great struggle. He was extremely conservative during the days which preceded the outbreak, but when the real crisis came, he gave himself over devotedly to the great cause in which his country was enlisted. He furthered every governmental movement looking to the enrollment of troops; and was particularly industrious in caring for the soldiers of his own State, formulating and favoring all the legislation in their behalf, and making numerous visits throughout the State and to Washington City in their interest.

Governor Cox was first suggested as a presidential possibility at a conference of Governors and Mayors, called by the President, and who assembled at the White House, March 3-5, 1919, to consider conditions throughout the country with relation to commerce, industralism and municipal and general governmental relations. In the nominating convention, after "favorite sons" had been complimented, the contest settled down between William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney-General Palmer, and Governor Cox. The battle was royal to the forty-third ballot; the forty-fourth was never taken, the chorus of affirmation for Governor Cox proclaiming the unanimous vote of the convention. In the ensuing heated contest, Mr. Cox displayed remarkable powers of endurance, traveling into all parts of the country, and speaking to hundreds of large assemblages, and frequently several times the same day, with all the fervor of an accomplished orator.

Governor Cox was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in Cincinnati, May 25, 1893, was a member of the Harding family of that city, Mary by name, and to them three children were born: Helen, now Mrs. Daniel Mahoney, whose husband is a member of the Dayton News Company; John, now a student in a military academy in Indiana; and James. He married (second) in September, 1917, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Blair, a prominent man of business in Chicago; the ceremony was performed by Rev. Washington Gladden, a well known divine of Washington City. Of this marriage has been born one child, Anne.

PALMER, Gen. John M.,

Lawyer, Soldier, Statesman.

General John McAuley Palmer, one of that sturdy generation of Illinoisans which had for its chief representative Abraham Lincoln, and one of the principal supporters of that great man in the days preceding the Civil War and during that unprecedented struggle, was a native of Kentucky, born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, September 13, 1817, son of Louis D. and Ann Hansford (Tutt) Palmer. He was descended

from that Thomas Palmer who emigrated from England in 1621, settling in Virginia. Isaac Palmer, grandfather of General Palmer, served in the Revolutionary War, and his father in that with England in 1812.

John McAuley Palmer was fourteen years of age when the family removed to Illinois, making their home near Alton, the father having forsaken his home State on account of his intense antipathy to human slavery. The son attended a neighborhood school affording the most meagre educational facilities, and at the age of seventeen entered Shurtleff College, at Alton, but was obliged to soon leave it on account of lack of means, and his education thenceforth was solely that he acquired by diligent reading at nights, and in the intervals of his labors as a farm hand and cooper. In the year he came of age, he took charge of a common school, and gave his spare time to reading law. In 1839 he removed to Carlinville, and late that year was admitted to the bar, in which he came to distinction, meeting few who could cope with him in close logical argument and impressive but unstilted oratory. The only local office he ever held was that of probate judge of Macoupin county, to which he was elected in 1843.

His political career began in 1847, with his election to the Illinois Constitutional Convention. A Democrat in politics, in 1852 he took his seat as a State Senator, but resigned because of the displeasure of his constituents on account of his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, a measure which, among others, led up to the Civil War. Of the same mould as his father with reference to slavery, he aided in the organization of the Republican party, which had for its purpose determined opposition to the extension of the slave system into territories approaching statehood; and he founded a newspaper (the Carlinville "Free Democrat") as an exponent of this doctrine.* He was chairman of the first State convention of the party in 1856, and one of the chief figures in the first national convention—that which nominated General John C. Frémont for the presidency. He was a warm supporter of Lincoln in his great contest with Douglas for the senatorship and was one of the most effective speakers in that campaign. He was a foremost member of the State convention of 1860, and later in the same year bore an active part in the national convention in Chicago which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and in which he himself was made a presidential elector. He was a delegate to the National Peace Convention of 1861, called to avert, if possible, the impending Civil War; convinced of its futility from the first, he gave his countenance to it and in it bore a manly part, in demonstration of the fact that his party was not committed nor to be committed to abolitionism, but only to the restriction of slavery to the regions then in its possession.

War beginning with the firing upon Fort Sumter, Palmer at once recruited a regiment of volunteers which was accepted into the national service as the 14th Illinois, and of which he was commissioned colonel, and went into active service in Missouri. An incident of this time was when as brigadier-general, to which rank he had been commissioned by President Lincoln, Colonel (afterward General) Ulysses S. Grant with his regiment (the 21st Illinois) came under his authority. After subsequent service under General Pope at New Madrid and Island No. Ten, General Palmer, while at home on sick leave, organized another regiment (the 122nd Illinois), with John I.

*As an apprentice, the editor of this work and writer of this narrative assisted in getting out the first issue of this newspaper, and worked upon it until he entered the Union army at the opening of the Civil War. It was during this apprenticeship that he first met Abraham Lincoln and heard him in a political address.

Rinaker, one of his former law students, as colonel.* General Palmer was now sent to General Don Carlos Buell, in Tennessee, and was assigned to the command of a brigade. Later he commanded a division at Stone River, and for his efficiency in that hardfought battle was made major-general of volunteers. He was now advanced to the command of the Fourteenth Corps, under General George H. Thomas, which he fought conspicuously at Chickamauga, and also under General William T. Sherman in the operations before Atlanta. Relieved of the latter command at his own request, President Lincoln appointed him to the command of the Military Department of Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville, where he performed splendid service in expediting the dispatch of troops and supplies to General Sherman in his final operations against Atlanta and the subsequent preparation for his "March to the Sea."

Resigning his military commission at the end of the war, General Palmer returned home and resumed his law practice, but in 1867 removed to Springfield. The next year he was elected governor by an overwhelming majority. It was during his administration (October 8-9, 1871), that the great Chicago fire occurred, and he called a special session of the legislature to devise relief measures, in the formulation of which he exerted a salutary influence. In 1872 his dissatisfaction with certain Republican policies led him to ally himself with other "liberals" of his party, and he gave his support to the Democrats in their campaign with Horace Greeley as candidate for the presidency. Governor Palmer's gubernatorial term closed in January following, and he resumed his law practice. In 1891 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in that body was a member of the committees on military affairs and pensions. He took strong grounds against Bryan's "16 to 1" silver policy, and, allying himself with that element of his party known as "Gold Democrats," became their candidate for the presidency, his vice-presidential colleague being General Simon B. Buckner, late of the Confederate army. These two in company made a personal canvass reaching from Chicago to New Orleans and from Omaha to New York City, with no hope of success, but to further the purpose of creating a diversion that should lessen Bryan's strength at the polls. At the end of his senatorial term, General Palmer gave himself to the preparation of his memoirs, "Personal Recollections of John M. Palmer: The Story of an Earnest Life," which was completed by his widow and daughter, and published the year following his death, which occurred September 25, 1900.

General Palmer married, at Carlinville, Illinois, December, 1842, Malinda Ann, daughter of James Neeley, of Kentucky; and (second) April 4, 1888, Mrs. Hannah L. Kimball, widow of Leigh R. Kimball. Among his children by his first marriage were a namesake son, now deceased, a lawyer, and a partner in practice with his father, who became the father of a third of the name, now of high rank in the regular army; and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, a woman of much literary ability, and who was the heroine of the John Hay verses above referred to.

*When Gen. Palmer came home ill, he brought to care for him, his servant, a young colored boy. A mob of "copperheads" came to the General's house, to take the lad and run him out of town. The General was too ill to be up, but his daughter confronted the miscreants and drove them away. John Hay made the incident the subject of some vigorous verses, which may not readily occur to anyone familiar with that poet's writings, for he made the General himself, instead of the daughter, the resister of the mob.

VAN HORN, Robert Thompson,

Journalist, Soldier, Statesman.

The subject of this narrative was a superb type of that class of "Easterners" (as they were formerly known in the Middle West) who were factors of first importance in the development of the commercial and political importance of a large part of the region then known as "The West," and particularly that greater portion of the State of Missouri lying inland from the Mississippi river, and that contiguous expanse which became the State of Kansas, but which then figured in school geographies as "The Great American Desert," incapable of cultivation or human habitation.

Robert Thompson Van Horn was born at East Mahoning, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1824. He was of Holland ancestry, son of Henry Van Horn, a farmer, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Isaiah Van Horn, who was a Revolutionary War soldier, as were two of his brothers. Young Van Horn was reared upon a farm, and had the most meagre school facilities—reading and writing, a very little geography without aid of maps, and a smattering of elementary arithmetic. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to a printer, "learned the trade," and traveled in several States as a "jour printer"—a name which designated a unique character who disappeared many years ago, of whom it may be said as of the lost star in the Pleiades, "while it lived, it shone." At intervals young Van Horn was clerk in a store or on a Mississippi or Ohio river steamboat. In these varied callings he gained a profound knowledge of what does not lie within the folds of text-books or on the tongue of school teachers—a knowledge of man, of his thoughts and aspirations and hopes and fears—a knowledge which was to be of vast advantage to himself and to his fellows in future years.

In 1855 he landed at Kansas City, Missouri, then a village of less than five hundred inhabitants. It was of some little consequence, however, for (railroads had not yet come) it was at the head of navigation on the Missouri river, and was the distributing point for food and supplies brought by boat from St. Louis, for the population there gathered, and for homeseekers in the neighborhood and those who were outfitting to cross the plains. Van Horn, with acute vision, foresaw the great city of the future, and determined to cast his lot there. The first newspaper had already appeared, a trifling sheet which was in a moribund condition. This he bought, paying for it his entire fortune of $250, and giving his note for as much more. This was the beginning of the "Kansas City Journal," which after many privations and much heroic struggle he brought to nationwide recognition as the first of the markedly influential newspapers of all that region. It is truth to say that none other contributed in so large degree through the many years following which brought journalistic rivals, to the inauguration and development of all the varied interests that combined to make up an important metropolis—interests agricultural, commercial, industrial, educational, and religious. The whole story of such a life as that of Colonel Van Horn during those days of

NOTE.—This narrative by the editor of this work is written in the light of an intimate personal acquaintance with his subject, and contains matter derived from him in his own home by word of mouth, and from diaries and letter books, with no view to its publication, and which has never before been committed to the press. An admirable pen-picture of the Kansas City of Col. Van Horn's early days there is to be found in a once widely read volume, "Beyond the Mississippi," published in 1866, by Albert D. Richardson, secretary of the Kansas Territorial Legislature, and a famous journalist, war correspondent of the New York "Tribune" during the war for the Union.

upbuilding, would be a thrilling recital of pioneer conditions, of struggles and privations, and of dangers innumerable.

Colonel Van Horn's part in the creation of Kansas as a Free State and the holding of Missouri to the Union at the outbreak of the Civil War, are most unique episodes in American history. Abhorring human slavery, he was of that great class of his day who would not seek to uproot the system from where it had existence, holding that its protection under the constitutional compact was sacred. But he vehemently opposed its extension beyond those limits. He aided the Kansas Free-soilers with all his might, against the pro-slavery incursionists, and on more than one occasion saved the lives of free-soil leaders. His conduct when war was imminent was heroic in the extreme, and marked with incidents of dramatic force. In the spring of 1861, very soon after the firing upon Fort Sumter signalized the beginning of war, at the mayoralty election in Kansas City the issue of Union and Secession was distinctly made: and, so far as the writer has knowledge, the incident is without counterpart in the country. Colonel Van Horn, a Douglas Democrat, was the Union candidate, and his partner in the management of "The Journal" at that time was the Secession candidate. Colonel Van Horn was elected, and the defeated candidate left for the South to join his fortunes with the Confederate army then forming. Missouri had a Secession governor, and Kansas City a Secession chief of police who antagonized Mayor Van Horn. Determined to put down the secession element, which was preparing to seize the city, Mayor Van Horn made a visit to the United States Arsenal near St. Louis, where he held a consultation with certain Union leaders and with Captain Lyon (afterward that General Lyon who fell in the battle of Wilson's Creek), and as a result of that conference, that officer sent a detachment of government troops to Kansas City to preserve order, as aid to the civil government represented by Mayor Van Horn. Meantime Mayor Van Horn formed a military organization entitled "Major Van Horn's Battalion," to which Captain Lyon furnished arms. This effected, the federal troops were withdrawn, and Mayor Van Horn's authority, supported as it was by Major Van Horn's own Battalion, was indisputable. His letter books covering this period (and which have been seen by the writer of this narrative), are of great significance, and, while the transactions they record were of the utmost importance, the reader may well smile at the humorous construction of which they are susceptible, and which undoubtedly brought smiles to the face of Major and Mayor Van Horn as he was phrasing them. He drew the line between civil and military authority with the most exact discrimination, as illustrated on several occasions. At times, when he was desirous of carrying out some particular purpose in repression of secession activities, as mayor he would address to himself as Major Van Horn a request for a military force to report to him and be subject to his orders; to which Major Van Horn would make formal reply that he had placed his battalion under the orders of Mayor Van Horn. The end justified the means; Kansas City remained under loyal control, and was made the recognized stronghold of Unionism in Western Missouri and Kansas.

Major Van Horn, with his battalion as a nucleus, now took a leading part in the organization of the 25th Missouri Infantry Regiment, entering with the rank derived from his first command, was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and then to the colonelcy. He participated in the battle of Lexington, Missouri, where he was wounded. Later, with his regiment, he was of General Grant's first army, and took part in the two

days' battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, where his horse was killed under him. Incapacitated for field service by his wound, he returned home to take his seat in the State Senate, to which he had been elected while he was absent in military service, and in that body he labored zealously and with marked ability in defeating the purposes of the disloyal element which constantly sought to embarrass the government by refusing to raise troops or provide for their equipment and maintenance. His intimate knowledge of conditions in Missouri and Kansas, and his rugged honesty, commanded the respect and confidence of President Lincoln, who more than once called him into conference with himself. A notable instance was that when the Unionists of Missouri were divided into two bitterly hostile factions, which with the information he derived from Colonel Van Horn and his associates, and his own consummate diplomacy, the President was enabled to conciliate

In 1864 Colonel Van Horn was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and by consecutive re-elections served for three terms; then, after an intermission was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress in 1888. As a congressman, he was untiring in his efforts to procure the passage of acts of importance to the rapidly growing west, and others of national importance. Many of the bills he himself framed and introduced, among them one for the improvement of navigation on the western rivers, particularly the Missouri, the great commercial artery reaching the Mississippi; and another for the first railroad bridge across the Missouri, that at Kansas City. In all matters relating to the Indians, he was a first authority, and was author of certain legislation affecting them or their relations with the whites. His was the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, though it was not enacted until later. His influence went farther than that of any other in effecting a treaty with the tribes in the Indian Territory, under the provisions of which a right of way through it for its first railroad was secured. His services in these and other respects, affecting conditions in the rapidly expanding West, were so highly appreciated by the Republicans of Missouri and Kansas, that they united in a strong appeal to President Hayes to appoint him to the Secretaryship of the Interior, but the appointee had been already chosen.

During all these years, Colonel Van Horn kept his newspaper in the forefront of journalism. A vigorous writer, absolutely devoid of selfishness, he sturdily advocated every project that could add to the development of his city or of the region tributary to it, many such being of his own initiation. Not a railroad which has yet entered the city but was advocated by him long before a charter was procured or a dollar subscribed for its building; and the most important of its industries, all of its early ones, owed to him in large degree their establishment. While thus industriously employed in material concerns, they by no means monopolized his attention. Despite his lack of education in the usually accepted meaning of that term—scholastic training,—he was superbly equipped. From his youth a diligent reader, his mind was well stored, and he was a clear and logical thinker. For many years he wrote for his paper, in addition to his usual editorial work, a department in which he discussed scientific, moral, philosophical and socio-economic questions in brilliant style, with great originality and fearlessness, pointed with keen satire and sparkling wit. At times his analytical mind led him into the domain of metaphysics, in which he displayed a profundity beyond the mental depth of many of his readers, and which led one of his admiring friends to say of him, as was said of one by Bret Harte:

"His views of heaven were very free;
His views of earth were painfully
Ridiculous."

Not that he was irreverent or irreligious in the high sense of those words; but he was not to be bound by man-made dicta. Rather, he felt that his Creator had endowed him with the ability to read his own heart and mind; to interpret to himself all meanings; to judge himself at the bar of his own conscience—as he would express it, to be "his own doctor of divinity."

Such was his course of life until he was nearing his eightieth year, when he relinquished the newspaper to a son, and then devoted himself to his home in the outskirts of the city, and to companionship with a charming circle of friends with tastes similar to his own, and among whom, for his great wealth of knowledge, felicity of expression and geniality of heart, he was held to be "the noblest Roman of them all." Occasionally, too, did he contribute to "The Journal" of his creation, some historical reminiscence or philosophical disquisition in his old-time inimitable style. Such was this spacious life until its end, on January 2, 1916, in its ninety-third year, and leaving behind it fragrant memories.

PHILLIPS, Col. William A.,

Journalist, Soldier, Author, Statesman.

Colonel William Addison Phillips was one of those eminently conspicuous men to whom is due the preservation of the Territory of Kansas from the curse of human slavery, its creation as a State, and its population by a determined class of people who held to the highest standards of personal life, and lofty conceptions of education and religion.

Colonel Phillips was born in Paisley, Scotland, January 14, 1824. His parents were well educated for that day, and they gave the son all the school advantages then possible, personally aiding him by example as well as precept. He was of receptive mind, and gave early promise of high literary attainments. He was fifteen years of age when the family came to the United States, settling on a farm in Randolph county, Illinois. He passed some years in a printing office in Chester, the county seat, and in the year of attaining his majority came to the proprietorship of the Chester "Herald," which he edited with signal ability. During the same period he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. This was during the strenuous times when came to issue the great question of slavery extension into what became the State of Kansas and its contiguous territory. That soil was filling up with two bitterly contesting elements—the free-soilers, and the pro-slaveryites. Phillips in his newspaper was one of the most determined and inspiring writers of the day, and his columns attracted the admiration of Horace Greeley, whose New York "Tribune" was the mightiest of all agencies in spreading free-soil doctrines. Out of this grew Phillips' removal to Kansas in 1855, primarily inspired by Greeley's desire that he should go there and act as correspondent of "The Tribune" during "the impending crisis." It is not too much to say that Phillips stood head and shoulders above all others, with both voice and pen, in behalf of the cause for which he stood, in encouragement of those already with him, and in appeals to lovers of freedom which brought to the contested soil thousands of sturdy homeseekers from the East. Among the lofty tributes paid him was one of vast import as indicative of the influence of his pen. Said Chester A. Arthur, in the White House, while he was President: "I was made a Republican by reading Mr. Phillips' letters in the New York 'Tribune!'" A pathetic interest attaches to this period in the life of Colonel Phillips. His oldest son, a bright lad of

fourteen, making a horseback journey to a distant friend, was caught in a fearful snowstorm, and after many days his frozen body was found. Following this, the grief stricken mother lost her mind, and the life of the father and husband was embittered to his last days. The loss of his son he made tender recital of in verses which were printed in "The Tribune," and were therein read at the time by the writer of this narrative.

Colonel Phillips was a first figure in all the political movements beginning with the first settlement of Kansas, and continuing throughout his life. He became the first justice of the Supreme Court under the Leavenworth constitution. In 1858 he founded what became the beautiful and enterprising city of Salina, and county seat of Saline county, its first settlers being his own personal friends, principally from Illinois. He was founder of the Presbyterian church there, and was first in all things contributing to the growth and prosperity of the place.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Colonel Phillips gave himself energetically to recruiting service, organizing the first troops in Kansas. Held in high regard by the Indians, he readily raised the Cherokee regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel, and which he made the nucleus of an Indian brigade which under him performed heroic service, principally against other Indians who had been taken into service by the Confederates. He rose to the command under General Schofield of a division which with his Indian brigade included infantry, cavalry and artillery from Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois and Wisconsin. No officer made a more brilliant record for personal courage than did Colonel Phillips, and none could be more beloved by his men. He was three times wounded in action, and had four horses shot under him. His service was on the frontier throughout the entire war, and it was his military activity that defeated the invasion purposes of the Confederate Generals Price and Cooper. In 1863, at the time of Quantrell's raid on Lawrence, Colonel Phillips contracted smallpox while visiting a military hospital, and for a time his life was despaired of. His patriotic fervor is discernible in the light of his refusals to engage in other than army service while the war was continuing. He refused the governorship of Kansas; and he declined an offer of $10,000 (a fortune in those days), to become war correspondent of the New York "Tribune" with the Army of the Potomac.

Peace restored, Colonel Phillips was elected to the State Senate, where he gave himself industriously to the work of restoration, to the inauguration of agricultural and industrial enterprises, and the foundation of the State's educational and charitable institutions. He was especially instrumental in legal enactments in the interest of the social, property and political interests of women. Held in high regard by the Indians, he became their attorney, and represented their interests before the departments and courts at the national capital with conscientious fidelity and consummate ability. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, and was returned for two terms thereafter, three in all. Of him during this period, it was said that he proved himself the ablest representative Kansas ever had—a statesman in the truest sense—honest of purpose, fervent in patriotism, and deeply versed in constitutional and governmental questions. He ably advocated the eight hour labor law, the taxation of railroads, the remonetization of silver, and introduced the first postal savings bank bill ever brought before Congress. He was a member of the committees on banking and currency, and on public lands. In the latter connection his services were of unusual value. His extensive in-

vestigations into the systems of land tenure in all ages, and the status of labor as affected by legislation, led him, when his congressional service had ended, to embody the results of his researches in his volume, "Labor, Land and Law," (New York, 1886), a work of vast erudition and permanent value, and which was highly commended abroad as well as at home. Another work, of an earlier day, "The Conquest of Kansas," is to this day the recognized first authority on the exciting early history of the State. He was a frequent contributor to all the leading periodicals—the "North American Review," "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Monthly," etc. A man of encyclopedic knowledge and great versatility, he was a clear and original thinker; sympathetic, tolerant, judicious, optimistic—he at the same time recognized the dangerous drifts of society, and was unsparing in his arraignment of selfishness and injustice. His style was always clear, easy and lucid. He was an exemplary Christian, a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church. He died at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, November 30, 1893, while on a journey. His remains rest in the cemetery of his home city, Salina, Kansas.

HILL, David Jayne,

Educator, Diplomatist, Historian.

David Jayne Hill, distinguished as an educator, accomplished as a diplomatist, brilliant as an orator, and illustrious as an author, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, June 10, 1850, son of the Rev. Daniel T. and Lydia Ann (Thompson) Hill, grandson of Isaac Hill, whose ancestors came from England about 1640.

David Jayne Hill acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course at the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania (now Bucknell), from which he was graduated in 1874 with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1877. After following courses of study in the universities of Berlin and Paris, he became an instructor in Ancient Languages at Bucknell University; was Crozer Professor of Rhetoric there from 1877 until 1879; and president of the University from 1879 until 1888, attaining this position before he was thirty years of age. Therein, he was eminently successful in increasing the resources of the institution, advancing its prestige, attracting students, and securing for himself a place among the leading educators of the land.

In 1888 Dr. Hill was called to the presidency of the University of Rochester, and the Burbank chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy as successor to Dr. Anderson. His administration of this office was specially able and noteworthy. To wide knowledge and a signal faculty of imparting it, constraining the esteem of students, he added a gracious personality, winning their affection, and, on the administrative side, kept the affairs of the institution in excellent order. In 1896 he resigned the presidency, going to Europe to study continental and international law. His departure was keenly regretted, not only by the students whom he reluctantly left, but by the community which he had served in all good works as a citizen, and especially by its lettered and social classes, to whom he had become endeared. Retaining his legal residence in Rochester, he spent nearly three years abroad, principally in Paris and Berlin, in the studies which became the foundation for his most elaborate volumes in a later day.

Returning home in 1898, Dr. Hill was called by President McKinley to the post of Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed the eminent John Bassett Moore, and while occupying this position he also served as

David Jayne Hill

Professor of European Diplomacy in the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy in Washington. In 1903 he was relieved of these duties to take up important missions abroad as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland, 1903-05; in the same capacity to the Netherlands, 1905-08; and as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the German Empire, 1908-11. He was also a member of the Permanent Administrative Council of the Hague Tribunal, and delegate to the Second Peace Conference at the Hague, in 1907. Of his diplomatic service it is needless to speak at length; it was marked by intelligence in highest degree, by strict fidelity to the interests of his country; and for his abilities and his fine personal qualities he was held in high esteem by the courts to which he was accredited, by the representatives of all nations with whom he came in contact, and by his own fellow-citizens in their visitations, and who deeply appreciated the kindly offices in which he abounded.

After returning home in 1911, Dr. Hill gave himself industriously to his literary work, and made frequent appearances before historical societies and assemblages interested in world and national politics, upon which subjects he spoke with authoritative knowledge and scholarly ability. His career as an orator and litterateur began while he was yet a college president. Even then he was held in high repute as a public speaker. A master of his theme and of the English tongue, his addresses were compact, in clear and telling phrase, chaste, and sparkling in wit. An instance is pertinent: In the presidential campaign of 1892, Major William McKinley spoke before a Republican meeting in Rochester, and was banqueted at the leading social club. After the guest of honor, Dr. Hill was the principal speaker on the latter occasion, and his graceful and forceful remarks greatly impressed him who five years later came to be President, initiated a cordial friendship between them, and was not without its bearing when that President was to tender and Dr. Hill was to accept, a most useful and honorable public post.

Even before his Rochester residence, Dr. Hill had established his reputation as an author. He began along educational lines. In 1877 he published his "Elements of Rhetoric," and in 1886 his "Science of Rhetoric," and "Elements of Psychology" —all of which were extensively adopted as textbooks in schools and colleges, and proved remunerative to their author. From this line he passed to that of general literature; his "Life of Washington Irving" came out in 1877, and next year that of William Cullen Bryant—condensed but admirable and appreciative biographies. In 1888 he published his "Social Influence of Christianity," and "Principles and Fallacies of Socialism;" and in 1893 his "Genetic Philosophy." However, it was his diplomatic service abroad that led him into a field in which he was to display his best powers, and make his highest reputation. His published works followed in rapid succession, but in complete and polished form—in 1902, "A Primer of Finance," "The Conception and Realization of Neutrality," and "The Life and Work of Hugo Grotius." In 1904 appeared the first of his great works, —works highly regarded abroad as well as at home, and some of which have had foreign translations. The initial volume of this series was "The Contemporary Development of Diplomacy." The next year (1905) appeared the first installment of his monumental work, "A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe," under the title, "The Struggle for Universal Empire," followed in succeeding years by "The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty," (second vol.), and "The Di-

plomacy of the Age of Absolutism" (third vol.). Other of his works are: "World Organization as Affected by the Nature of the Modern State," in 1911, and translated into French and German; "The People's Government," 1915; "Americanism—What It Is," 1916; and in 1917, "The Rebuilding of Europe;" the two last named works have had French translations.

Dr. Hill is a member of many historical and literary bodies—a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Society of International Law, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the American Historical Association, and president of the National Association for Constitutional Government; a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and vice-grand commander of the Society of American Wars. His clubs are the following: The Authors, and Century, New York; the Metropolitan, and Cosmos, Washington City; and the Pundit, and the Browning, Rochester, New York. He has received the following honorary degrees: Doctor of Laws, Colgate University, 1883; University of Pennsylvania, 1902; Union University, 1902; and Docteur es Lettres, University of Geneva, Switzerland, 1900.

Dr. Hill married, June 3, 1886, Juliet Lewis Packer, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

HALLECK, Fitz-Greene,

One of America's Favorite Poets.

He was born in Guilford, Connecticut, July 8, 1790, a descendant of Peter Halleck, who came from England and landed at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1640, thence removing to Long Island, where he purchased from the Indians land now the site of the town of Orient, and another tract at what became Southold, and finally taking up his residence at Aquebogue. Some of his descendants went to Dutchess county, New York, where our poet's father was born. He was Israel Halleck; during the Revolution he was a royalist, and served with Colonel Tarleton. After the war, Israel Halleck settled at Guilford, Connecticut, where he married Mary Eliot, a lineal descendant of the "Apostle to the Indians," a woman of superior intellect, a constant reader, and particularly fond of poetry. Her traits became discernible in the son.

When two years old, young Halleck lost the use of one ear by the discharge of a gun held near his head by a drunken soldier on a training day. He was a precocious lad, declaimed on school exhibition days when he was seven years old, and began rhyming with his first essays in penmanship. His education was limited to that provided by the common neighborhood schools. This completed, he was for six years a clerk in the store of his kinsman, Andrew Eliot, in Guilford. In his twentieth year his first published poem appeared anonymously in a New Haven newspaper—lines of an Indian hunter killed from ambush. About the same time, he conducted a night school, giving instruction in writing, arithmetic and bookkeeping, and with his earnings purchasing the works of some of the British poets and essayists. In his twenty-first year he went to New York, and, being disappointed in obtaining employment, was about to leave for Richmond, Virginia, when he fortuitously met Jacob Barker, a leading banker, who installed him in his counting house, a relationship which continued for a score of years. During this period, and without separating himself from his employer, he embarked in a commission business with a partner, a relative of Mr. Barker, but this came to failure in the financial stress which accompanied the war of 1812 with Great Britain. He performed

nominal military service during the war, his company never being called to active duty.

Halleck's first poem to appear in a New York newspaper was a patriotic effusion in "The Columbian," in December, 1813, inspired by the war with Great Britain, then in progress. It was about this time that began his friendship with Joseph Rodman Drake, and which continued unbroken until the death of the latter in 1820, and which led to Halleck's exquisite verses beginning "Green be the turf above thee, Friend of my better days." Halleck's earliest poem to appear in a published volume (1819), was his "The world is bright before thee," written in 1808, and then appearing anonymously in the "New York Evening Post." In the same year and in the same journal, appeared "The Croaker Papers," the joint production of Halleck and Drake. In December of the same year appeared his "Fanny," also published anonymously, and which proved so popular that $500 was offered for an additional canto, an offer which was accepted, and which led to another edition with fifty additional stanzas. In 1822, Halleck visited the British Isles and European countries. It was during this visit that he wrote two of his best poems—"Alnwick Castle," an especial favorite of Samuel Rogers, the poet; and "Burns," which attracted much attention in Scotland and England. After returning home, Halleck wrote his famous "Marco Bozzaris," and which was twice translated into Greek. For many years it was declaimed in probably every school in America. In 1832 he edited for a New York publisher an edition of Lord Byron's works, writing for it a sketch of that poet's life. In the same year he took employment in the counting house of John Jacob Astor, with whom he remained for a period of seventeen years, when (in 1849) receiving from his employer an annuity of $200, and a gift of $10,000 from William B. Astor, he returned to Guilford, Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his life in intermittent literary work, only visiting the metropolis on special occasions. In 1833 he published a memoir of DeWitt Clinton, by request of the Clinton family. In 1839 appeared from the Harper Bros.' press, the first edition of his poems with his name upon the title page, the preceding editions appearing anonymously. The after editions have been numerous, particularly one by the Appletons in 1858, and of which one Western State purchased a thousand volumes for its school district libraries. In 1837 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Columbia College.

Fitz-Greene Halleck died November 19, 1867, in his native city. There, over his remains, on the eightieth anniversary of his birth (July 8, 1870), was erected an imposing granite monument, provided for by subscriptions of his admirers throughout the country, headed by such famous men as William C. Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Charles Sumner, and others. This was said to be the first monument raised to an American poet. At its dedication, Bayard Taylor delivered an address, and Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem written for the occasion. In 1877, in Central Park, New York City, was unveiled a full-length bronze statue of Halleck, by MacDonald, the ceremonies being attended by President Hayes and his Cabinet, escorted by the famous Seventh New York Regiment, many military and naval officers, and a host of distinguished civilians. "Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck, by General James Grant Wilson, published in 1869, is the most authentic literary monument to the gentle poet. Poetical tributes to his memory were: "A Fable for Critics," by James Russell Lowell; and "Fitz-Greene Halleck," by John Greenleaf Whittier.

STROTHER, Gen. David H.,

Soldier, Author, Artist.

General David Hunter Strother, more widely known by his pen-name, "Porte Crayon" for his masterly descriptive writings and beautiful illustrations in connection therewith, was the last of his class. His illustrative work came from his own pencil, and, being before the days of photolithography and other processes growing out of the use of the camera, was reproduced on the boxwood block, under the graver, whence the word engraver. During his time, magazines and books, on account of time consumed and consequent great expense, contained only such illustrations as were of real advantage to the narrative text, and an adornment thereto. The rapid camera process wrought a great change, and many magazines there are, and some books, which leave the impression that illustration is the main feature, that the illustrations are first provided, to be written against and around, to set them off. "Porte Crayon" was a master hand in the class first mentioned—the real artist.

He was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, September 26, 1816, son of Colonel John and Elizabeth Pendleton (Hunter) Strother, both of ancient and notable Virginia families. He received a liberal academic education, later studied art under Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, the father of telegraphy, who was an accomplished painter and sculptor, and for two years afterward was a student of art in Rome. His career as a writer began in 1850, in his thirty-fourth year, in the pages of "Harper's Magazine," under the pen-name of "Porte Crayon," in his "Blackwater Chronicles," and "Virginia Illustrated," both of which extended through several numbers of the magazine, accompanied by his own illustrations, to the great delight of readers not only throughout the land but in Europe. The booklover now approaching his eightieth year, and of which class the present writer is a type, recalls the works above named as among the pleasantest of his youthful recollections.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Strother was captain of a Virginia volunteer cavalry company, which with the firing of the first gun at Sumter took sides with the South, and joined the then-forming Confederate army. It went to the field, however, without its commander, who, with his father, held sturdily by the old government. The son at once sought the Union lines, made proffer of his services, and entered upon a military life, in course of which he for a time served on the staff of General George B. McClellan, then commanding the Army of the Potomac. Later he performed similar service on the staff of General John Pope, who succeeded McClellan, and still later was with General Nathaniel P. Banks in the Red River expedition. He was now recalled home to aid in recruiting service, and assisted in the organization of the Third Regiment of West Virginia Cavalry, of which he was made colonel. This command was attached to the Shenandoah Valley forces, under his cousin, General David Hunter, to whose side he was called as chief of staff. At the close of the war, he was retired from service with the rank of brigadier-general.

Retiring to his home at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, General Strother busied himself with literary work, principal among which was his "Personal Recollections of the War," which ran for three years in "Harper's Magazine." This was received with great favor, and is still regarded as among the very ablest contributions to the personal history of important events. His preparation for this monumental work was most thorough. During all his connection with the army he kept a very complete diary, in which every night he made record

of his observations during the day. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him Consul General to Mexico, which position he adorned until 1885. He was held in high esteem by many of the most distinguished men of the day—men prominent in the various fields of literary, artistic, military and political life. His relations to his neighbors, who with very few exceptions had adhered to "the Lost Cause," and who at the outset had held aloof from him because he did not side with them, became friendly as time elapsed, and before his death all evidences of animosity had disappeared. He died at his home in Jefferson county, West Virginia, March 8, 1898.

General Strother married (first) Ann Doyle Wolf; their only child, a daughter, became the wife of John Brisben Walker. He married (second) Mary Elliott Hunter, and to them were born two sons.

ADAMS, Henry,

Author, Historian.

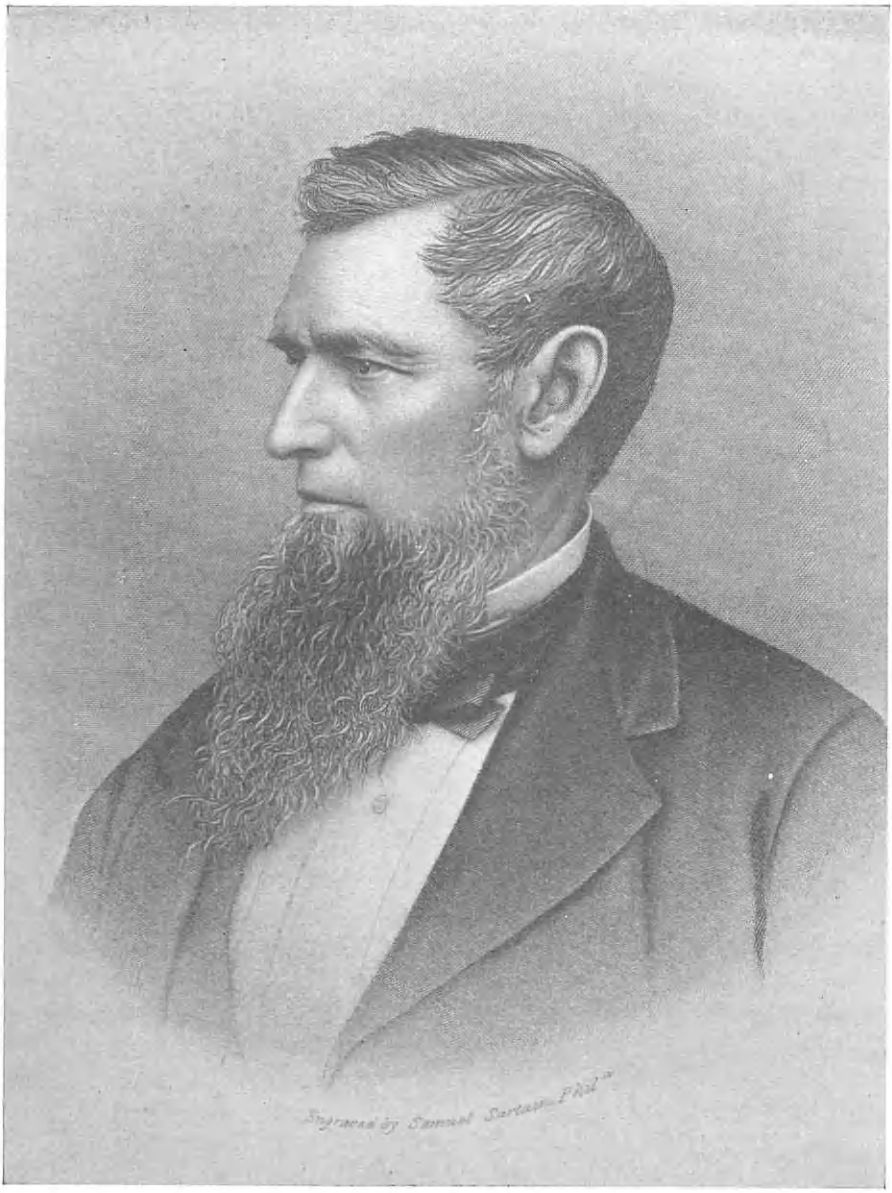
Henry Adams, a brilliant essayist and author, and a first authority on American history, particularly with regard to the foreign relations of the American government during the Civil War period, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 16, 1838. He came of a most notable parentage and ancestry. He was a grandson of President John Quincy Adams, and a son of the eminent Charles Francis Adams. His mother was a daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, a man of importance in Boston, son of Rev. Edward Brooks, and in the maternal line descended from the celebrated John Cotton.

Henry Adams was favored by all that can afford a substantial foundation for a useful life—ancestry, education and environment. He had the aid of the best scholars in his preparation for college, became a student at Harvard College, and was graduated from that institution when in his twentieth year. Three years later (in 1861), being then twenty-three, he accompanied to London his father, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, who went to England as Minister, called to that important post by the great Lincoln, immediately after his inauguration as President. It was the most critical period of our country's history in those troublous times. The Civil War had just opened, and the Confederates had sent some of their most distinguished men to the European courts to invoke moral favor, to procure war munitions, to institute a maritime warfare upon American commerce, and to procure formal recognition of their insurgent government. Not only this, but there were complications growing out of the Confederate activities in the Canadian province of the British Empire, and which Confederate emissaries made a hotbed of intrigue as providers of war munitions to their armies, and as fomenters of troubles within the loyal States of the American Union. No more tremendous responsibilities ever rested upon any man than did upon Minister Adams. That he was eminently qualified for his great post, and that his success was commensurate with his abilities and character, is recorded upon many of the most important pages of our national history. He was continually engaged, night and day, seeking out and limiting or defeating the machinations of the rebel emissaries. A principal task was ferreting out the plans for the construction and putting to sea of war vessels to bear the Confederate flag, armed with British-made guns and manned by British crews under Confederate officers, and to interpose such obstacles as he could. There was conduct involved, on the part of Confederate agents, not reachable under existing international law—a confused web at best—and where the sympathies and activities of those to whom he was accredited

were against him. But he was powerfully armed, and where he was disadvantaged in some respects, he was advantaged in others. His scholarly qualities, his personal geniality and equanimity of disposition, his wonderful poise under the most irritating conditions, commanded respect in official and social circles not all in sympathy with him, while the same qualities gave him the highest personal standing with those admirable personages, Queen Victoria, and Albert, her Prince Consort. These latter associations enabled Minister Adams to defeat more than once what seemed inevitable—the recognition of the Confederate government by that of Great Britain, while France was only waiting for that event to follow the same course. Particularly was such the case during the period of intense irritation in Great Britain over the "Trent" affair, in which the American Admiral Wilkes brought under his guns the British mail steamer of that name, and took therefrom and held as prisoners Mason and Slidell, two Confederate ministers to foreign courts. It was at this desperate juncture, when the British government was preparing for war, as were also her Canadian provinces, that the astute diplomacy of Minister Adams, aided by the charming womanhood of the peace-loving Queen Victoria, procured from the American government at the master direction of the great Lincoln, disavowal of an act of a naval officer, admirable as an exhibition of patriotism and courage, but nondefensible under international restrictions, and thus brought to an amicable conclusion the most portentous foreign entanglement of the entire Civil War period.

During all this heroic period, comprising all the years of America's internal war, when her national existence was at stake, Henry Adams served as his father's private secretary. Nothing was withheld from him, important missions were confided to him, and he proved himself amply capable, aiding his sire with an intelligence beyond his years, and in a spirit of devoted personal loyalty and of deepest consecration to the great cause in which they were both engaged. With such an experience, it is in no wise strange that when the great war was over, and father and son returned to their native land, the younger man brought with him a store of knowledge and well-winnowed thought on great questions, as well as the ability to communicate it in quarters where it would prove of the highest informative value. A most illuminating record of those times, covering American social, military and diplomatic affairs, appeared after the death of Mr. Adams—"A Cycle of Adams Letters," being those of the elder Adams, Minister to England, and of his two sons, Henry Adams, his secretary, and Colonel Charles Francis Adams, Jr., an officer in the Union army.

Returning home in 1870, then in his thirty-second year, Henry Adams was called to the chair of instructor in history at Harvard University, and this important post he held for seven years with distinguished ability. During and after that period he made many valuable contributions to the press. From 1870 to 1876 he was engaged in editorial work on the "North American Review," in association with Henry Cabot Lodge. In the latter year the first of his published volumes was given to the world—the phrase is a significant one, for his work was in demand abroad as well as at home—"Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law." Others soon followed: "Documents Relating to New England Federalism, 1800-1815," 1877; "Life and Writings of Albert Gallatin," 1879; "Life of John Randolph," 1882; "History of the United States," nine volumes, 1889; "History of Jefferson's and Madison's Administrations," 1899; "Historical Essays," 1891; "Mont Saint Michel and Chartres," 1904, this being an elabor-



EZRA CORNELL.

ate disquisition on certain art and literary subjects; "Letter to American Teachers of History," 1910; "Life of George Cabot Lodge," 1911.

Mr. Adams received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Western Reserve College in 1892. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was associated with numerous other historical and literary bodies. He died March 28, 1918.

CORNELL, Ezra,

Philanthropist, Founder of University.

Ezra Cornell, a man of broad usefulness, promoter of important enterprises, and founder of the great institution of learning which bears his name, was a native of the State of New York, born at Westchester Landing, Westchester county, January 11, 1807, son of Elijah Cornell. The father was of Puritan ancestry, and mainly of Quaker stock. Originally a ship carpenter, he removed to De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and took up a farm in the neighborhood known as "the Quaker Basin." Still later he settled in Ithaca, same State, where he set up a pottery which had a long and profitable existence.

Young Cornell in his boyhood received an ordinary common school education, at the same time and for some years thereafter leading an industrious life on the home farm, in the Pottery, and at carpentry, the latter a vocation for which he had a great fondness, and for which he fitted himself without formal instruction or serving an apprenticeship. In his seventeenth year he and a younger brother framed for the family a two-story dwelling which was recognized as one of the best buildings of that class in the village. For two or three years following, he was engaged in lumbering, and in a machine shop in Homer. In the year in which he attained his majority, he settled permanently in Ithaca, and in a few years was manager of mills and factories there owned by Colonel Beebe, an enterprising capitalist, and his experience here fitted him well for his next advance. In 1841 the retirement of his employer from business left him without a calling, but was the means of his engaging in a new enterprise which brought him fame and wealth and proved a national benefit.

Mr. Cornell had become interested in a new plow, and for more than two years devoted his time and expended his means in efforts to develop the invention. Financially his enterprise was a failure, but incidentally it was greatly to his advantage. It had been the means of bringing him into acquaintance with the managers of the embryo telegraph line inaugurated between Washington City and Baltimore. To him they committed the task of building a machine for laying the conducting wire thirty inches under ground, and he accomplished it so much to their satisfaction that they took him into a permanent connection with the enterprise in which they were engaged, and which was to expand to vast proportions. A year later, and after many changes, he succeeded in giving the apparatus and line substantially its present form, and the first telegraph wire was put in operation on May 1, 1844. The projectors offered to turn their patents over to the United States government for the sum of $100,000, but their proffer was promptly declined on the Postmaster-General reporting that he was not satisfied that the wire service could be made a paying system for the transmission of messages. In the summer of that same year Mr. Cornell erected successful experimental and exhibition lines in Boston, and in the autumn in New York City. As a result of these demonstrations, the Magnetic Telegraph Company was organized, and by the summer of the following year

(1845) the first line was completed and opened for business, extending from New York to Philadelphia, soon thereafter, other companies were formed, Mr. Cornell being connected with several of them, either as constructor or stockholder, usually in both capacities, and he now gave his entire time and devoted his means to the extension of lines to and throughout the west. These being short and unconnected, rivalry and competition made them unremunerative, and a new organization was effected—the Western Union Company—which gradually absorbed the small enterprises and practically took over the entire telegraph business of the country. For many years Mr. Cornell was the largest individual stockholder in this great corporation, and the development of its business and the enhancement of the value of its properties brought him large returns and laid the foundations of his great fortune and made possible his consequent munificent benefactions.

In 1858 Mr. Cornell bought an extensive farm at Ithaca, making his home upon it, and engaging in farming and blooded stock breeding. He was now president of the State Agricultural Society, and also a trustee of the State Agricultural College at Ovid, Seneca county, an institution in a most precarious financial condition. At this time (1862) was enacted the "Morrill Land Grant Act," with the warm approval of President Lincoln, after it had been previously vetoed by President Buchanan. This beneficent measure provided for the granting of public lands for the founding of agricultural, scientific and industrial institutions. Mr. Cornell, now a member of the State Legislature, procured the removal of the State Agricultural College from Ovid to Ithaca, and the assignment to it of the land-grant scrip assigned to the State of New York under the provisions of the Act of Congress above referred to. He also donated to the college his own farm, and an endowment fund of $500,000. Other steps followed at his instance; of first importance, Cornell University was legally incorporated under the State law, as the recipient of these various properties and money gifts. The generosity of the bountiful benefactor was yet continued. He bought the government land-scrip which had been assigned to the University (now bearing his name), binding himself to locate the nearly one million acres of land which it covered, and to sell them for the benefit of the institution, also transferring to it all profits from such sales, and to which he was personally entitled. The result is seen in the fact that Cornell University today possesses an endowment of enormous magnitude, making possible the successful conduct of one of the greatest educational institutions in all America, and whose history has been one of constant and extraordinary growth.

Mr. Cornell died at his home in Ithaca, under the shadow of the great edifices owing their creation to him, on December 9, 1874, at the comparatively early age of sixty-five, thus ending a life of splendid effort and mighty achievement. A youth of persistent industry, a manhood of noblest aspirations and marvellous successes, and an advanced age of devoted philanthropic work in a noble cause,—these make the life of Ezra Cornell an impressive lesson alike to the poor boy, to the prosperous man, and to the statesman and lover of his race as well.

SCHIFF, Jacob H.,

Master of Finance, Ideal Citizen, Philanthropist.

The late deeply lamented Jacob Henry Schiff, whose death occurred September 25, 1920, was a man of remarkable character, standing practically alone in a class of his own. His rise to eminence in the world's

estimation was through his own unaided effort, and each stage of his progress was marked by qualities which brought him steadily advancing rank in leadership. As a projector and director of large affairs, he held a foremost place, and many great enterprises of first importance to the country at large owed their success to his encouragement, determination and personal attention. Yet all this, great as it was, in efforts and results, was but a part of his unprecedented career. Amid all the distractions which come to a constructive master, Mr. Schiff held unswervingly to the loftiest conceptions of individual life. He was an idealist of supremest quality, yet his idealism was ever governed by the wisest practical judgment. His great fortune he held as a sacred trust; he used it only to further worthy ends, to advance interests of real worth; and his benefactions were bestowed with princely liberality, yet ever guided by a wisdom which made their bestowment of the highest practical value. The recognized leader in American Israelism, and ever lavish in his contributions to the support of its educational and charitable institutions, his benevolences were without restriction as to race or creed, but were dispensed wherever there was want or need.

Mr. Schiff was a native of Germany, born at Frankfort-on-Main, January 10, 1847. He received the ordinary school education of the day, and at the age of eighteen came to this country, attracted by its promises of opportunity to the honest worker. Locating in New York City, he found employment as clerk in a banking house. While so occupied, his enthusiasm would not permit of his satisfying himself with the discharge of routine duties, but he made an industrious study of financial affairs, and found his vision reaching out into larger fields. Discerning the advisability of a more generous administrative equipment, he now made a visit to Germany for the improvement of his education, and while so engaged took occasion to give particular attention to financial methods in houses with world-wide dealings.

Mr. Schiff's entrance upon an active business career was as a member of the brokerage firm of Budge, Schiff & Company, of which he was one of the organizers. This connection was of brief continuance. Soon after his return from Europe in 1875, he married Theresa Loeb, a daughter of Solomon Loeb, manager of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Company. Attracted by the diligence and wise judgment discernible in Mr. Schiff, Mr. Loeb received him into his firm, and accorded to him a full place in its counsels, and in which his abilities became so evident that on the retirement of Mr. Loeb from the headship of the firm in 1885, Mr. Schiff was made his successor. Not only did the house hold its former high place in financial affairs, but under the masterly direction of its new head it so greatly extended its operations as to gain recognition as a principal world leader. What was accomplished by the house in the development of American railroad enterprise would make a volume of itself. Mr. Schiff it was who made possible the operations of the late E. H. Harriman in the building up of the great Union Pacific railway system. Mr. Harriman was dealing in a small way in railroad properties, but was without adequate capital. Mr. Schiff, recognizing his broad vision and enthusiasm, lent his aid, and in addition to the resources of his own house enlisted foreign capital, making it possible for Mr. Harriman to effect the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company and the subsequent acquisition of the Southern Pacific and others, creating a railroad system of unparalleled dimensions, and bringing Mr. Harriman acknowledged distinction as the master railroad builder of the world. These opera-

tions involved vast sums of money, hundreds of millions, and were not only proposed but were formulated and carried out under the immediate direction or by the advice of Mr. Schiff. Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania road, was another who attracted the admiring attention of Mr. Schiff for his bright dream (as it was generally regarded) of a great future for that property, with the result of Mr. Schiff's firm becoming financial agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and furnishing it the vast means which brought about the building of the tunnel into New York City, and the wonderful Pennsylvania Railroad Station there. In providing the capital for these great enterprises, the Schiff firm marketed millions of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds abroad, especially in France, where he procured their listing on the Paris Bourse. Mr. Schiff's firm also provided much liberal financing for many other roads, among them the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Delaware & Hudson, and the Illinois Central.

A most notable financial operation of Mr. Schiff, one which excited the wonder of the world, was the marketing of $200,000,000 of Japanese bonds to provide that government with means for its war with Russia. In this great transaction Mr. Schiff's humanitarian spirit was the directing motive, not to him was it simply a monetary transaction. Regarding the Russian government as a foe to humanity, he took this opportunity to assist in its overthrow, or to make possible a change of its conduct, of limiting its old-time oppression of suffering peoples. It has been said of Mr. Schiff that in later years he regretted the aid he had thus extended to Russia's foes, not because of a change of sentiment with regard to that government, but out of an apprehension that he had aided in raising Japan to a degree of power which would prove another peril to humanity in the future.

While the active head and moving spirit of his great financial firm, Mr. Schiff gave much of his time and counsel and means to various corporations with which he held official personal relationship, among them the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Central Trust Company, and Wells, Fargo & Company. In later years Mr. Schiff was represented in various such properties as these by his son, Mortimer L. Schiff, and his son-in-law, Felix M. Warburg.

Mr. Schiff held to the highest conceptions of American citizenship, and of civic responsibility, but with entire absence of personal ambition or care for political preferment. His sense of duty led him to the acceptance of several important posts in which he performed most intelligent and efficient service, among these being New York City committees organized to carry out certain reforms in municipal affairs—the Second Committee of Seventy, the Committee of Fifteen, and the Committee of Nine, and he frequently acted upon other similar bodies under appointment by various mayors. He was a member of the Board of Education under Mayor Strong, and for many years he took an active official part as vice-president in the work of the Chamber of Commerce. His earnest patriotism was particularly noticeable from the outbreak and during the continuance of the European War. His contributions to the Red Cross and similar organizations for the relief of war sufferers—American soldiers serving abroad or in training camps at home, and of their dependent families, and of similar classes in the countries of the American Allies—amounted to millions of dollars. It is not too much to say that none of the efficient societies organized for such purposes went without his liberal aid. As

chairman of a committee, he directed the campaign to raise a five million dollar fund in 1917 for the Jewish War Relief Committee and the Jewish Welfare Board, and opened the list with a gift of $200,000. In later drives for the relief of war sufferers, he also took an active part with a committee of which his son-in-law, Felix M. Warburg, was chairman. In all these various movements, and wherever there seemed to be a lag, "anonymous donor" would supply the deficiency; this was Mr. Schiff, but he always stipulated that his name should be withheld.

Amid all the immensities of Mr. Schiff's business affairs, his real soul was elsewhere —with the afflicted, the orphan, and with religious and educational institutions. As a lover and helper of his fellow-men, none other in American annals can stand in advance of him. His private charities and benevolence were profuse, but always directed by wise judgment; of these he was carefully reticent, caring only for the good to be accomplished, and wholly without thought of the fame they might bring him. His larger generosities were not to be concealed, on account of necessary legal formalities and records. An illustration of his devotedness to the causes which were so close to his heart had a most touching exemplification during one of the financial panics when the fortunes of a great railroad were at stake—one in which he had embarked a very large sum of money. His counsel was sought, but he was absent from his usual places of business resort. He was finally found with the trustees of a great charitable institution, and his reply to his callers was, "Tell them to wait. I think the people here need me as much they do downtown. I will finish here."

The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids stands, but without his design, as an eloquent testimonial to Mr. Schiff's benevolence. This, one of the most modern and commendable of New York humanitarian institutions, and of a character not before thought of, would not have had existence had not Mr. Schiff fostered it liberally from its very inception, and it was always one of the chiefest objects of his care. His liberalities also extended to the Henry Street Nurses Settlement, the Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Home, the Charity Organization Society, the New York Association for the Blind, the Babies Hospital, the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children in Farmingdale, New Jersey, and many others in this country, and the Jewish Orphan Asylum at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

Mr. Schiff's interest in educational affairs was particularly noticeable. Barnard College he held in great regard, and his contributions to its support and extension are known to have exceeded a million dollars; and one of his most recent gifts to it was defrayment of the expense of building the new great hall, upwards of $375,000. He founded the Semitic Museum at Harvard University, devoted to Semitic language and history, and for years served faithfully as chairman of the visiting committee under appointment by the board of overseers of the University. One purpose of this Semitic institution, and which Mr. Schiff aided with enthusiasm, was a costly excavation on a site in Samaria which was expected to reveal the remains of an ancient Jewish city overlain by others, both Greek and Roman. He was one of the officers and liberal contributors of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City, was similarly associated with the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and was a benefactor of the Hebrew Union College for the Training of Reform Rabbis. He gave to the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York the building it now occupies, at a time when its fortunes were at low ebb. He was the largest subscriber to the endowment fund of the Jewish Theological Seminary of Bal-

timore, and to which he presented the distinguished library collection of Steinschneider and Kautzsch, as well as the building. When (in 1888) the Jewish Publication Society of America was founded, Mr. Schiff, who was abroad, cabled his money gift. He presented to the society $50,000 to provide for the publication of a series of Jewish literary classics; and a like sum for the new translation of the Scriptures and their publication.

These latter benefactions, showing his deep interest in Jewish education, are a revelation of the profoundly religious spirit of Mr. Schiff. Belonging to the Reform element of Judaism, he was a member of Temple Emanu-El, a supporter of Temple Beth-El, and he was a regular worshipper in both. As was remarked by Rabbi Samuel Schulman, on the occasion of Mr. Schiff's seventieth birthday (January 10, 1917):

Mr. Schiff has been a distinguished leader in every aspect of its life, and in his person, as a great philanthropist and a faithful religious Jew, stands out in an age in which many prominent Jews take but slight or no interest in the Jewish religion and in the observance of its institutions, as the most representative exemplar in America of the perfect harmony between deep Jewish religiosity and the most many-sided and extensive beneficence to his fellow-men. His reform and his liberalism never prevented him from appreciating and loving the beauties of the ancient heritage. He has always had an understanding for what was beautiful and valuable in orthodoxy. All his life his mind has been dominated by the catholicity of his interests in Jewish matters. In the work of building up Judaism in its new home in our beloved land, which is destined to become the most influential center of the world's Jewry, he proved himself a real statesman, whose vision went beyond the immediate questions and controversies of the day, in which he never hesitated to take part and to express his own views in clear and unmistakable terms. But the rule of his life seems to me to have been to foster and to promote, with his means and with his personal sympathies, every manifestation of the Jewish spirit, and to evidence to the world the truth that nothing Jewish was alien to his heart.

The Jewishness of his home life is ideal. While he is most happy in his relation to other creeds, and while, considering the position he holds in the community, it is a matter of course that he cooperates in every good work with representatives of other creeds, he is an Israelite in whom we can glory because of the moral courage with which he has always proclaimed his Judaism to the world and the readiness with which he always defends its interests. His intense personal Judaism has naturally dominated his beneficence. One side of his glorious philanthropy knows no distinction of race or creed, and that embraces not only the ministry to human suffering, but every interest of human culture.

For six months before his death, Mr. Schiff had been a sufferer from heart disease, with complications, but so reticent were he and his family that few outside of that circle knew of his failing condition. In August, 1920, he went to the White Mountains, where he found so much improvement that he returned to pass the remainder of the summer at his home in Seabright, New Jersey. In the middle of September he came back to New York City, and from that time his case was hopeless. With him in his last hours, on Saturday, September 25, 1920, were Mrs. Schiff, their son, Mortimer L. Schiff, and their daughter, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg. The funeral services were held in Temple Emanu-El on the Tuesday following. Although the attendance was limited by invitation, the building was filled to its utmost capacity, and the adjacent streets were blocked by a sympathetic and deeply mournful assemblage. Every city journal paid lofty tribute to the fallen Father in Israel, and many of their columns were occupied with resolutions of respect and condolence from the various bodies and from the multitude of benevolent associations which had been so bountifully fostered out of his lovingkindness and generosity. It is only to be added that all these were liberally provided for in his will.

WILSON, James,

Cabinet Official Under Three Presidents.

James Wilson, head of the United States Department of Agriculture for the unexampled term of fifteen years, holding the portfolio under three Presidents—McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft—during that long period performed a constructive work of the utmost importance. Upon a feeble foundation, he built up a great structure the record of which would occupy volumes in the economic history of the country.

James Wilson was a native of Scotland, born in Ayrshire, August 16, 1835, son of John and Jean (McCosh) Wilson. He was sixteen years old when he came with his parents to this country. The family first settled in Connecticut, but four years later removed to Tama county, Iowa. He had obtained the rudiments of an education in his native land, and he improved it in the public schools, passing thence to Iowa College. He was a practical farmer, taking a delight in his calling, and making a fine farm of twelve hundred acres. At the same time he took an earnest interest in public affairs, and was soon called into public service. In 1861 he was elected to the State Legislature, was returned to the two following terms, and in the last was made speaker of the house. As a Republican he was elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and performed intelligent service on various committees, especially with relation to agriculture. From 1870 until 1874 he was regent of the State University of Iowa, and member of the Iowa State Railway Commission, 1877-1883. He was again returned to Congress, the Forty-eighth; his seat was contested, and the contestant was seated on the closing day of the term, March 3, 1885. In 1890 he was made director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, and professor of agriculture in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, and served in both these capacities until 1897, when he was called to the cabinet position which he was to so adorn that it stands an impressive memorial of his highly useful life.

Mr. Wilson's application of science to agricultural practice, as evidenced in his own farming operations and by his agricultural professorial labors, gave him a prestige which extended throughout his State, and soon became nation-wide. He attracted the admiring attention of President McKinley, who called him to his side as Secretary of Agriculture. When he came to the station which he was destined to adorn for so many years, he said, "I found some roller-top desks and some half-starved scientists. I had to make a department from that material. It was a job." He engaged in his work with intelligent enthusiasm and pursued it with unflagging industry, achieving such success that he was continued in his place by two Presidents who followed President McKinley—Presidents Roosevelt and Taft—nor could tribute be more eloquent. His first entrance upon the position was when he was in his sixty-third year, and he left it in 1913, with the outgoing of the Taft administration, on the eve of the inauguration of President Wilson, Secretary Wilson being then in his seventy-eighth year, with faculties unimpaired and energy at bloodheat. He retired from office with the affection and admiration of all with whom he had been at all associated, saving of course a minority of time-servers such as beset every public official and belittle all whom they cannot use to their personal advantage. He returned to his farm work with his old zest, and to enjoy the society of his old neighbors, to whom he was always fondly known as "Tama Jim," and who appreciated his intense dislike for formality and pretense. He continued to take his old interest in public affairs as a pronounced Republican, remained a staunch

Presbyterian, and found in the Psalms an endless source of quotable application to all the joys and sorrows of life. And so his end came peacefully, on August 26, 1920, a few days after the completion of his eighty-fifth year.

The great department of the national government of which Mr. Wilson was so long the head, is a part of his personal record, and as such is worthy of particular mention. As the public records go, he was the reorganizer of the Department of Agriculture. This is an understatement of the facts; he was virtually its creator, so thoroughly did he revivify it and extend its field and promote its achievements. It has been said of him that he taught the American farmer to be "a book farmer," but the phrase as used in association with his name is by no means synonymous with theoretician, but really means that he changed the entire viewpoint of the farmers of the country by teaching them that farming is a science, not even yet thoroughly understood, and presenting a field susceptible of unmeasurable development. He introduced into this country a number of crops which had been considered as impossible of production outside their native soil and climate abroad. Among these was durum wheat, which now annually yields fifty million dollars to the Northwestern farmers, and he greatly extended native wheat growing. The great beet sugar industry owes much to his investigations and instruction and patronage. He introduced a serum for hog cholera, which has all but abolished that dread scourge; and he aroused the country to the dangers of tuberculosis in cattle, and effected important reforms in dairy sanitation, and the care and handling of milk. He began and energetically supported a good roads movement, constructing sample pieces of road in various part of the country as object lessons, and instructing farming communities in the building of good roads out of their local materials. He instituted a system of forest study, and effected a beginning in conservation of forests and reforestation. He imported macaroni from Italy, and introduced the Sumatra tobacco wrapper industry in this country. He created various important bureaus in his Department, and established a series of departmental bulletins on a great variety of topics of value to the farmer, in plain understandable terms, and capable of practical application. Throughout his official career, he generally had the cordial support of the farming interests of the country, though there were a few instances in which he met with criticism, as must inevitably be until all humanity be of one mind. But Mr. Wilson's was a wonderfully useful life, and as a contributor to the better development of the calling which lies at the foundation of all callings—that of food production—the world has no name to be placed on the same historical page with that of James Wilson.

Mr. Wilson received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Wisconsin, Cornell (Iowa) College, and McGill University. He married Esther Wilbur, a native of Iowa. Their son, James Wilbur Wilson, is a farmer, residing at Brookings, South Dakota; and is a professor of agriculture and animal husbandry, etc.

DAVIS, Richard Harding,

Author, Literary Critic, Playwright.

For the success which marked his varied career as newspaper reporter and correspondent, editor and novelist, song writer and playwright, Richard Harding Davis owed much to inheritance. His father, L. Clarke Davis, a native of Ohio, settled in Philadelphia in young manhood, became editor of "The Inquirer," and as such was highly instrumental in procuring the en-

actment of laws protecting helpless ones from improper immurement in insane asylums, and for which he was greatly commended; he also published a novel, "The Stranded Ship," and many essays and dramatic criticisms.

Richard Harding Davis was born in Philadelphia, April 18, 1864. His early education was in private schools, and he was a student at Lehigh University for three years, and at Johns Hopkins University for one year; there is no record of his graduation from either institution. His literary bent was apparent from the first, and at the close of his last year's schooling he engaged in newspaper reporting, first for the "Record" and then for the "Press," both of Philadelphia. He was later correspondent for the "London Times" and "New York Herald" in the Turkish-Greek, Spanish-American, South African, and Russian-Japanese wars, and performed brilliant work which in an afterday brought him recognition in the form of decorations from the governments of Russia, Turkey and Venezuela, and from the Khedive of Egypt. As a member of the reportorial staff of the "New York Sun," he made a most unique reputation through a brilliant journalistic departure. Making the acquaintance of various notorious "crooks" and confidence men, he pen-pictured them with wonderful fidelity, and wrote lifelike descriptions of police court scenes. In contrast with such work, he contributed to leading journals humorous descriptions of society life in New York. In 1892 he became managing editor of "Harper's Weekly," and for two years acted as such most acceptably, then resigning to give himself to purely literary work.

Mr. Davis's capacity for work was phenomenal. While he was engaged in newspaper work, some of his best story and descriptive writing was done at his office desk, with remarkable rapidity, going page by page to the composing room. His brilliancy of description in his report of the Johnstown flood of 1889, and that of the coronation of Czar Nicholas II. of Russia, in 1896, was unsurpassable. Critics have been unanimous in his commendation. The "New York Evangelist" said: "Mr. Davis has a keen eye and a shrewd apprehension of values, and his observations go much deeper than the surface. He has a terse, sometimes an almost epigrammatic way, of putting things." Harry Thurston Peck in "The Bookman" said: "He possesses inherently a quick unerring grasp of the essential as distinguished from the non-essential elements of a scene or situation; he was born with a selective and discriminating mind; he is naturally an intellectual impressionist. It may be said with equal truth that he has a distinctly imaginative side to his mentality, a sensitive feeling for the undercurrents, and a romantic strain that is unusual in a mind so keenly alive to the existent and the actual." Several of his books have been translated into French, German and Russian, and it has been claimed that he is better known abroad than any contemporary American author. He has been reviewed very favorably in "The Spectator" and other high class British magazines. He had considerable musical ability, and produced several songs, both music and words; and also a number of light dramas.

His book titles made a formidable array, to say nothing of his more ephemeral work. They include: "Soldiers of Fortune, and Other Stories," 1899; "Gallagher, and Other Stories," "The Princess Aline," "Our English Cousins," "Van Bibber and Others," "About Paris," "The Rulers of the Mediterranean," "Three Gringoes in Venezuela," "Cuba in War Time," "A Year from a Correspondent's Note-Book," "Stories for Boys," "Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns," "Cinderella, and Other Stories," "The King's Jackal," "The Lion

and the Unicorn," 1898; "The West from a Car Window," 1899; "With Both Armies in South Africa," 1900; "In the Fog," 1901; "Ranson's Folly," "Captain Macklin," 1902; "The Bar Sinister," 1904; "Real Soldiers of Fortune," 1907; a number of lesser titles in 1910-11; "The Red Cross Girl," 1912; "The Lost Road," 1913; "The Boy Scout," "With the Allies," 1914; "Somewhere in France," 1915.

Mr. Davis was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, in descent from two great-grandfathers who were officers in the Revolutionary army—Isaac Leete and James Wilson. He was also a member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the American Geographical Society, and various other literary and social bodies. He married (first) Cecil Clark, of Chicago; (second) Bessie McCoy. He died April 12, 1916.

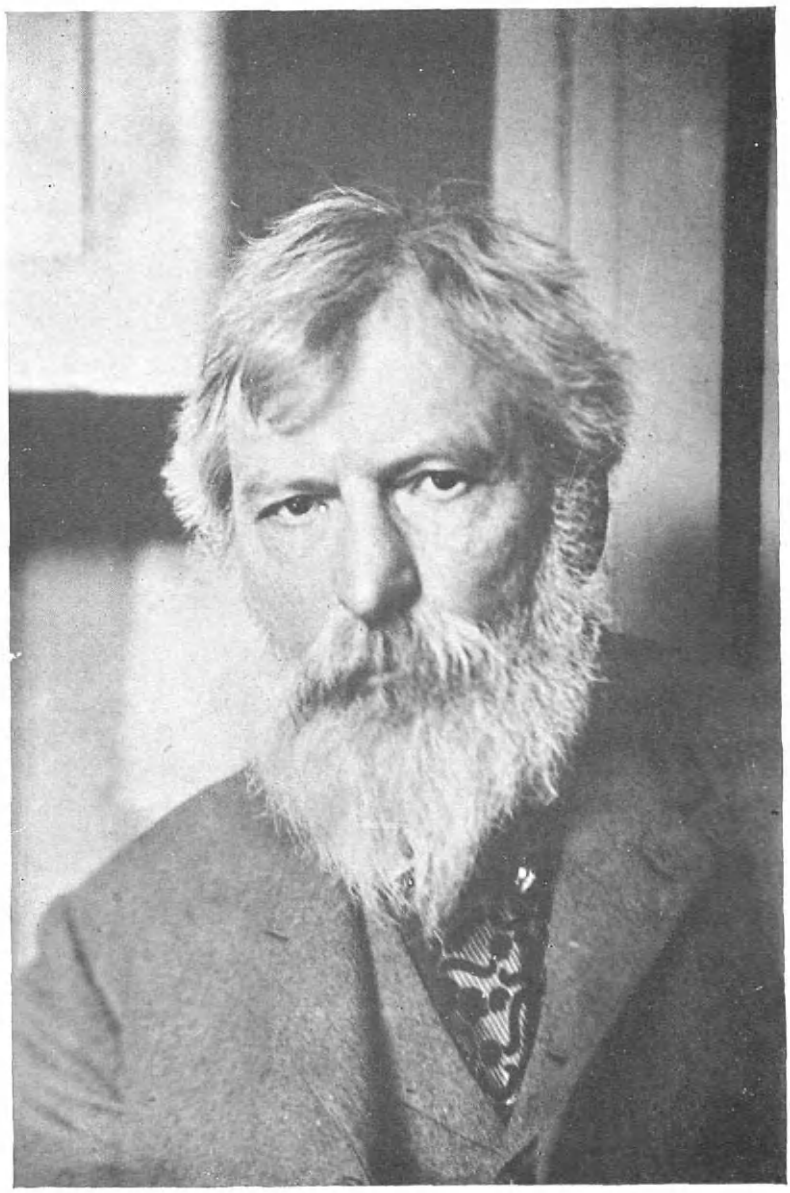
ALDEN, Henry Mills,

Editor, Author.

Henry Mills Alden, an accomplished litterateur, and whose largest distinction was that of editor of the Harper Brothers' weekly and monthly periodical publications for more than a half-century, a most notable record of exacting service, was born on Mount Tabor, near Danby, Vermont, November 11, 1836, son of Ira and Elizabeth (Moore) Alden, and eighth in descent from John Alden, of Puritan fame.

Until his sixth year, the family home was in a mountain solitude, without near neighbors, school or church. His early teachings were from primitive but most instructive and impressive agents—a Christian mother with well informed mind, whose deep familiarity with the Bible and fond maternal solicitude made her a most inspiring guide to the young mind; and constant association with the gifts of Nature—"Tongues in trees; books in the running brooks; sermons in stones; and good in everything." His next eight years were passed at Hoosick Falls, New York, whither the family had removed. Here he attended a common school, but the greater part of his time was occupied with long days' work in a cotton factory. When fourteen, he began to prepare for college, and after two years of devoted study he entered Williams College. Here he completed a four years' course, paying his way out of his earnings as a school teacher in intervening months. In the year in which he attained his majority, he graduated with the bachelor of arts degree and as orator, taking for his theme "The Hellenic Type of Man." Among his college fellows were a number who became distinguished—James A. Garfield as President of the United States; John J. Ingalls as one of the most brilliant orators of the United States Senate; and Horace E. Scudder, who was to be an author, and editor of "The Atlantic Monthly." Immediately after graduation from college, Mr. Alden entered the Andover Theological Seminary, a most excellent institution, and then boasting one of the best stocked classical libraries in the country. From this he was graduated in 1860. Licensed as a preacher, he did not take even the first steps in a ministerial career, but gave himself to educational work, and which eventually was forsaken for literature.

In 1861, Mr. Alden took up his residence in New York City, all but a total stranger, his only acquaintance there being his former fellow student, Horace E. Scudder, who had not yet acquired literary distinction, but was making his livelihood as a school teacher. They were of kindred tastes, and their paths were destined to be along almost parallel lines. Mr. Alden procured employment as a school teacher, at the same time performing editorial and review work on leading daily newspapers, and gradually approaching a higher field. While



Henry M. Alden

a student in college, he had given his almost undivided attention to study of the Greek authors and Greek history, and which led to his writing two elaborate articles on "The Eleusinian Mysteries." These were submitted to James Russell Lowell, who was then the editor of "The Atlantic Monthly," the highest-grade magazine in America at that time, and in which they were given to the world, attracting wide attention and most favorable comment. It was early in this period (on July 3, 1861), that Mr. Alden married his first wife, Susan Frye Foster, of North Andover, Massachusetts, with whom he had made acquaintance while he was yet a theological student. From now on he was an occasional contributor to "The Atlantic," in the editorship of which Lowell had been succeeded by James T. Fields. In August, 1863, he entered into an engagement with the famous Harper & Brothers' publishing house, and which led to a lifelong association. His initial task was taking the place of Richard Grant White as collaborator with Dr. A. H. Guernsey in compiling and writing "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," which had in most part as its foundation the great mass of illustrations made by artists in the employ of the house who had accompanied the federal forces to the various fields of military and naval operations during the course of the tremendous struggle, and which had appeared from week to week in "Harper's Weekly."* To Mr. Alden was also committed the reading of author's manuscripts submitted to the publishers for their periodical and book publications. He now came into closest relations with his employers, in 1863 being given the position of managing editor of "Harper's Weekly," succeeding Mr. John Bonner. He was so engaged for six years, and in 1869 became editor of "Harper's Magazine," a post which he occupied with eminent ability until his death, October 7, 1919. In addition, during 1863-64 he was a lecturer in the Lowell Institute, Boston, and delivered a series of addresses on "The Structure of Paganism," an amplification of his papers in "The Atlantic Monthly," previously referred to. His published works were: "God in His World," 1890; "A Study of Death," 1895. The first mentioned volume was published anonymously, and created a profound impression among religious thinkers; it passed through several editions within a year. The principal society to which he belonged was the American Academy of Arts and Letters. In 1888 he received the honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Williams College. His first marriage has been before mentioned. His second was to Mrs. Ada Foster Murray, of Norfolk, Virginia, February 22, 1900.

Mr. Alden's conceded position as a dominant figure in the shaping of America's literary life during the more than half-century of his activity, demands something further than the foregoing skeletonized narrative. Somewhat of the estimation in which he was held by American litterateurs finds exemplification in the list of distinguished men who attended a dinner given him by the Harpers on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, among whom were Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton University; Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Robert Bridges, Irving Bachellor, Edwin Markham, Mrs. Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, Julius Chambers, Edmund Clar-

*The editor of this work and writer of this narrative may be pardoned for a personal reminiscence. As a young officer in Gen. Sherman's army in the operations about Atlanta, Ga., in 1864, he was in his saddle when one of Harper's artists rode to his side and began sketching, his note book resting on the horn of his saddle. The enemy's batteries opened fire warmly, and there were nearby casualties, whereupon the artist took his leave, remarking that he had caught the topography, and could fill in troops and cannon from memory, in a safer place. Doubtless many war pictures of that time were similarly drawn.

ence Stedman, Robert Underwood Johnson, William Dean Howells, with others.

His personal characteristics were vividly portrayed just after his decease, by his closest working associate, Mr. Thomas B. Wells, and of which what follows is a brief but comprehensive epitomization. He had little regard for the fastidiousnesses of life, and in this he rather suggested Walt Whitman, to whom (so says Mr. Wells) he bore not a little physical resemblance. He was of extraordinary breadth of mind, and an accomplished scholar. Although his education was wholly classical and had touched the sciences only in an elementary way, he would on occasion write most remarkably well-informed letters to master scientists in regard to contributions they might be undertaking for the Magazine. He aimed at the very highest in literature; he held independent views, and often would publish stories which were in advance of their periods, but it is to be added that the ultimate verdict of the important critics invariably approved his judgment. As an instance may be named "Trilby," which created a great sensation. Indeed, its publication at that time was quite daring, but he accepted it as a work of art, in spite of strenuous objections by his associates. Thomas Hardy's "Jude the Obscure," anything but conventional, was accepted by him, in face of similar objection, however with some deleting. "Trilby" became the greatest of all serial successes of its time, and "Jude the Obscure" is all but a classic. Mr. Alden was of great aid to young writers. Mr. Howell is quoted as saying that Mr. Alden had been a valuable aid to the short story writer, and that he had practically developed that art through the aid and support he had afforded to writers of such. Mr. Wells said that Mr. Alden was the first to discover genius in the work of Amelie Rives. Mr. Alden was the personification of modesty. Despite his national reputation, he would never consent to the appearance of his name in the magazine as editor until 1890, when he acquiesced, but only in deference to his associates, who finally succeeded in convincing him that such recognition was not only his right, but was of real value to the publication, adding to its prestige, the latter being the principal consideration with himself.

MABIE, Hamilton Wright,

Author, Lecturer.

Hamilton Wright Mabie, one of the brightest literary ornaments of his day, was born at Cold Spring, Putnam county, New York, December 13, 1846, son of Levi J. and Sarah (Colwell) Mabie. His father was a business man of New York City, in vicinity of which the family has resided for two and a half centuries. The American ancestor (of the name Mabille, or Mabie), was a native of Southern France, a Huguenot, and a principal lieutenant of Admiral Cologny. When the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day occurred, and in which his chief fell, he fled to Holland, and thence to New York, then called New Amsterdam. Hamilton Wright Mabie derived Scotch blood through Mercer Hamilton, his maternal grandfather.

Until young Mabie was about ten years old, his family resided in Buffalo, going thence to Brooklyn, New York, where he was prepared for college under private tutors. Entering Williams College, he was graduated from that institution in the year he came of age, going thence to the Columbia Law School, where he finished his course two years later. For a number of years he practiced his profession in New York City, at the same time giving much of his time to literary work and to which he soon came to devote himself altogether. In 1879 he was appointed to a sub-editorial position on the staff of "The Outlook,"

soon becoming an associate editor, in which position he was retained to the close of his life. He was a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines in the form of essays and reviews, and was often called upon to address college gatherings, religious and literary associations, and public dinners where prominent men were the guests, particularly authors. One such occasion, and a most notable one, was the unveiling of the Zolnay bust of Poe at the University of Virginia in 1889, where his treatment of his topic, "Poe's Place in American Literature," revealed a rare insight into the genius of the poet. He ranged amidst such a multitude of diverse subjects, that much of his work was of such ephemeral quality as to provoke severe criticism. He received honorary degrees as follows: L. H. D. from Williams College in 1890; and LL.D. from Union University in 1899, from Western Reserve College in 1904, and from Washington and Lee University in 1906. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, president of the New York Kindergarten Association, member of the Century Association, the Barnard Club and others. His published volumes were as follows: "Norse Stories Retold from the Eddas," 1882; "Nature in New England," 1890; "My Study Fire" (1st series), 1890; "Short Studies in Literature," 1891; "Under the Trees and Elsewhere," 1891; "Essays in Literary Interpretation," 1892; "My Study Fire," (2nd series), 1894; "Nature and Culture," 1897; "Books and Culture," 1897; "Work and Culture," 1898; "The Life of the Spirit," 1899; "William Shakespeare—Poet, Dramatist and Man," 1900; "Works and Days," 1892; "Parables of Life," 1902; "Backgrounds of Literature," 1903; "Myths Every Child Should Know," 1905; "Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know," 1905; "The Great Word," 1905; "Heroes Every Child Should Know," 1906; "Legends Every Child Should Know," 1906; "Christmas To-Day," 1908; "Introductions to Notable Poems," 1909; "American Ideals, Character and Life," 1912; "Japan, Today and Tomorrow," 1914.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, in an appreciation of Mr. Mabie, said:

> He is one of the most charming of living essayists. His characteristics as a writer are earnestness of moral purpose, breadth of vital sympathy, lucidity of expression, tranquility of style, and a well-balanced literary judgment. He writes about books from the point of view of one who values them most for their direct influence upon life. As a critic, he turns by choice to the great classics, and makes sanity and strength, rather than novelty and vivacity, the tests of excellence. In "My Study Fire" and "Under the Trees" he touches upon the elements of true happiness in the inward life, familiarly and with delightful grace. In "The Life of the Spirit," perhaps his most searching book, he discusses the spiritual problems of the individual soul. In "Nature and Culture," "Books and Culture," and "Work and Culture," he takes up the three principal factors in the education of manhood. Perhaps his most widely read book is "The Forest of Arden," a delicate imaginative essay on the value of liberty and naturalness in the deepening of love and the refreshment of life. In all that he writes, Mr. Mabie is an idealist with an intensely practical purpose. As a public lecturer on literary and social questions, he has a wide audience. He is in fact one of our most influential American educators working outside of the curriculum.
>
> His books reflect the man. But they do not reflect the whole man. For one thing, there is a rich fund of humor in him, which does not often come to the surface in the printed page. His speaking style is livelier and more varied than his written style. On the platform and at the dinner table, when the coffee cups have come in, he is full of amiable discourse, brilliant anecdote, and genial eloquence. No man presides at a banquet or a board meeting with a readier wit or with finer tact.

Mr. Mabie married, at Poughkeepsie, New York, October 11, 1876, Jeannette, daughter of Rev. Robert Trivett, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, and two daughters were born to them. He died December 31, 1916.

PRYOR, Roger A.,

Soldier, Journalist, Diplomatist, Jurist.

General and Judge Robert Atkinson Pryor, whose varied and on occasion spectacular career included journalism, diplomacy, service as a Confederate soldier and statesman, and finally the bench of law, was a native of Virginia, born near Petersburg, July 19, 1828. His parents were the Rev. Theoderic Bland and Lucy E. (Atkinson) Pryor, the father an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, the mother a woman of strong character, a descendant of several historic Virginia families—the Randolphs, Blands, and others.

Young Pryor was graduated from two famous Virginia schools—Hampden-Sydney College, in his seventeenth year; and the University of Virginia three years later. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar on attaining his majority, in 1849. He entered upon practice in Petersburg, but on account of ill health turned away from the law and devoted himself to journalism. For two years beginning in 1852 he was on the editorial staff of the "Washington Union," this followed by a similar connection with the "Richmond Enquirer." The latter engagement was of brief duration, for in 1855 he was sent by President Pierce on a special ministerial mission to Greece. This was to settle differences in relation to the detention of Jonas King, a noted American missionary; Pryor effected his release, and the payment to him of an indemnity of $36,000 by the Greek government. On his return in 1857 he began the publication of "The South," in Richmond, which was shortlived, but gave him opportunity for vigorous expression of his views upon questions then at issue. He set forth the extremest State rights doctrines; bitterly opposed William L. Yancey's proposition to reopen the slave trade; and was a strong factor in the overthrow of Know-Nothingism, and the election of Henry A. Wise to the governorship. It was during these hotblooded days that he was challenged to a duel. As the challenged, having the choice of weapons, he named bowie knives, in a dark room. These provisions were so far from the conventionalties of the code, that the difficulty was arranged and the challenge withdrawn.

Now began his public career. In 1858 he was elected to Congress to fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William O. Goode. He was re-elected in 1860, to take his seat on March 4, 1861, but the secession movement was so far advanced that he declined to qualify as a member of a body which he believed was doomed to instant annihilation, with the entire federal governmental structure. In that secession movement he was an acknowledged and forceful leader. Virginia hesitated to leave the Union, when "the eloquent tribune of Virginia," as Horace Greeley termed Pryor, uttered the fiery phrase, "strike one blow and Virginia will secede in an hour by Shrewsbury clock," and the convention passed the secession ordinance. Many who were on the spot at the time, believed that Pryor's speech in Charleston, South Carolina, "was the match that exploded the powder magazine, and brought on the war," by precipitating the attack on Fort Sumter. He was in Charleston at the time, and it is related that he was offered the firing of the first gun upon the doomed fortress; that this he declined, saying "I could not fire the first shot," and that such distinction as was in the act fell to Edmund Ruffin.* Pryor, then a colonel of Virginia troops, was of the delegation sent by General Beauregard, who commanded the attack, to confer with the commander of the

*Ruffin is also credited with firing the last, as well as the first, shot of the Civil War; he suicided by shooting when he heard of the surrender of General Lee.

fort, Major Robert Anderson, as to the terms of surrender. This was on Saturday, April 13, 1861, and the surrender took place the next day, Sunday, April 14th. Colonel Pryor was the last survivor of the group of men, on either side, who were immediately associated with the event so tremendous in its consequences.

On April 16, 1862, Colonel Pryor was made brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He soon resigned his commission, however, on account of differences with President Jefferson Davis, and re-entered service as a private in General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry command. He was often engaged in dangerous scouting duties, and during the operations about Petersburg was taken prisoner and committed to Fort Lafayette. While there, his friends more than once appealed to both General Grant and Secretary of War Stanton for his exchange. "No," declared Stanton, "we won't free him; we're going to hang him." Appeal was then made to President Lincoln, who, on being advised of General Pryor's humane treatment of Union sick and wounded who fell into his hands, wrote on a visiting card an order for his exchange which was at once effected. It is also said of General Pryor that at least once, he released captured "Yankee" soldiers rather than send them to Andersonville Prison.

The war was now over, and General Pryor, having returned to his home in Virginia, sturdily advocated the adoption by the people of his State, of a policy of quiet and dignified acquiescence in the results of the great contest. The four years' war had exhausted his fortunes, and he saw no prospect of rehabilitation. He therefore removed to New York City, where he found employment as a writer for the "Daily News," being helped thereto by Benjamin Wood. During this period he also pursued such legal studies as were necessary for his admission to the bar under New York rules. In 1866 this end was attained, and he at once entered upon a professional career both honorable and remunerative. His first case came to him through Benjamin Wood, who had procured for him his first employment in the city as a newspaper writer, and the fee of a thousand dollars was used in bringing his family to the city and establishing a home. He was associated with many important cases—the sensational suit brought against Henry Ward Beecher by Theodore Tilton, for alienation of his wife's affections; the Sprague (of Rhode Island) estate suits, in which he was allied with General Benjamin F. Butler; the suit in the United States Circuit Court for the return of the New York & New England railroad to its original stockholders; the New York elevated railroad cases, and others of magnitude. In November, 1890, and largely through the influence of General Daniel Sickles, his former battlefield enemy but now warm friend, General Pryor was appointed by Governor Hill to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, and on the expiration of his term he was elected to the same seat for a full term. The estimation in which General Pryor was held is evidenced by the fact that in celebration of his first judicial appointment, he was given a banquet by John Russell Young, which was attended by President Cleveland and many prominent men of all political parties and religious creeds. Under the State constitution of 1894 he became a member of the Supreme Court, holding the position until 1899, when he was retired under the age limit provision. One of his decisions is remembered as noteworthy—that a trust combination was repugnant to the principles of the common law, and sufficient cause for forfeiture of a corporate charter. On retiring from the bench, Judge Pryor returned to the practice of his profession.

From the close of the Civil War, Judge Pryor took no active part in political affairs, devoting himself solely to his profession and to literary pursuits. He was the author of numerous addresses upon historical and literary subjects, and was ever welcome in societies and gatherings devoted to these pursuits. His style of writing was concise and exact; his oratory was dignified and sincere; in appearance he was a striking figure—tall and erect, with flowing hair which did not whiten until he was well advanced in years. As the last of the conspicuous figures of the "Lost Cause," he was in later years listened to with profound interest. On one such occasion he said: "I cannot forget the Civil War. In generations to come, people will think of those differences less and less. The words 'North' and 'South' are simply geographical expressions now, and have no political significance whatever. You need not ask me why; the simple word 'Union' expresses everything."

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hampden-Sydney College, and he was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia. His death occurred at his home in New York City, March 14, 1919, in his ninety-first year.

Judge Pryor married, at Charlottesville, Virginia, November 8, 1848, Sara Agnes Rice, an accomplished and high-spirited woman. When he left for the field of war in 1861, she followed after him as an army nurse, and years afterward, while he was struggling for a foothold in New York, she aided in the support of their children by giving music lessons. She told the story of their lives in a book, "My Day: Reminiscences of a Long Life." She died February 15, 1912, after a married life of more than sixty-three years. Judge and Mrs. Pryor buried two sons, and left as survivors a son and four daughters, thirteen grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

VAIL, Theodore N.,

Pioneer in Telephone and Electric Traction.

Theodore Newton Vail, whose activities were far-reaching, including original and expansive work in his superintendency of the governmental railway mail service, the development of the telephone, and the introduction abroad of electric traction, was born July 16, 1845, in Carrollton county, Ohio, son of Davis and Phoebe (Quimby) Vail. He was a member of the Vail family of New Jersey, so widely known in the history of manufactures and inventions. It was his uncle, Stephen Vail, who established the famous old Speedwell iron works near Morristown, New Jersey, and there built the machinery for the "Savannah," the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. It was the same Stephen Vail who with his sons George and Alfred furnished Morse with means to carry out his telegraph invention; and it was the latter named Alfred Vail who devised the dot and dash system of message transmittal.

Theodore N. Vail passed his youth in Morristown, New Jersey, where he finished his schooling in the Morristown Academy. After leaving that institution, he studied medicine for two years in the office of his uncle, Dr. William Quimby. He was meantime practicing in leisure moments with the telegraphic instrument in the local office, and this so grew upon him that he turned aside from his medical studies to enter upon the new occupation. He had become a capable telegraph operator, and he went to New York City, where he was given charge of an office, and subsequently was called to the staff of General Manager Hinchman, of the United States Telegraph Company. In 1868 he was made telegraph operator and railroad agent at Pine Bluffs, Wyoming, then an important station on account of its relation to the Union Pacific railroad then being built. The next year he was given

charge of a railway mail car between Omaha and Ogden, and his proficiency in expediting service led to his transfer to the more important Chicago and Iowa City run. On the completion of the Union Pacific railway and the institution of mail service thereon, Mr. Vail was made head clerk, and so remained until 1873, when he was called to Washington City to fill a position in the office of the general superintendent of the railway mail service. His promotion was now rapid; in 1874 he was made assistant general superintendent, and the next year general superintendent, in which position he served with distinction until 1878, when he resigned in order to enter upon another field, and in which he was to attain greater distinction.

In 1878, in association with Alexander Graham Bell and Gardiner Greene Hubbard, he organized the Bell Telephone Company, the first telephone company in the United States, and of which he was made general manager. His success in the conduct of this enterprise was marked, and led to other and similar organizations which ultimately found consolidation in the great American Telegraph and Telephone Company, and the extension of its lines throughout the entire country, including the system of long-distance telephone service. During all these years, Mr. Vail gave devoted personal service to organization and financing, and also to the practical technical work, in which his inventive ability found useful channels.

Mr. Vail in 1887 went to Europe, travelling for his health, but at the same time kept close watch upon commercial avenues and necessities. Along these lines he engaged in the promotion of American street railway methods in the Argentine Republic, and in the streets of Buenos Ayres introduced the electric trolley car, giving that city the best street-car system in all South America. With Henry Russell and other Boston capitalists he also installed telephone systems in Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, and other South American cities. During all this time, he was still in close touch with the managers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who frequently sought his advice, and, on the death of Mr. Cutler, the president, in 1904, he reluctantly complied with their desire that he should resume the presidency of the great corporation. He acted in that capacity until his death, and it is not too much to say that to his genius, farsightedness and executive ability is due the great prestige of the system as the greatest and most efficient in the world.

Mr. Vail made his business residence in New York City, and he maintained an office in Boston. His home was at Lyndonville, Vermont, where he had an elegant estate. He was president of or director in many corporations in the United States and abroad, and a member of very many scientific and social bodies: The American Academy of Politics and Social Science, Philadelphia; the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York; the American Civic Alliance; the American Museum of Natural History; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the American Geographical Society; the Metropolitan Art Society; the New York Academy of Sciences; the National Institute of Social Sciences; the Maritime Exchange, New York; the American Economic Association; the American Society of the River Platte. His clubs were: The New York, Union League, New York Athletic, Automobile of America, Metropolitan, Hobby, Jekyl Island, National Arts, Railroad, Sleepy Hollow, Country of Westchester (New York), Larchmont (New York), Yacht, Union Exchange, Eastern Yacht (Boston), Sphinx, Royal Automobile (London). He received the following honorary degrees: LL.D. from Dartmouth

College, Middlebury College, Princeton University, and Harvard University; and D.Sc. from the University of Vermont.

Mr. Vail married Mabel Rutledge Sanderson, of Boston, Massachusetts. He died April 16, 1920.

GUILD, Reuben Aldridge, A. M., LL. D.,

Historian, Author.

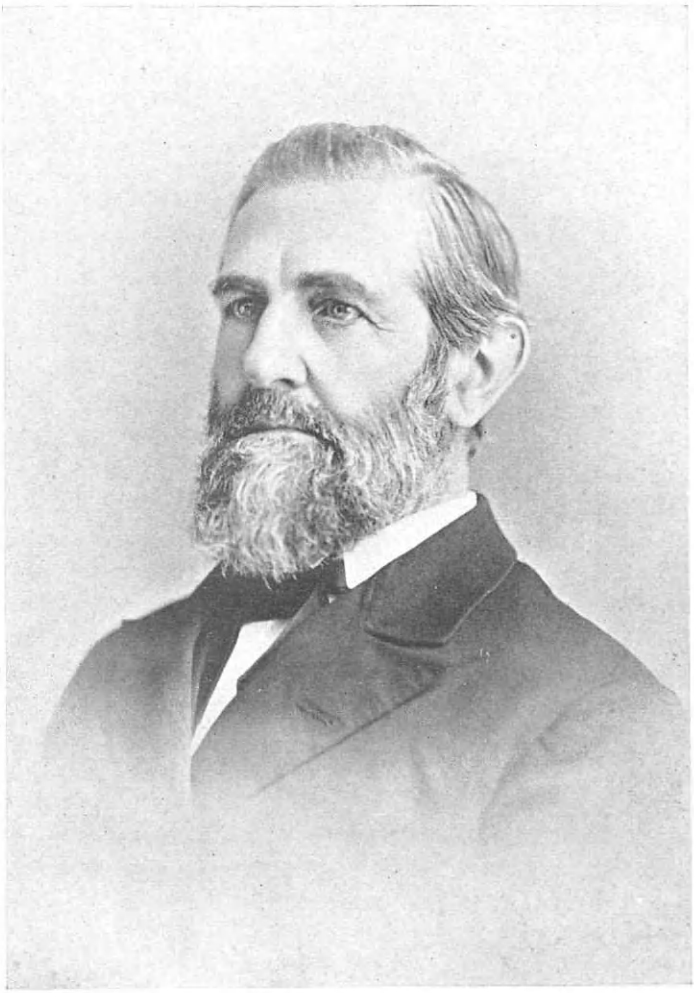
Reuben Aldridge Guild, A. M., LL.D., of Providence, Rhode Island, was born May 4, 1822, at West Dedham, now Westwood, Massachusetts, the son of Reuben and Olive (Morse) Guild. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from John Guild, who came to America in 1636, and was one of the original proprietors of Dedham, from whom his descent is through Samuel Guild (1647-1730) and Mary (Woodcock) Guild; Ensign Nathaniel Guild (1678-1774) and Mehitable Guild; Major Aaron Guild (1728-1818), prominent and active through the Revolution, serving both in the field and in the council at home, member of the Committee of Safety, etc., and his second wife, Annah (Coney) Guild; Joel Guild (1765-1842) and Hannah (Weatherbee) Guild; and Reuben Guild (1793-1882) and Olive (Morse) Guild.

Reuben Aldridge Guild was prepared for college at Day's Academy in Wrentham, Massachusetts, and at what is now the Worcester Academy, teaching some himself during his preparatory course. He was graduated from Brown University, A. B., in 1847. After this event he was assistant librarian of Brown University from September, 1847, until March, 1848, when he became librarian, a relation which he sustained until 1893, a continuous service of forty-six years, excepting a few days at the death of his son in 1876, and a short period in the autumn of 1877, when he visited England and Scotland, examining the great libraries of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge and London, and attending the International Conference of Librarians held in London. From 1893 until the time of his death he was Librarian Emeritus.

Dr. Guild was instrumental in connection with the late General Charles B. Norton in calling the first librarians' convention ever known to be held in the world's history. It met in New York in September, 1853. He was one of a committee of three to memoralize Congress to prepare under the Smithsonian Institute a Librarian's Manual. The practical outcome of the convention was the publication of his "Librarian's Manual" in 1858, which has long been regarded as a "bibliographical classic."

Dr. Guild was a member of the Common Council of Providence for seven years, and of the school committee for fifteen years, serving most of the time as secretary. He was secretary of the Brown University Alumni Association for twelve years. He was president and essayist of the Rhode Island Baptist Sunday School Convention for seventeen years; secretary of the Rhode Island Baptist Education Society from 1850 to 1855. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, of the Rhode Island Veteran Citizens' Historical Association, of the American Antiquarian Society, honorary member of the Essex Institute of Salem, Massachusetts, of the Old Colony Historical Society, of the Library Association of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society, and held membership and office in many other organizations. In 1862 he was chairman of the Committee of Relief in Providence, which expended about $400,000 in aiding families of volunteer soldiers. He devised all the details of the system followed by this committee.

Dr. Guild was secretary of the preliminary meetings held in Providence in 1871-72 for the establishment of a free public



Reuben A. Guild.

library. For some time before his death he was one of the board of managers of the Old Men's Home, to which he was a frequent visitor, giving comfort and cheer to the inmates. He was for many years an active Mason, being a member of What Cheer Lodge and of St. John's Commandery of Providence, serving for a time as chaplain. He was the first editor of "The Freemason's Respository," and his Masonic writings place him in the list of distinguished Masonic historians. He was a member of the American Library Association from its first meeting in Philadelphia in 1876, when he was chosen one of the three original secretaries. He attended the first International Conference of Librarians in London, in 1877, serving on the council. He was also elected honorary member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Later he was made non-resident lecturer of the Library School. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the advisory council of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition on a Congress of Librarians, ranking as an honorary and corresponding member of the Auxiliary.

At the Denver conference of the American Library Association, in 1895, he was elected to honorary membership by virtue of a vote carried electing to such membership all surviving members of the famous library convention of 1853. A few days before his death he received the following telegram from Atlanta, Georgia, dated May 10, 1899: "The American Library Association, in conference at Atlanta, sends grateful remembrances to an honored pioneer," a fitting recognition of his life's interest in library work.

Dr. Guild received the degree of Master of Arts in course. In 1874 Shurtleff College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Guild published much in the form of addresses, sketches, essays and reports, both separately and as contributions to periodicals. In the Historical Catalogue of Brown University, 1896, thirty-three titles are given. His most important books were "Librarian's Manual," 1858; "Life, Times and Correspondence of James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University," 1864; "History of Brown University, with Illustrative Documents," 1867; "Early History of Brown University," 1897. This last work he dedicated to the Alumni of Brown University. He wrote for the Providence "Journal" the Necrology of Brown University for 1891-92.

Of distinguished ancestry, both Colonial and Revolutionary, Dr. Guild had not a little in which he took a natural pride. He was present at the first meeting called for the purpose of organizing a chapter of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in Rhode Island, on February 1, 1890, and became a charter member. He showed the great interest which he felt in the society by the carefully prepared memorials of departed compatriots which he contributed to its annals. He entered the society through his great-grandfather, Major Aaron Guild, who was prominent in the Revolution, both as a member of the Committee of Safety and as a military officer. It is worthy of mention that Major Guild was one of the first to take up arms, leaving his plow in the furrow at the first alarm, and hastening to Lexington, where he arrived in season to take an active part in the famous pursuit of the British forces. A memorial boulder has been dedicated to his memory at South Dedham, now Norwood, commemorating this event.

Major Aaron Guild also had a notable Colonial record, serving as ensign in the French and Indian War, 1758-59, during the reduction of Canada. In 1766 he was second lieutenant in the Suffolk County militia and captain of the same in 1771.

Also major in the standing militia of the Province of Massachusetts, 1775.

Dr. Guild's other paternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Weatherbee, and his maternal great-grandfathers, Silas Morse and Ebenezer Pettee, each served in the Revolutionary army.

The earlier generations of the name of Guild were also prominent in Colonial history. Samuel (2) Guild, son of John (1) Guild, was a soldier in King Philip's War, 1675-76, and was credited with military service at Woodcock's Garrison, September, 1675; lieutenant at Dedham in November, 1696, and captain in 1700. He was representative for Dedham to the Massachusetts General Court, 1719.

Nathaniel (3) Guild, his son, was commissioned ensign by Governor Belcher in Captain Eben Woodward's Second Foot Company, October 10, 1736.

Woodcock's Garrison, noted above, was a strategic point in the Indian warfare of 1676. It was a rendezvous for the Massachusetts soldiers passing to and from Rhode Island, and was located at Ten Mile river in Rehoboth, in that section now a part of the town of Attleboro. It received its name from John Woodcock, the keeper, whose daughter, Mary, had married Samuel Guild. John Woodcock, a stalwart settler and soldier, was deputy for Rehoboth to the Plymouth Colony Court in 1691.

Through Annah Coney, the second wife of Major Aaron Guild, Dr. Guild was a lineal descendant of Isaac Allerton, of the "Mayflower," and of his daughter, Remember Allerton, who also came in the "Mayflower." Isaac Allerton, the fifth signer of the Mayflower Compact, November 11-21, 1620, was a man of standing in the community. He was one of the three upon whom the privilege of citizenship was conferred by the city of Leyden, Holland, on February 5, 1614. With Captain Myles Standish, he was a messenger for Plymouth Colony to King Massasoit, March 23, 1621, concluding a treaty of peace which held good for over fifty years. He also held numerous offices of distinction in the Colonial government, being assistant to the governor for five years, and agent to England for the Colony, making five voyages between 1626 and 1631. He was one of the eight "Undertakers" who purchased the Colony's trade rights from the London "Adventurers" in 1627, and after his removal to New Amsterdam he became a member of the Representative Body of Nieuw Netherland, known as the "Eight Men," 1643. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, before February 22, 1659.

Dr. Guild was also descended from John Coney, of Boston, member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1662, and ensign, June 11, 1680.

Of Dr. Guild's maternal ancestry much can likewise be said. Through his mother, Olive (Morse) Guild, he claimed as Colonial progenitors Captain Ezra Morse and his son, Captain Joseph Morse, officers of the Dedham militia. The latter served in the French and Indian War, 1754 to 1763.

Through his maternal grandmother, Irene Pettee, Dr. Guild traced descent from the famous Fisher family of Dedham, of which the most noted members at this period were the Daniel Fishers, father and son. Daniel Fisher, Sr., was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1640, ensign and captain of the Dedham militia, serving in King Philip's War, deputy for Dedham to the Massachusetts General Court twenty-three years, between 1658 and 1682, commissioner for Suffolk County, speaker of the House of Deputies three years, and governor's assistant in 1683, dying in office.

Daniel Fisher, Jr., was a volunteer in King Philip's War, 1676, captain of militia at Dedham, 1699 to 1713, serving during Queen Anne's War, and representative for

Dedham to the Massachusetts General Court for nine years, between 1699 and 1713. Of him the familiar story has been told that he led Sir Edmund Andros through the streets of Boston by the collar of his coat, April 19, 1689, while the people cried out, "Behold a second Daniel."

Thomas Fuller, of Dedham, ensign 1672 to 1689, lieutenant, 1690, deputy three years, and member of the Council for Safety for the People, May, 1689, together with Robert Tucker, who was deputy for Gloucester and Milton five years, between 1652 and 1681, were also among the maternal ancestors of Dr. Guild.

It may be noticed in passing that Dr. Guild had a keen interest in the ancestry of his wife, who was a direct descendant of seven of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims: Captain Myles Standish, John Alden and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, William Mullins and wife Alice, and Stephen Hopkins with his daughter Constance.

Mrs. Guild also claimed descent from the Quincy family of Boston, the Winslow family of Marshfield, the Carpenters of Rehoboth, and from many other families honorably mentioned in the early Colonial annals.

Amongst her most illustrious ancestors were William Hutchinson and his wife, Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson, a pioneer thinker among women, both of whom were prominent in the early religious controversies. Disfranchised by the General Court of Massachusetts in November, 1637, William Hutchinson was banished with his wife and others from the Colony for embracing the tenets of the Rev. Mr. Wheelwright. Removing to Rhode Island in 1638, he became one of the eighteen original proprietors of Aquidneck, who settled Pocasset (later Portsmouth), on March 7 of that year. He was judge of Aquidneck, 1639-40, when the title was changed to governor.

His son, Captain Edward Hutchinson, also went with his parents to Rhode Island, and was reckoned among the eighteen original proprietors of Aquidneck. He soon, however, returned to Boston, where he became a noted military leader and a deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, obtaining distinction by his effective protest against the persecution of the Quakers.

The parents of Ann (Marbury) Hutchinson were Rev. Francis and Bridget (Dryden) Marbury, the latter the sister of Sir Erasmus Dryden, Bart., the latter of whom was grandfather to the poet Dryden.

Among others deserving of special notice were Anthony Thacher, of Yarmouth, and Colonel John Thacher, his son. The former was wrecked on Thacher's Woe, August 15, 1635, this event being chronicled by Longfellow in his "Swan Song of Parson Avery." Colonel John Thacher had a most distinguished career in the history of Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies as a deputy, representative, member of the Council of War, assistant, councillor, justice and military officer. His first wife was Rebecca Winslow, niece of Governor Edward Winslow, of Plymouth.

Of the Quincy family it may be said that Colonel Edmund (2) Quincy was its most noteworthy representative. His military career extended over a period of many years to 1694, when he was colonel of the Suffolk County Regiment, and he saw service in the various Colonial wars, from King Philip's War in 1676 to the Expedition to Canada, 1690. He was a member of the Council for the Safety of the People, May, 1689. This formed the provisional government of the Colony, after the overthrow of Andros, until the new charter of William and Mary arrived. The grave of Colonel Edmund Quincy was marked by a granite stone, in which the inscription and Quincy coat-of-arms were inserted, cut in lead. But in the Revolutionary War,

the lead was taken to run into bullets. President John Adams afterwards identified the monument.

As has thus been shown, Dr. Guild and his wife both came from sturdy New England stock. It is no wonder, therefore, that they possessed in a remarkable degree high standards of living and an unswerving fidelity to principle, which characterized their thought and action. Of them may it truly be said that they were "firm in their own beliefs, but not uncharitable towards others, never failing in their devotion to duty."

Dr. Guild was reared a Unitarian. He was baptized April 5, 1840, and received as a member of the Baldwin Place Baptist Church, Boston. In 1840 he left mercantile life, on which he had entered as a clerk, and began his studies with the ministry in view. In 1850 he transferred his membership to the First Baptist Church of Providence. In November, 1855, he became a constituent member of the Brown Street Baptist Church, which in April, 1878, united with the Third Baptist Church to form the Union Baptist Church. In September, 1893, he returned to the First Baptist Church. He was active in the work of the church, and for many years in the Sunday-school. He had a simple, firm, religious faith, which fortified and comforted him in life, gave him a mission of blessing to others, and strengthened him to meet the final hour.

Dr. Guild was justly proud of the library which had grown under his devoted care from a small collection of books into large dimensions, with increasing hopes for the future. In 1848 the library numbered less than 20,000 volumes; in 1893, 80,000. He loved the college, he believed in it, he loved his colleagues in the faculty, and the undergraduates who daily resorted to him for advice or a word of encouragement. It was to Brown University that he gave his life, and a more devoted servant it never had. Whether as the historian of his *alma mater*, the custodian of her books, the secretary of her alumni organization, or the editor of her general catalogue, he was always ready to speak in her praise, and to spend and be spent in her service. During the forty-six years that he was actively connected with the library he was seldom absent from his post, and was always ready to extend a hearty greeting to the returning alumni, who through all these years made the library their first objective point for that greeting. Few men in the history of Brown University have served it so long, so faithfully, so loyally, so usefully, as he.

On December 17, 1849, Dr. Guild married at Providence, Rhode Island, Jane Clifford Hunt, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Lincoln) Hunt, who survived him. Four children survive: Jenny Clifford, wife of George Henry Coffin, Esq. (B. U., 1870); Georgiana Guild; Olive Lincoln Guild, and Reuben Lawrence Guild. One son, Charles Hunt Guild, died in 1865, in his fifth year; and another, Samuel Aldridge Guild, died in 1876, in his eighteenth year. Dr. Guild died May 13, 1899, at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, aged seventy-seven years and nine days. (Nec. Brown University, 1899; Proceedings Antiquarian Society; Guild Genealogy).

HERRICK, Myron T.,

Governor, Diplomatist.

Man of large affairs, governor of his State (Ohio), and whose great distinction it was to serve with signal ability as Ambassador to France from the United States in the crucial days immediately preceding the outbreak of the war in Europe, was born in Huntington, Ohio, October 9, 1854, son of Timothy R. and Mary L. Herrick. Both his paternal great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War, and his grand-

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father, Timothy Herrick, was a soldier in the War of 1812, for which service he received from the national government a land tract in Lorain county.

Myron T. Herrick received his education in Oberlin (Ohio) College, and the Ohio Wesleyan University. In his seventeenth year he taught in a country school, later he traveled extensively in the western country, writing descriptive letters for eastern newspapers. In the year he came of age (1875) he took up his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in law studies in the offices of J. F. and G. E. Herrick. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and entered upon practice, and in which he continued successfully for several years. Finance, however, came to engage his attention, and in 1886 he organized the Euclid Avenue National Bank of Cleveland, and became a member of its board of directors and a principal one of its managerial force. He did not remain long with this institution, leaving it to accept the twofold position of secretary and treasurer of the Society for Savings, to the presidency of which he came in 1894, and which he has held to the present time, succeeding Samuel H. Mather, deceased. Under President Herrick this became the largest savings institution in the west, with seventy-one thousand depositors, a deposit account of over forty-two million dollars, and a surplus and undivided profits account of three million dollars. Mr. Herrick has been otherwise active in community affairs, and a prime mover in various important enterprises. He was the projector of the Cleveland Arcade building, one of the largest of its class in the country, and also of the Cuyahoga and Mohawk buildings, and was a principal directing force in their establishment. He is chairman of the executive board of the Union Carbide and Carbon Company; and a director in the Erie Railroad Company, the National Surety Company, the New York Life Insurance Company and others, and is a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington City. In 1895 Mr. Herrick was elected to the City Council of Cleveland, in which he served for three years.

Mr. Herrick has taken an active part in politics, both local and national, from the year 1876, when he cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908, and was a presidential elector-at-large from the State of Ohio in 1892. For several years he was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee. He was an intimate personal friend of Major William McKinley, upon whose staff he served with the rank of colonel during the Major's gubernatorial term. In 1903 Mr. Herrick was elected governor of Ohio by the largest majority ever given in the State, and his administration has gone into history as one of unexampled usefulness. From February 15, 1912, to December, 1914, he held the highly important post of Ambassador to France, in which he served with great credit to his country and to himself, and was so highly regarded by the nation to which he was accredited that it honored him with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Since his return, he has busied himself with his personal affairs and the duties of his position with the various corporations with which he is connected. He has been highly honored by various of the larger universities and colleges, in recognition of his scholarly qualities and his public services. He received the honorary Master of Arts degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1899; and that of Doctor of Laws from Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, and Western Reserve, in 1915; from Union in 1916; and from Yale in 1917.

Mr. Herrick married, June 30, 1880, Carolyn M., daughter of M. B. Parmely, of Ashland, Ohio, and to them was born a son, Parmely Webb Herrick.

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BELL, Gen. J. Franklin,

Distinguished Soldier.

Major General James Franklin Bell, a distinguished soldier of the United States Regular Army, who rose to the high position of Chief of Staff, was a native of Kentucky, born January 9, 1856, in Shelbyville, son of John Wilson and Sarah Margaret (Venable) Bell. He died January 8, 1919, from heart disease, in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, being at the time commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, in New York Harbor. Funeral services were held in the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, on Governor's Island, and interment was made in the Arlington National Cemetery.

General Bell was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1878, aged twenty-two, and was appointed additional second lieutenant of the 9th Cavalry Regiment, later the same year being transferred to the 7th Cavalry as full second lieutenant, and was soon promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He participated with that regiment in some of the severest fighting in the Indian campaigns, an incident of which was the hard-fought battle of Wounded Knee in December, 1890. This was followed by the Sioux campaign in South Dakota in 1891. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he was made major of engineers in the Volunteer establishment, and in June, 1898, went from San Francisco to Manila. He made a brilliant record in the Philippines campaign, one of his exploits being to swim out into Manila harbor and around the Spanish fortifications in the obtainment of information not to be otherwise had. He was now made chief of the intelligence department by Major-General Otis, and his work was so satisfactory that he was assigned to duty as chief of scouts. He was wounded the first day of the outbreak, but returned to his saddle before his wound was healed. With twenty alert scouts under him, he did not so much trust to them as to his own powers of observation, and often under the enemy's fire. In the summer of 1899, Major Bell was made a colonel of volunteers, with authority to organize a new regiment from the discharged soldiers about to be returned to the United States. He succeeded in re-enlisting about five hundred of the best of these men, and they were given a regimental organization as the 36th United States Infantry. This was the regiment which became famous as "The Suicide Club," from the alacrity and daring which it displayed in open fighting, regardless of extra-hazardous risks. For his conduct in one of these charges, Colonel Bell was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, (the youngest officer of that rank in the army), and for his gallantry throughout the Philippines campaign he received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

On the reorganization of the army in 1901, under President McKinley, General Bell was given the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army, over seventy-seven colonels. In 1903 he was selected to re-establish the army schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the infantry, cavalry, signal and staff colleges there stand as monuments to his energy and ability. Promoted to major-general in April, 1905, President Roosevelt appointed him Chief of Staff of the Army, and he served in that capacity until April, 1910, when he was succeeded by Major-General Leonard Wood, and he himself was sent to the Philippines as commander-in-chief. He returned home in 1914, was assigned to the command of the Department of the West, with headquarters at San Francisco, and relinquished the same in March, 1917, under orders to take command of the Department of the East, with headquarters on Gover-

nor's Island, New York Harbor. He had held the latter assignment but three months when he was placed in command of the 77th National Division at Camp Upton, which he brought to a highly efficient condition. In December of the same year he was ordered to France to observe military conditions and keep the War Department informed, and was for three months absent on this duty. That he was not permitted to lead to France and command the division which he had so efficiently trained, was consequent upon the report of a medical board which on personal examination found that he was not fitted for active service in the field. He was consequently relieved of the command in May, 1918, and shortly afterward reappointed to the command of the Department of the East, as before related. The circumstances of his death—sudden, and from heart failure—would seem to justify in the fullest degree the action of the medical board in withholding him from active participation in the exacting field campaign abroad, and to amply vindicate that board from public censure passed upon it at the time for what was held to be unjust discrimination against a capable and well-deserving officer.

WHELAN, Monsignor Isaac P.,

Roman Catholic Ecclesiastic.

Monsignor Isaac P. Whalen, a widely known clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, and for many years prominent in the activities of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, New Jersey, was a native of that State, born in Elizabeth, October 18, 1852. He was a son of Captain John H. Whelan, who in the first year of the Civil War recruited a company for the Third New Jersey Infantry Regiment, commanded it as captain, afterward served as brigade quartermaster on the staff of General Phil Kearny, and after the war served in several local offices in Elizabeth, and also in the Legislature.

Isaac P. Whelan received his early education in St. Mary's Parochial School in Elizabeth, thence passing to St. Charles College at Ellicott City, Maryland, and later to Seton Hall College. On June 10, 1876, he was ordained a priest, and was appointed to St. John's Church, Paterson, New Jersey, under Dean William F. McNulty. Later he was with St. Peter's Church, New Brunswick, and the Church of the Assumption, Morristown, and was with the first named when the Diocese of Trenton was created, but was transferred to the Newark Diocese. For a time he officiated at St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, under Monsignor Seton, now the Most Rev. Robert Seton, titular Archbishop of Heliopolis, in Africa. Father Whelan next served as assistant to the late Rev. Martin Gessner, at St. Patrick's Church, Elizabeth, and later in churches in Belleville and Morristown. In March, 1885, he was made pastor of St. Mary's Church, Paterson, where he remained eleven years, his work comprising the building of a new church edifice and rectory, and the alteration of the old church building into a schoolhouse; he also liquidated the debt on the property. In 1896 he was transferred to St. Mary's Star of the Sea at Bayonne, where he built a new school house and increased the school attendance from four hundred to upwards of thirteen hundred. In each of his pastorates he was particularly solicitous of children, unceasingly looking after their welfare. He was chairman of the Catholic Children's Aid Association, and frequently addressed to parents pointed discourses on the duties they owed to their children. At Bayonne, having discovered that many of the children of his parish were required to work in the oil refineries on Sundays as well as other days of the week, he visited the company officers and after frequent

interviews and spirited appeals, he procured the abandonment of the Sunday employment.

Father Whelan was appointed in 1905 to the rectorship of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, New Jersey, to succeed the late Monsignor George H. Doane. Two years later, in company with Vicar General John A. Sheppard, he spent four months in Europe. While in Rome, he had an audience with Pope Pius X., assisted him in celebrating mass, and received communion at his hands; he also had an interview with Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State. He was made a domestic prelate of the Papal household, receiving the title of Monsignor. On his return Monsignor Whelan was given a reception by the students in the Christian Brothers' department of the Cathedral School. He made three visits to France, one in 1914, the year in which war broke out. On returning from his first visit, while he was pastor at Bayonne, he was given the most notable reception in the history of the city, and was presented with a purse of $3,000, which he turned over to the church rectory fund.

His activities as pastor at St. Patrick's Cathedral were unceasing. He made many architectural and other changes in the church edifice; built an addition to the school building; erected a new rectory; and liquidated all parish debts. He was a trustee of Seton Hall College, to which he presented the main altar of marble, two marble statues, and two purses of $5,000 each. He was president of the Columbus Club, and also of the Young Men's Catholic Association before its absorption by the Columbus Club; treasurer of St. Michael's Hospital, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society; member of the Olive Branch of the Knights of Columbus; and a member of the Wednesday Club. His death occurred December 14, 1918, at the rectory, Newark. He had experienced a nervous collapse about a fortnight before, and the immediate cause of his death was an apoplectic attack.

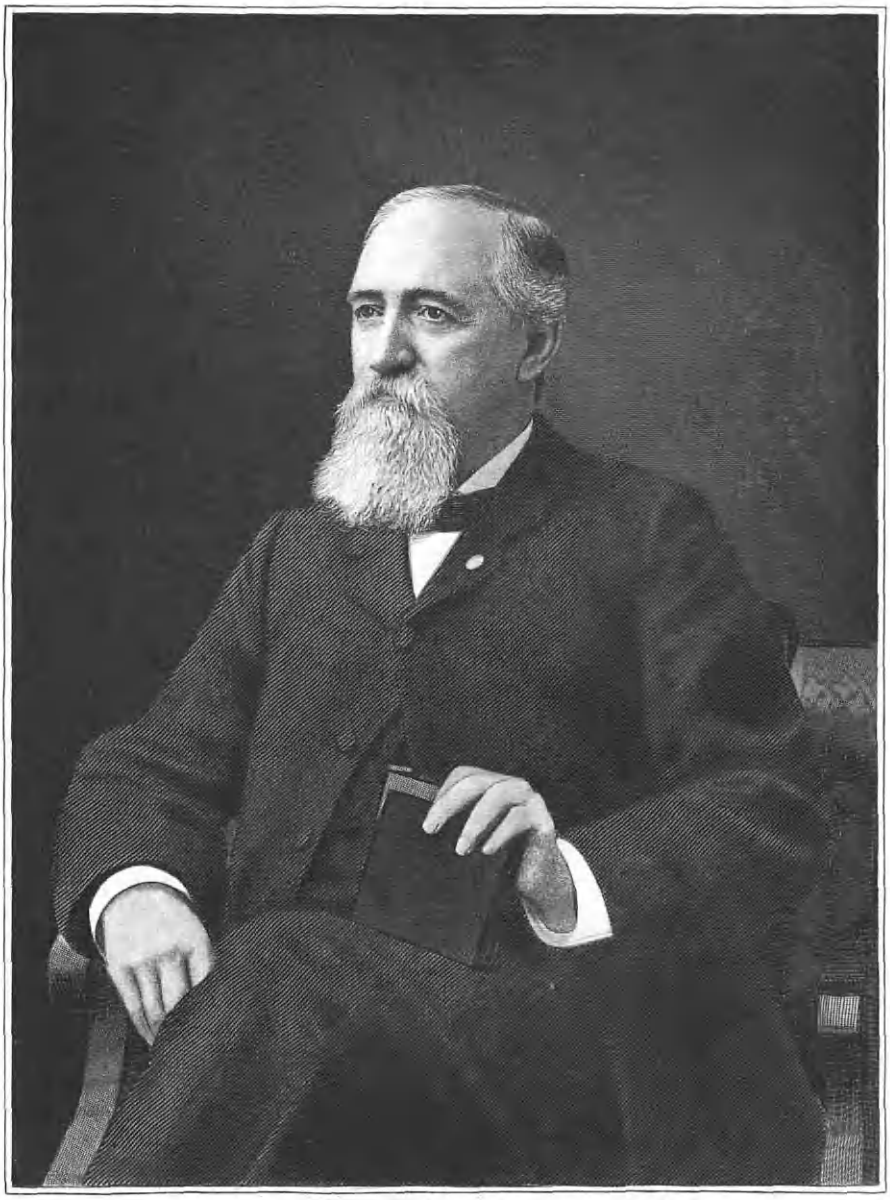
LEEPER, Joseph McCarrell,

Lawyer, Civil War Veteran.

This family sprang from French ancestors, said to have gone from France to Scotland in the train of Mary, Queen of Scots. The name has undergone radical change, but may be identified through its various changes from La Pierre, Lapeare, Lapeyre, Leiper, and in this branch as Leeper.

(I) The earliest authentic record of the Newburgh, New York, family is of William Leeper, of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, believed to have been born in Virginia. The first mention of him in Pennsylvania is in 1740, when he was a resident of the then small village of Shippensburg, where he was the original purchaser of lot No. 45. In the year mentioned he built a log flouring mill on the west bank of the stream south of the town. He continued milling for many years, and was the owner of other mills in the neighborhood. He married (first) name unknown, and by her had a son and daughter, the former becoming a lawyer and moving to the west. The daughter married Joseph Arthurs, an ironmaster of West Virginia. He married (second) Mrs. Hannah (Blythe) Reynolds. Children: 1. George Reynolds, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth Heron. 3. Jane Blythe, married Rev. Joseph McCarrell, D. D., of Newburgh, New York.

(II) George Reynolds Leeper, only son of William Leeper and his second wife, Hannah (Blythe-Reynolds) Leeper, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1799. He was educated and grew to manhood in Cumberland county, and



Joseph M. Leeper

rendered service in the War of 1812, although but a boy. Later he settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the iron and salt business. He died in Pittsburgh, April 6, 1861. He married, September 28, 1820, Juliet Buchanan Galbraith, born April 1, 1803, died 1847 (see Galbraith VI). Children: 1. William Edward, born November 23, 1822, died February 8, 1828. 2. Elizabeth Herron, born August 16, 1825. 3. Bartram Galbraith, born May 30, 1827, died November 16, 1870, at Carson's Landing, Mississippi; was a soldier of the Mexican War in Company K, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, also lieutenant-colonel, First Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, in the Civil War; he married Hannah Elizabeth McCarrell and had a son, Rev. Joseph McCarrell Leeper, now living at Blauvelt, New York. 4. Edward Shippen, born November 21, 1830, died at Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1863; was a soldier of the Union army, serving in a Pennsylvania regiment. 5. Joseph McCarrell, of whom further. 6. Juliet Abbie, born September 3, 1839; married David Kuhn, of Norwalk, Ohio.

(III) Colonel Joseph McCarrell Leeper, fourth son of George Reynolds and Juliet Buchanan (Galbraith) Leeper, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1835. He was twelve years of age when his mother died and shortly afterward he came to Newburg, New York, where he made his home with his uncle, the pastor of the Associate Reformed church, and a professor in the Theological Seminary at Newburgh. He obtained a good classical education, and then began the study of law, his preceptors being Thomas McKissock, E. A. Brewster and W. C. Hasbrouck, all eminent lawyers of their day. He was admitted to the bar in 1857 and began practice in Newburgh. In 1858 he was elected police magistrate, serving for three years. In 1861 he journeyed southward, and while in Louisville, Kentucky (where his uncle, Edward Shippen Leeper, resided) he enlisted in Company F, First Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, of which his uncle was lieutenant-colonel. He saw hard service with his regiment in the West and rose rapidly in the service. In the fall of 1861 he commanded the guard which escorted the first detachment of Confederate prisoners sent to Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1862 was promoted first lieutenant of Company G of his regiment. While a lieutenant he was hotly engaged with his regiment at the battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing) and saw other hard service. He then passed through an attack of typhoid fever and on his recovery was transferred to Company E, 140th Regiment, New York Volunteers, with the same rank, first lieutenant. At the battle of Fredericksburg he won a captain's commission "for gallant and meritorious conduct." He was in constant service until Chancellorsville, where he was wounded, and again at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was seriously injured in the head, narrowly escaping sudden death. After recovery he was transferred to the veteran service as captain of Company G, First Regiment, First Army Corps (Hancock's). He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, in which he had borne so conspicuous a part, and returned to New York. He was brevetted colonel.

He first settled on a farm at Montgomery, Orange county, New York, where until 1889 he engaged in farming. In the latter year he moved to Newburg, and again engaged in legal practice, continuing in successful practice until his death. He served three years as recorder in Newburgh, from 1858 to 1861, on the Democratic ticket, but cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. In later years he served as justice of the peace of Montgomery. He was a member of Calvary Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Grand Army of the Republic. He was a man of influence in his community; was an excellent lawyer, a brave soldier, and in private life an exemplary citizen, wholly devoted to his family. He died in Newburgh, New York, April 6, 1906.

Col. Leeper married, in Brockport, New York, October 12, 1859, Mary Garrison Decker, born at Blooming Grove, New York, June 16, 1836, died in Newburgh, November 6, 1908, daughter of Jonah Decker, of Blooming Grove, New York, a descendant of Jan Broersen Decker, of Kingston, New York, who settled there in 1639. Jonah Decker married Maria Ann Miller, a descendant of Johannes Miller, also an early Dutch settler of the Hudson Valley. Mrs. Leeper also was a descendant of the Hasbrouck family, and of John Wilkins, born 1614, a one time bishop of London, England, and of the Ten Eycks, Ten Broecks, Hasbrouck, and of other families of early colonial fame. Children: 1. Anna Decker, married Joseph V. Jordan, of Newburgh, New York. 2. Bartram Galbraith, born in Newburgh, May 22, 1863, member of the firm of Varney Rod & Reel Company of Poughkeepsie: married, June 30, 1887, Kittie Lefferts, daughter of Milton and Phoebe (Ford) Pemhelton, and resides in New Haven, Connecticut. 3. Jane Miller, married, February 5, 1895, Thomas Denton Wilkin, a lawyer of Rochester, New York. 4. Mary Garrison, died in infancy.

(The Galbraith Line).

Arms—Per pale azure and gules a trefoil, slipped argent, between three bears' heads erased or, muzzled sable.

Crest—A bear's head erased or, muzzled sable in the mouth a trefoil slipped, as in the arms.

The Galbraith family is of remotest antiquity, the name being derived from the Celtic. It was in the Parish of Baldunoch, County Sterling, that the Galbraiths of Baldunoch, chiefs of the name, had their residence. In Frazier's statistical account of the inhabitants of the Isle of Gigha the following occurs: "The majority of them are of the names Galbraith and McNeil, the former reckoned the more ancient." The Galbraiths in the Celtic languages are called Breatannieh, that is, Britons, or the children of the Briton, and were once reckoned a great name in Scotland, according to the following lines, translated from the Gaelic: "Galbraiths from the Red Tower, Noblest of all Scottish surnames."

(I) The first of this branch of whom there is definite mention is John Galbraith, who probably died before the emigration of his sons to America. Sons: 1. James, of whom further. 2. John, who married and left issue. After his arrival in this country he spent several years in Philadelphia, but little is known of him.

(II) James Galbraith, son of John Galbraith, of Scotch parentage, was born in the North of Ireland in 1666, died in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1744. He came from Ireland to Pennsylvania about the year 1718, settling in Conestoga (afterward Donegal), then in Chester county. He was one of the founders of the old Derry church, a man of prominence and the founder of a remarkable family. He is buried in the old churchyard at Derry. He married Rebecca, daughter of Arthur Chambers. Children: 1. John, born in Ireland, 1690, died in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1753; he was a miller by trade and in 1721 built a grist and saw mill at the run along the "Great Road;" kept an "ordinary;" was sheriff of Lancaster county in 1731, and a member of the first grand jury drawn in that county. The Christian name of his wife was Jane, and he was survived by children. 2. Andrew, born 1692, in Ireland; came to this country with his father; he was the first coroner of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, one of the

Mary Garrison (Decker) Leeper

justices of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, serving six years; in 1732 he and his neighbor, John Wright, were candidates for the Assembly; none but freeholders then could vote, and the only polling place was in the town of Lancaster; Mr. Galbraith took no active part in the canvass, but his wife did; mounting her favorite mare, "Nelly," she rode through the Scotch-Irish settlement and persuaded the voters to go with her to the polling place; she appeared at the court house leading a procession of mounted men whom she halted and addressed; the result was, her husband triumphantly elected; after his first election he seems to have had no opposition, serving several years; he was one of the first ruling elders of the old Donegal church, appointed justice of the peace in 1730, holding seventeen years, when he moved west of the Susquehanna. 3. James, of whom further. 4. Eleanor, married, February 27, 1737, Patrick McKinley. 5. Isabel, married, October 21, 1735, Alexander McMillan. 6. Rebecca, died 1748; married a Mr. Stewart.

(III) James (2) Galbraith, son of James (1) and Rebecca (Chambers) Galbraith, was born in the North of Ireland, in 1703. He took up a tract in (now) Derry township, Dauphin county, on Spring Creek, Pennsylvania, which was warranted to him March 13, 1737. He became a man of note on the frontier, and the early provincial records of Pennsylvania contain frequent references to him. He was elected sheriff in October, 1742; was for many years one of the justices of Lancaster county; served as an officer during the Indian wars of 1755-63. Prior to the Revolutionary period he moved to Cumberland county. He died June 11, 1786, in East Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and is buried in Derry church graveyard with his father.

Mr. Galbraith married, April 6, 1734, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Elizabeth Bartram, born 1718, in New Castle-on-Tyne, daughter of Rev. William Bartram, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, February 2, 1674, died May 2, 1746, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and a faithful minister of the Presbyterian church, licensed by the Presbytery of Bangor, Ireland, and came to this country about 1730. He married, 1706, Jane Gillespie, widow of Augus McClain. He is also buried in the old Derry church graveyard. Elizabeth, his daughter, a woman of rare accomplishments and womanly excellence, sleeps with her husband and father in the same burial ground. Children of James (2) and Elizabeth (Bartram) Galbraith: 1. William, born 1736. 2. Bartram, of whom further. 3. Robert, born 1740, died January, 1804; was commissioned presiding judge of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1787. 4. Dorcas, born 1744; married John Buchanan. 5. Thomas, born 1747. 6. John, born 1748. 7. Andrew, born 1750; married Barbara, surname unknown. 8. Elizabeth, born 1758; married Charles Torrance.

(IV) Colonel Bartram Galbraith, son of James (2) and Elizabeth (Bartram) Galbraith, was born in Derry township, Lancaster (now Dauphin county), Pennsylvania, September 24, 1738. He received the best education the schools of his day afforded, and became a proficient surveyor, following that profession for many years. During the French and Indian wars Colonel Galbraith served as an officer of a company of rangers, formed for the protection of the frontier. From 1760 to 1775, acting in his professional capacity, he surveyed the greater portion of the lands located in the present counties of Dauphin, Perry and Juniata. He was a member of the Provincial Convention of January 23, 1775, delegate to the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and member of the Consti-

tutional Convention of July 15, 1776. During that same year he was elected colonel of one of the Lancaster battalions of associators, and was on duty in the Jerseys during the greater portion of that year, serving also as a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1776-77. On June 3, 1777, he was appointed county lieutenant, a very responsible position; November 8, 1777, one of the commissioners to collect clothing for the army; on December 16, 1777, appointed by the Assembly to take subscriptions to the Continental loan. He was one of the commissioners who met at New Haven, Connecticut, November 22, 1777, to regulate the prices of commodities in the colonies. After four years of hard and exhaustive labor he was compelled to resign the office of county lieutenant, but remained an officer of the militia until peace was restored. In 1789 he was appointed one of the commissioners to view the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers and mark the places where locks or canals were necessary to make these streams navigable. He was appointed State deputy surveyor, November 4, 1791, and while acting as such took up large tracts of land in Lykens Valley. He died before patents were issued to him, and in the litigation that followed his heirs lost all the magnificent estate intended for them by their father. He died March 9, 1804, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, while on a visit to his brother Andrew, and is buried in the Donegal church graveyard.

Colonel Galbraith married (first) Ann Scott, born December 26, 1741, died June 29, 1793, daughter of Joseph Scott, of Donegal. He married (second) February 15, 1798, Henrietta Huling, of Isle Benevue. Children by first marriage: 1. Josiah, married and left issue. 2. Samuel S., of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, married Dr. Lecky Murray. 4. Mary, died unmarried. 5. Henrietta, died prior to 1804; married David Cook, and had issue. 6. Jean, born 1772, died January 13, 1842; married David Elder and had issue. 7. Ann, married Thomas, son of John Bayley; no issue. 8. James, married, April 6, 1810, Rosetta Work, and had issue. 9. William Bartram, born October 19, 1779, died November 24, 1835; married Sarah, daughter of John and Eleanor Elder Hays. Children by second marriage: 10. Sarah, married Samuel Morris, of Philadelphia, and had issue. 11. Bartram Gillespie, born May 9, 1804; married Eliza Fager Bell. Colonel Galbraith was survived by his second wife, who married (second) George Green, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

(V) Samuel Scott Galbraith, second son of Colonel Bartram and Ann (Scott) Galbraith, was born about the year 1765. He was a physician, and one of the founders of the town of Bainbridge, Pennsylvania. He married (first) Margaret, surname unknown, born 1772, died April 29, 1801; no issue. He married (second) Juliet Buchanan, born 1774, died April, 1813, daughter of John and Dorcas (Galbraith) Buchanan, Dorcas a daughter of James (2) Galbraith (see Galbraith III). Children of Samuel S. and Juliet (Buchanan) Galbraith: 1. Juliet Buchanan, of whom further. 2. Bartram, a physician, married (first) a Miss Riegart, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, (second) a Miss Lehman, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

(VI) Juliet Buchanan Galbraith, eldest child of Samuel Scott and Juliet (Buchanan) Galbraith, was born April 1, 1803. She married, September 28, 1820, George Reynolds Leeper (see Leeper II).

SHAW, Anna Howard,

Leader in Social and Political Reforms.

In the death of Anna Howard Shaw, passed away a woman of most picturesque career, rising from log cabin conditions to

the pulpit and the lecture platform, to leadership in the political uplift of her sex, and in the World War to the chairmanship of one of the most important of the nation's civilian agencies in that struggle, and for her services in which she received the highest decoration the government can confer upon a non-combatant.

She was born in the famous old city of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, February 14, 1847, a daughter of Thomas and Nicolas (Stott) Shaw. She was only four years old when her parents came to this country, bringing her with them. The family settled in Michigan, a hundred miles from a railroad, and when sufficiently grown she performed men's as well as women's tasks, with axe and plow. She had her early learning in a log schoolhouse, and a few years later, while still in her teens, was herself a teacher in such, daily walking the four miles that lay between her home and school, and receiving a sum of four dollars a week. She paid her own way through Albion (Michigan) College, which she left after three years' study there, at the age of twenty-eight; there is no record of her graduation. She then entered the Boston School of Theology, from which she was graduated in 1878, and was granted license as a local preacher by a district conference of the Methodist Church. She was refused ordination by the Methodist Episcopal Church on account of her sex, but was ordained by the Methodist Protestant Church, the first woman preacher in its membership. In 1878 she was pastor of a church at Hingham, Massachusetts, and at East Dennis from the latter year until 1885, when she left the ministry to engage in the lecture field. However, after her life had thus changed, she occasionally preached on special occasions, as in 1911, at Stockholm, Sweden, during the Congress of the Woman's International Alliance session; and at the invitation of Bishop von Scheele she spoke from the pulpit of the Established Church of Sweden, the first time a woman had been so honored. She also preached in Berlin, Copenhagen, Christiania, Amsterdam and London, during her visits in those cities.

When she resigned her pulpit in 1885, it was to enter upon woman suffrage work, a field to which she had been drawn through her acquaintance with Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, and other reform leaders. It was that year and at the instance of the women just named and others associated with them, that she took the lecture platform under appointment by the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, a position she held until she became vice-president of the organization in 1892, thence passing to the presidency of the National American Woman's Association in 1904, and to the honorary presidency in 1915. She also occupied high position in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

When she first engaged in woman suffrage work, it was in the days of pioneering in the cause, when hardships and ridicule were the lot of its advocates. Her untiring energy, her keen wit, and the uncompromising determination with which she lived up to all the theories of an emancipated sex ("from cropped hair to tax resistance," as it was once expressed), made her one of the best known figures in the country.

When in 1917 the United States became involved in the World War, Dr. Shaw was among the first woman suffragists to offer the services of their society to the government, whereupon President Wilson, recognizing her energy and her great powers of organization and diplomacy, appointed her to the chairmanship of the Women's Committee on National Defence. In this important place her service was of such conspicuous usefulness that Secretary of War

Baker bestowed upon her the highest decoration at his command. She lived to see the close of the great struggle in Europe, but did not live to witness the triumph of the suffrage cause for which she had labored so arduously during so many years, her death occurring July 2, 1919, in Philadelphia.

In latter years, her leisure time was passed at what she called "my farm," at Maryland, Pennsylvania, where she kept up a garden which became famous for its multitude of souvenir trees and plants given to her by prominent people during her travels. She drove her own motor car, known as "Eastern Victory," presented to her by suffragist friends. This car was once seized by the sheriff, for taxes which she refused to pay, she holding that they were illegally levied; at the sheriff's sale the vehicle was bought in by friends and returned to her. She was a member of numerous reform and educational societies and clubs, abroad as well as in the United States. She wrote a large part of the story of her life in a volume entitled "The Story of a Pioneer," and was a frequent contributor of short stories and essays to magazines and newspapers.

HEARST, Phoebe E.,

Philanthropist, Patron of Art.

Mrs. Phoebe Elizabeth Apperson Hearst, a most liberal and discerning philanthropist, mother of William Randolph Hearst, owner of many newspapers and magazines, died in Pleasantville, California, April 13, 1919, at the age of seventy-six years. Her life was one of great usefulness, and the causes which she so liberally benefited will preserve her name to many generations.

Mrs. Hearst was born December 3, 1842, in Franklin county, Missouri, daughter of Robert W. Apperson, a native of Virginia, and his wife, who was a member of the Whitmire family of South Carolina. Their child, who is the subject of this memoir, was named Phoebe Elizabeth for a neighbor, the mother of the late Senator George Hearst, who became her husband. She taught school for one year, and soon after became the wife of George Hearst, beforenamed, who had gone to California, and returned to Missouri in 1862 to claim his bride and take her to his western home, where he was destined to come to distinction, though not until the pair had labored hard and undergone privations. At the age of eighteen Mr. Hearst had graduated from the Franklin County (Mo.) Mining School; in young manhood went to California, where he engaged in mining, farming and stock raising, and eventually acquired a fortune. Among his properties was the "San Francisco Examiner." In 1865 he was elected to the California Legislature; in 1886 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, was subsequently elected to the position, and held it until his death, February 28, 1891. The only child of his union with Phoebe Elizabeth Apperson was William Randolph Hearst.

Mrs. Hearst in her California home, and with wealth at her command, early took up the work of founding and supporting kindergarten classes, her interest doubtless growing out of her brief service as a teacher in Missouri, where she was noticeable for her deep interest in children. Accompanying her husband to the national capital when he was elected to the United States Senate, she almost on the instant became a well regarded member of official social circles, and was accorded a position of prominence. Her entertainments were unrivalled, but so far from devoting herself altogether to the requirements of such a position, she made them secondary, giving her principal attention to instituting and

fostering educational and philanthropic enterprises. In Washington she established and maintained for nearly ten years a training school for kindergarten teachers, and which alone cost her about $16,000 per annum; and she also erected and maintained a home for boys, where lads of from eight to ten years of age are reared and taught a trade. Recognizing the need of a school of high character for the daughters of members of Congress, of officers of the army and the navy, and of others in public employ, residing in Washington City, she conceived the idea of founding such a school. Desiring that such education as she contemplated should be under Christian influences, and that such a school should be sure of perpetuation, she turned to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation to carry out her views. Her proffered gift was gratefully accepted and the building was erected on grounds adjoining the Cathedral, Mrs. Hearst defraying the cost, upwards of $250,000. Mr. Robert W. Gibson, at that time president of the Architectural League of New York City, was chosen to be the architect, and his design received Mrs. Hearst's warm approval. It is in the Italian renaissance style, built of Indiana limestone, and is in beautiful agreement with the Cathedral edifice nearby. The cornerstone was laid by the late Right Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, the first Bishop of Washington, on Ascension Day, May 11, 1899, and the dedication took place on the same day the next year. The school was opened in the following autumn, since which time it has had an uninterrupted career of prosperity and usefulness; in fact, so large became the student attendance that a few years later it became necessary to erect another building on the adjacent lots.

Mrs. Hearst also extended her benevolences to various places where she and her husband held sentimental or business interests. She established and maintained kindergarten classes at Lead, South Dakota, and equipped and maintained for many years a free library. At Anaconda, Montana, she also equipped and maintained for several years a free library, which she later presented to the municipality. She erected and equipped as a memorial to her husband, the Mining Building of the University of California, after defraying the entire cost of a competition among the leading architects of America and Europe for plans for the University itself. Some years later she equipped and presented as a further memorial to her husband, the Hearst Memorial Building, one of the most complete museums of anthropology in the world, on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, at a cost of $700,000. In addition to all these splendid gifts, she was constantly extending her aid to benevolent causes and to deserving individuals. She was the first president of the Century Club of San Francisco; honorary vice-president of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association; regent of the University of California; vice-regent for California of the Mount Vernon Association; and president of the Woman's Board of the Panama Pacific International Exposition in 1915. The following tribute was penned by Hon. Champ Clark, former Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The late Senator George Hearst and his wife, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who has just died in her beautiful California home, were both born and reared in my congressional district (in Missouri). They were married there, and from there went to California in '49.

Of all the modern Argonauts, they were among the most successful. Senator Hearst was a man of great ability and force of character, liberal and generous.

Mrs. Hearst was instant in every good work, and was widely known for her numerous and splendid charities. She was universally beloved, and will be universally mourned. No nobler woman ever lived.

SAGE, Mrs. Russell,

Known as "Lady Bountiful."

Margaret Olivia (Slocum) Sage, better known as Mrs. Russell Sage, from the name of her husband, the famous financier, was born September 8, 1828, in Syracuse, New York, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Pierson) Slocum. Through her father, Joseph Slocum, she was a descendant in the eighth generation from the notable Captain Myles Standish, and on the maternal side from Colonel Henry Pierson, of Sag Harbor, Long Island, who is claimed to be founder of the public school system in America, in 1787.

The early life of Mrs. Sage was one of the most arduous struggle and privation. Her father had been impoverished by the financial panic of 1837, and she, then only nine years of age, was obliged to assist in the maintenance of the family. Until she reached middle life she had only the income of a school teacher, a position for which she had qualified herself out of her own means, earned by her own labor. At the age of sixteen she undertook to go to Mount Holyoke College, hoping to obtain housework there in payment of her tuition though a four year course, but illness overcame her while she was on the way and she was obliged to stop at the home of an uncle in Troy to regain her health. Later she was induced to enter the Troy Female Seminary, founded and then conducted by Miss Emma Willard, and from which she was honorably graduated after a serious struggle involving arduous labor and great self-denial amounting to privation. For nearly twenty years afterward she taught schools in Syracuse and Troy, New York, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and then became the second wife of Russell Sage, who was then engaged in a banking business in Watervliet, New York.

The great change in her circumstances which came with her marriage to a man of wealth and the control of large means, wrought no change in her character or tastes. The mistress of one of the greatest fortunes in America, she maintained a simple home life, which was as acceptable to her husband as it was natural to herself. She took a philosophical view of life, and taught it both by precept and example. She said, on two different occasions:

> My experience has taught me that successful people are those who take what comes to hand, and, if it be small, wait and work for something better. The root of failure lies often in the thought that you can do but one thing, and must do that or nothing.
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> If my cook should leave me today, I could do the work myself without running all over the city for another girl before we had something to eat. Housework is one of the best occupations I know. Girls should take up housework, even as servants, rather than work in the stores. If I had a daughter (she was childless), she would have been taught to cook and sew and be of some comfort to her parents. Some girls, nowadays, are of no more comfort to their parents than if they did not exist.

In the earlier years of their married life, Mrs. Sage dispensed her benevolences in such directions as appealed to her, and was also her husband's almoner. At the same time, her own manner of living was modest, to the avoidance of any unnecessary display of money, and her dress was habitually of a type worn by women of modest means. Five years before the death of her husband, he gave over to her the entire management of his business and of his fortune, a task for which she at once proved her adaptability, this due in large degree to what she had learned from him during their many consultations. At his death in 1906, the fortune she inherited from him was estimated at some seventy millions of dollars, and of this nearly one-half was expended by her in benevolences. Shortly after his decease,

she established the Sage Foundation by donating ten million dollars for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. Aside from this great gift, she made the following, but these by no means all: To the Emma Willard Seminary, at Troy, New York, $1,000,000; to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, $1,000,000; for a public school at Sag Harbor, Long Island, $115,000; to the New York Young Men's Christian Association, $350,000; to the American Seaman's Friend Society, $150,000; to the Northfield (Mass.) Seminary, $150,000; to the Sage Institute of Pathology of the New York City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, $150,000; to a Home for Indigent Women, $250,000; to Syracuse University, $100,000. Her smaller bestowals were singularly well chosen. Always an ardent lover of birds and student of their habits, she acquired the ownership of Marsh Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, and dedicated the same as a home for wild birds. She was founder of the Russell Sage College of Practical Arts in Troy, New York. She gave $40,000 to restore the Governor's Room in the City Hall in New York City. She took a deep interest in the parks of the city and in men there employed; she expended $60,000 in beautifying the west drive of the park with rhododendrons, and for many years she every Christmas gave a gold piece to each park employee. She was a frequent visitor to the park, and delighted in talking with children there, and feeding the birds and squirrels. She was the staunch friend of her sex. Never actively engaged in suffrage propaganda, she made many and large donations to the cause, and which enabled various organizations to occupy more spacious quarters than they otherwise could have done. In her later days she almost hermitized herself because of the incessant and unwelcome personal calls and appeals for money, and which impelled her to leave her city residence in New York and take up her abode in the country. Her death, however, occurred at her Fifth avenue home, November 4, 1918, in her ninetieth year. She was ill but three days, and death was due to the infirmities of age, complicated by a slight cold, which almost immediately developed into pneumonia.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar,

Noted Impressario.

With the exception possibly of David Belasco, Oscar Hammerstein contributed to the lovers of opera more products of real genius than any other purveyor of amusements in recent times. With limitless imagination, high artistic instinct, and a remarkable faculty for divining the public tastes, he was a commanding figure in the theatrical and operatic world for upward of forty years. During this period he built many theatres, discovered a score or more of artists, several of whom are among the best known singers of the world today, and introduced to the stage most of the modern operas which have become household words, notably those of the French school. While keeping pace with the inspiration of his great genius, he made and lost, to use his own words, "more fortunes than I could tell you." But his remarkable spirit refused to be conquered; he regained himself quickly after each failure, and set out to build another monument to his wonderful enterprise and determination, as well as to his fame. In what degree he was governed by the last of these considerations is of course problematical.

Mr. Hammerstein was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1847. In 1863 he came to the United States, as he later expressed it, "to be free," having rebelled against the austerity of his father and come away without his permission, and probably without his

knowledge. Arrived in New York, he apprenticed himself to a cigarmaker, learned the trade, and subsequently began a tobacco trade journal, which proved successful. During the same time he invented various labor-saving devices for use in this industry, for which he secured patents, and which advantaged him somewhat financially.

However, he was destined for larger affairs. Music possessed his soul. As he said of himself: "I played the flute, the violin and the piano, before I was sixteen, and I always had a great love for the theatre. Soon after coming to New York, I became associated with Adolph Neuendorf, the manager of a Bowery theatre known as 'the Stadt.' I wrote three plays about 1870 that were produced there. They were called 'Solo Sixty,' 'Our Poor Relations,' and 'Antonio.' They achieved little popularity." The theatre was then under his own management, he having leased it and renamed it the "Windsor." He was not successfully financially, and for a time he abandoned his ambitions in this direction. Some years later he built a theatre in Harlem, in which he lost $200,000 in three years, but this did not daunt him. At the time of the music hall craze, he entered into partnership with Koster & Bial, and from which he retired with measurably repaired fortunes. He next built the Harlem Opera House, which was spoken of as one of the most beautiful playhouses in the world of its time, but upon which he lost about $300,000. In turn he erected other great theatrical edifices—the Columbus Theatre, the Manhattan Opera House, the Olympia, the Victoria, the Belasco and the New Opera House. He paid a million dollars for the Olympia site, and spent as much more in its erection. Yvette Guilbert opened it; it was for a time a moneymaker, but ultimately it failed. In 1911 he sold out his Philadelphia Opera House and the scenery and costumes of the Manhattan, together with all his contracts with his singers, to the Metropolitan Opera Company, for a sum said to be $2,000,000, and, as a result of the agreement made at that time and which later was the subject of litigation, Mr. Hammerstein was enjoined from producing opera in New York before April 26, 1920.

Among the opera singers he engaged from time to time, several of whom came to him with little reputation and under his management came to be successful and greatly admired, were Edouard de Reszke, Mary Garden, Luise Tetrazinni, Eleanor de Cisneros, Maurice Renaud, Mario Sammarco, Nellie Melba, Lina Cavalieri, Jeanne Gerville-Reach, Charles Dalmores, John McCormack, M. Zenatello, and others.

Aside from his managerial abilities, Mr. Hammerstein was a strong character. On one occasion the attacks of a musical critic led him to lay a wager that he could write an opera, including the libretto, in forty-eight hours; he made himself a voluntary recluse in a hotel, performed the task, and won the bet. At intervals amid his planning operas and securing performers, he devoted some of his time to invention, and some of his labor-saving devices brought him good returns. At one time, suffering from an ulcerated foot, he built his "health machine," the basic principle of which was "the violet ray." This was a cylindrical drum, enclosing twelve electric lights of violet colored globes for warming the foot, and which he declared effected a cure.

Mr. Hammerstein was three times married. He married, in 1915, Mrs. Mary Emma Swift, who survives him, with his son, Arthur, and daughters Elaine and Stella. Three sons by former marriages—William, Harry and Abraham—died in 1914 and 1915, the three deaths occurring within a year.

EDDY, Royal Jerome,

Physician, Humanitarian.

The death of Dr. Royal Jerome Eddy in Glens Falls, New York, May 6, 1915, was one of the most deeply felt and widely mourned occurrences in Warren county, New York, from the time of its formation up to the present day. A man whose life has been an uninterrupted devotion to the unselfish service of mankind cannot fail to be a hero among his own people and a great man in the eyes of the world. The divine pity and love in the heart of every true physician brings to the light through its very magnetism the love and appreciation of humanity. It is doubtful if there was ever a physician more truly loved in the circle of his friends and patients, whose name was legion, than was Dr. Eddy. As a physician he stood well in the fore of his profession, the dean of the Warren county medical fraternity. In the building up of the Glens Falls Hospital, of which he was the founder, he rendered invaluable service, and was in fact a pioneer in that field, obtaining largely through his own efforts the splendid facilities of the institution. To write that Dr. Eddy was a favorite in the city would be hopelessly to underestimate his popularity. His services were withheld from none, with the result that his life was one of ceaseless and grinding activity. His promptness at any hour of the day or night to hasten to the bedside of the sick, his sympathetic manner and kindly, calm nature, endeared him to people in all walks of life, and made him beloved by persons in all stations.

Royal J. Eddy was born July 16, 1842, in the little town of Winhall, Vermont, the son of Silas and Cynthia (Puffer) Eddy, and grandson of Stanton Eddy, of Vermont. At the age of five years he was deprived of his mother's care and guidance by her death, and by this he was forced into a seriousness beyond his years. When only eleven years old he began to work after school hours and on Saturdays. Despite the handicap of the fact that during the time which he should have applied to his lessons he worked, he was the brightest scholar in the district, and at the early age of sixteen was chosen teacher of the school, after the custom of the day which disregarded the years of training which the twentieth century now deems necessary for its educators. After teaching school for several years, he saw the impossiblity of his getting ahead and decided to better his education. He worked his way through Burr and Burton seminaries in Manchester, Vermont, and following his graduation from the last named went to Middlebury College, where in 1866 he received an A.B. degree. During his college course he was made a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and delivered the Greek oration on his commencement day. At this time Dr. Eddy decided upon the medical profession as his life work, and after a brief space of time spent at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, Vermont, where he graduated later, he enrolled as a student at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He also enrolled at Bellevue, which institution he later left, taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Vermont.

He entered upon his first active practice at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1869, where he wedded Elizabeth, daughter of David B. and Miratte (Gayger) Sanford, granddaughter of Benjamin Sanford, and great-granddaughter of Ephraim Sanford, who had thirteen children. Benjamin Sanford had children: David B., Benjamin, Joseph, Ephraim, Isaac, Rescum, Rhoda, Sally and Nabby. Mrs. Eddy's maternal grandfather, Beverley Gayger, was born at Peekskill, New York, and became a member of the Colonial forces in the Revolutionary War three days before the conclusion of hos-

tilities. The family of Gayger (Jager) bear arms as follows:

Arms—Azure, a cross pattee throughout or, cantoned with four fleur-de-lis gules.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a hand holding a sword proper.

Following their marriage, Dr. and Mrs. Eddy settled in Bristol, Vermont. Mrs. Eddy had at one time resided in Glens Falls (her childhood home), and realizing that it offered a better field for her husband's efforts than Bristol, she induced him to settle there. Glens Falls owes much to her work in inducing Dr. Eddy to locate in that city in 1871. He transferred his interests wholeheartedly to his new home and came eventually to love it above all other places.

Almost immediately after his coming to Glens Falls, Dr. Eddy started a movement for the formation of the Glens Falls Medical and Surgical Society, and because of his ceaseless effort on its behalf the organization was perfected within a comparatively short time and Dr. Eddy was honored with its presidency. No greater tribute to his ability as a physician could have been paid than his successive reelection for thirty-five years to the same office. At the end of that time, five years before his death, he resigned because of his belief that he could no longer give proper attention to the details of the office and still conduct his practice, which was unusually large, with the activity of his younger years. Despite his resignation as president he still continued his interest in the organization, attending all its meetings and on many occasions delivering addresses of interest and guidance to the younger members of his profession.

The Glens Falls Hospital and the Glens Falls Medical and Surgical Society as long as they exist will stand as monuments to the memory of Dr. Eddy. The hospital was the goal of his ambition for twenty-five years before it became an actual reality During all that time he worked for it with the zeal of one inspired with an idea which in its consummation will bring untold good. In fact, when the late Mr. S. A. Parks, of Glens Falls, gave his Park street home, now the Nurses' Home, for use as a hospital, he made the statement that Dr. Eddy had done far more than all the others combined to make him see the need for such an institution in the city. Further to assure Dr. Eddy of recognition of his works for all time, Mr. Parks transferred to him the deed of the property on which the hospital now stands and it was Dr. Eddy who transferred the title to the city. At his own expense Dr. Eddy fitted and equipped the operating room, the first in the institution. It is now known as the R. J. Eddy surgical and operating room. His speech at the time of the campaign in this city for funds to finance the hospital is regarded on all sides as a masterpiece of local oratory, both from the point of view of common sense and eloquence combined. Dr. Eddy was a skilled and finished speaker, having the knowledge in an unusual degree of the subject on which he was speaking, also the ability of forcibly presenting his ideas and convictions.

In the ranks of the Warren County Medical Society he was a prominent figure, having filled every office practically in its organization, including that of president, which he held for many years. He was a member and at one time held offices in the Tri-County Medical Association, and was a member of the New York State Medical Society. In addition to the several high offices with which he was honored by medical societies, Dr. Eddy served as president of the physicians' board of the Glens Falls Hospital, of the Pine View Cemetery Commission, and was on many occasions elected to office by the alumni of Middlebury College. He served on the Glens Falls Board

of Health, and twice delivered the commencement addresses to the graduates of the Glens Falls Hospital Training School for Nurses. He also figured at times in the commencement exercises of the Glens Falls High School.

The movement which first won Dr. Eddy the love of Glens Falls was one of the utmost heroism and sacrifice, and shows the character of the man as nothing else which might be said or written could do. The movement was made about thirty years ago when a serious epidemic of smallpox was raging throughout the village. A pest house was established outside the village limits, to which those suffering from the disease were taken. Dr. Eddy left his lucrative practice, ostracized himself from his family and went to the pest house. Here, constantly in danger of death from the disease, he confined himself with the sick and dying and worked to win back to life and health those who were suffering from the dread disease. Only once or twice did he leave the place, driving to his home and speaking through closed windows to his wife and small sons. During his services in the pest house, because of the impossibility of securing adequate aid, Dr. Eddy was at times forced to dig graves and bury the dead. Only by vaccinating himself every day, which action brought its usually painful results, was he able to withstand the disease. His horse was seized with smallpox, but lived. This forced Dr. Eddy to destroy the wagon and harness and practically all of his own wearing apparel. He was compensated by the city to the extent of five hundred dollars, an amount which hardly paid his expenses. It would have been impossible to estimate the good which his services did.

His practice was an extremely large one, and because of the general recognition of his ability and the excellence of his service Dr. Eddy had patients throughout the surrounding country. His practice included people in all stations of life, and it is said by those placed in a position to know his private affairs, that Dr. Eddy never asked any remuneration for a great deal of his work. He consistently refused to discuss financial matters in the home of the sick, his principle being to let it pass until the health of the patient had been restored.

Early in life Dr. Eddy became affiliated with a Masonic lodge in Middlebury, Vermont. He always retained his membership in this, never transferring to the local lodge because he felt that his practice did not allow him time to attend the meetings. Dr. Eddy's religion was that greatest form of nonsectarism—love of humanity. He recognized the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions with the tolerance of the erudite thinker, but he identified himself with neither, preferring to live according to his own standards of righteousness, faithful to his Maker and sincere in his love of his fellowmen. He attended no services or fraternal meetings of any kind outside those of the medical societies of which he was a member. All his time beyond that given to his patients was passed in his home, and even there he was always ready to answer a call from the needy. In conjunction with his practice, Dr. Eddy was for near twenty years medical examiner for the Prudential Life Insurance Company and forty years for the Equitable Life Assurance Company.

The value and importance to a community of the presence in it of a man of the type of Dr. Eddy cannot be estimated. His services as a citizen are of the highest order, both in relation to the present generation and to the example which he sets to the coming one. Dr. Eddy was given that great title of love and veneration, "the grand old man" of Glens Falls, which name is an indication of his standing in the eyes of the citizens of the town to which he

gave the best years of his life in service. Nothing but good was ever known or spoken of him. Whatever his faults, they were outweighed a thousandfold by his virtues of heart and mind, his devotion to his home and to the service of humanity. Bow we must to the Divine will—all that can now be done is to pay tribute to the memory of a great physician who honored his profession and was a splendid citizen. Doctors who were his associates expressed the sentiment of every physician in the vicinity when they stated that Dr. Eddy's loss to the medical fraternity could not be measured. In their opinion he was the best friend a young physician could have, a man whose advice was often sought and always cheerfully given.

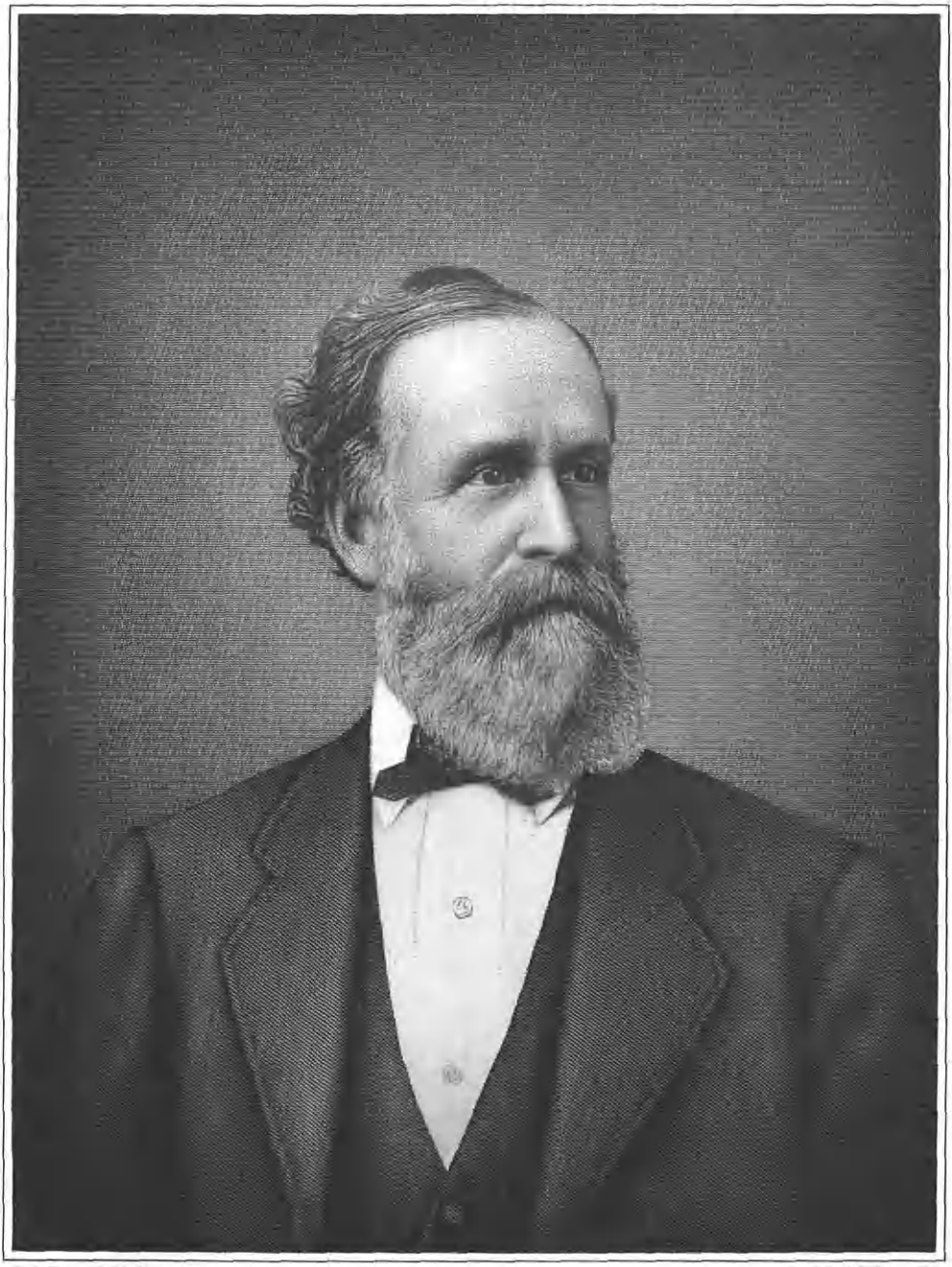
Dr. Eddy is survived by his widow, two sons, Sanford S. Eddy, of Glens Falls, and David J. Eddy, of Houston, Texas, and two grandchildren, William Jerome Eddy and Katherine Elizabeth Sanford Eddy.

SHELDON, Samuel,

Scientist, Educator.

Honored in the scientific and educational world, Dr. Samuel Sheldon directed the life work of his fifty-eight years almost exclusively in educational lines, and to hundreds of students who worked under him in preparation for active life, the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and Dr. Samuel Sheldon were equivalents. More than thirty years' association justified that feeling and the Institute, in his death, September 4, 1920, lost a professor whose attainments in science were imposing, whose influence was one of the strongest forces of the institution, and whose service was devotion and fidelity raised to the highest power.

Son of Harmon and Mary (Bass) Sheldon, Dr. Samuel Sheldon was born in Middlebury, Vermont, March 8, 1862. He was graduated from Middlebury College in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and after post-graduate work was awarded his Master's degree in 1886. During the two following years he studied at Wurzburg, Germany, and there received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1888, having been during a part of this time associated with Kohlrausch, the distinguished physicist, in his celebrated work in the determination of the ohm as the unit of electrical resistance. Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Sheldon was for the school year of 1888-89 instructor of physics at Harvard University, and in 1889 came to the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, receiving the distinction of a full professorship in physics and electrical engineering. He was then a young man of twenty-seven years, but in a short time he gained the respect and admiration of his colleagues and achieved a responsible place in educational circles. In 1906 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science, and in 1911 he received the same degree from Middlebury College. Throughout his lifetime as a teacher, his usefulness was based upon his inspiring and sympathetic personality, a keenly analytical mind, unusual executive ability, willingness for co-operation, and a practically limitless capacity for sustained effort. Illness in 1909 necessitated a long vacation, but even then he did not relinquish his touch with professional and educational work, and he spent this time in a European tour, improving the opportunity to visit the principal engineering schools of Germany, the British Isles, France, and Italy. Upon his return to Brooklyn, his popularity at the Institute was demonstrated by the alumni, faculty and students uniting in a welcome home dinner. Again, in 1914, upon the completion of a quarter of a century of service, his former pupils and associates honored him with a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Astor.



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John J. Brown

More than one thousand graduates of the Polytechnic Institute have sat under Dr. Sheldon's teaching, and by many of them he is affectionately remembered as "Sammy," a name they proudly used when a sufficient weight of years gave them the privilege of addressing him in terms of familiarity. Among those of his students who have made their mark in the engineering profession, and they are many, are Bancroft Gherardi, vice-president and chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Arthur W. Berresford, president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. At the time of his death, Dr. Sheldon held the Thomas Potts Professorship of Physics, a chair endowed by Charles E. Potts, treasurer of the corporation of the Polytechnic Institute, who was a student in one of Dr. Sheldon's early classes, and who chose that department of the Institute for his gift because of his regard and affection for Dr. Sheldon. This was in 1916, and subsequently Mr. Potts established laboratories in physics and electrical measurements, and also gave to the Institute a well equipped lecture room.

Dr. Sheldon was frequently called upon as a consulting engineer for expert testimony in litigation involving technical subjects, but almost without variation devoted himself to his work at the Institute. He was the author and joint author of several text books used in the colleges, among them "Direct Current Machines," "Alternating Current Machines," "Electric Traction and Transmission Engineering," "Physical Laboratory Experiments," and "Dynamo Electric Machinery." He was also the author of a number of monographs and papers on technical subjects. He was an honorary fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, fellow and past president (1906-07) of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the American Physical Society, member and past president of the New York Electrical Society, member of the American Electro-Chemical Society, member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, member and past president of the United Engineering Society, and chairman of its library committee, member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and president of its department of electricity, and director of the John Fritz Medal Association.

Dr. Sheldon married Frances Warner Putnam, who died in July, 1914. They were the parents of one son, Samuel, Jr. Samuel Sheldon, Jr. was born in Middlebury, Vermont, September 23, 1895, and after preparing for college at Pawling School, of Pawling, New York, where he was graduated in 1915, he entered Dartmouth College, and received the degree of Bachelor of Science from that institution in 1919. He enlisted in the United States Army at Hanover, New Hampshire, in July, 1917, was ordered overseas in December, 1917, and served for thirteen months in France, attached to the ambulance service of the French Army. He was honorably discharged from the service in December, 1918.

BROWN, John Jackson,

Man of Large Affairs.

John Jackson Brown, late resident of Paterson, New Jersey, where he resided for many years, was one of the most prominent figures in the life of the community during the generation just past. Mr. Brown was of English parentage, and a member of a family which had lived for a number of generations in Hertfordshire, England. The coat of arms is as follows:

Brown Arms—Sable three lions passant between two bendlets argent and as many trefoils slipped ermine.

Crest—A buck's head sable attired or, issuing from a crown, paly, gold.
Motto—*si sit prudentia.*

John Jackson Brown was a son of John and Ann (Jackson) Brown, the former a native of Harddabon, Hertfordshire, England, born August 10, 1783. He came to the United States in the year 1806, and landed at Boston, Massachusetts, November 14, 1806. Later he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was married on May 9, 1816, to Ann Jackson, a native of Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, born February 3, 1793. They were the parents of a number of children, one of whom was John Jackson, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

John Jackson Brown was born February 13, 1817, in New York City, during the residence of his parents at that place, and died in Paterson, New Jersey, July 23, 1894. When he was only five years of age his parents removed to Paterson, New Jersey, having left New York City on account of an epidemic of yellow fever, which was then raging there. The elder Mr. Brown was at that time engaged in a general grocery and provision business, and opened up an establishment of this kind at Paterson, where his son grew to manhood. John J. Brown attended the public schools of Paterson until he had attained the age of thirteen years, and then found employment as a clerk in a local druggist's establishment. For four years he remained thus employed and then, in 1834, went to New York City and secured employment with a manufacturer of hats and furs. This occupation was, however, cut short by the failure of his employer, and Mr. Brown's intention of engaging in business on his own account was thus postponed. Accordingly he returned to Paterson, where he once more accepted a position in a local establishment, this time a dry goods store, and a few years afterwards succeeded to his father's large and prosperous business. This he continued with a high degree of success until 1844, when he gave it up in order to open a large dry goods enterprise of his own, he being more familiar with this line of business than with that of groceries. In this new venture Mr. Brown met with a notable success, and gained a position among the leading merchants of Paterson, where he occupied a high place in their regard and esteem. For twenty years he remained in this line and then, in 1867, sold out his interest to G. C. Cooper.

In the meantime, the First National Bank of Paterson had been founded in the year 1864 and was experiencing a considerable amount of financial difficulty, to such an extent, indeed, that there was some danger of its charter being revoked. About the time of Mr. Brown giving up his dry goods business, he interested himself in the affairs of this organization, and by radically reorganizing the concern was able to restore it to a secure position, upon which he was elected its president, an office which he continued to hold until the time of his death. How successful was Mr. Brown's management of the First National Bank of Paterson is to be seen in the fact that when he entered upon his official duties, October 1, 1864, after its reorganization, the resources amounted to $149,135.80, while just thirty years afterward they had increased to $2,327,215.95, the institution in the meantime having become one of the strongest of its kind in the State. Mr. Brown did not, however, confine his attention to the First National Bank, but was associated in influential positions with a number of other financial institutions. It was largely owing to his efforts that the Capital Savings Institution was organized and incorporated in 1869, a concern which grew so rapidly that one year after it had opened its doors for business the savings deposit accounts amounted to $104,442.67, while at the time

Mary Swinburne Brown

of Mr. Brown's death they had still further increased to $4,000,000, with 16,500 depositors. Mr. Brown was also connected with the Passaic Water Company and was its treasurer at the time of his death, and he was one of the principal organizers of Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association and served in the offices of director, vice-president and president at various times. He was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the Paterson Board of Trade, a concern which has been exceedingly active in promoting the material interests of the city, and the influence of which was greatly increased through the indefatigable labors of Mr. Brown. It was Mr. Brown who was largely instrumental in securing for Paterson the splendid system of parks, which is one of the chief beauties of the city and very justly the pride of its citizens.

But Mr. Brown was not alone prominent in business and financial circles in Paterson. He was also exceedingly active in the public life of the community, and was a well known figure in local politics from the earliest days of Paterson as a city until his death. He was chosen one of Paterson's first board of aldermen, and again was elected to that office, while absent on a tour of Europe. In 1854, he was elected first mayor of Paterson, and gave the city a splendid administration, but thereafter persistently refused renomination. It was during his incumbency that the paving of the city was projected and carried through, and it was at the same time that the first city sewer was constructed. In 1856, Mr. Brown was persuaded to become the Republican candidate for the State Legislature and was successfully elected. He served on that body with great ability and proved himself a most capable and interested public servant during his term, but afterwards refused to accept a renomination.

During the Civil War, in association with several other influential citizens, Mr. Brown engaged in the erection of the building known as the "Wigwam," which soon became the rallying place for the loyal people of the city. Its motto, "Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men," became a famous slogan throughout the region. In his religious belief, Mr. Brown was a Baptist, and for many years attended the First Baptist Church at Paterson, being exceedingly active in the work of the congregation and a liberal supporter of all its undertakings. He gave largely to the fund for the erection of the church edifice, and served as chairman and treasurer of the building committee which had charge of that work. In the First Baptist Church Mrs. Brown has placed a memorial window to commemorate his faithful connection with that society.

Mr. Brown was a man of unusually attractive personality and sterling character, and his relations in private life were as wholly worthy as those in his public career. He was known as a delightful companion, and a most affectionate husband and father, and his household found him always laboring for its happiness and willing to make any personal selfsacrifice to that end. Mr. Brown was very fond of traveling, a taste which he gratified largely, enjoying greatly the contact with other types and classes of men into which it brought him. He was a shrewd judge of the motives and aims of his fellows, but was always tolerant in his attitude toward others, and possessed a wide culture and an unusually enlightened mind. He retained, in a remarkable degree, his capabilities and faculties to the end of his long life, and never lost the fresh and youthful outlook upon the world which through so many years rendered him a charming companion and friend. At the time of his death the various organizations, financial, industrial, etc., passed appropriate resolutions which, together, formed a

eulogy of which any man might feel proud.

John Jackson Brown married (first) in New York City, October 28, 1841, Caroline L. Cogswell, a native of that city, born November 22, 1825, died February 16, 1852. They were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Catherine Cogswell, born May 3, 1844, died May 26, 1844. 2. Henry DeCamp, born September 2, 1845, died aged two years. 3. George Baldwin, born April 27, 1847, died December 31, 1868. Mr. Brown married (second) April 19, 1855, at Matteawan, New York, Mary Swinburne, daughter of William and Melisse (Doughty) Swinburne (see Swinburne). Mrs. Brown was born May 14, 1834, and survives her husband. By this union four children were born, as follows: 1. A daughter, born June 2, 1856, died in the following July. 2. Edwin Swinburne, mentioned below. 3. Walter F., born May 21, 1859, died January 29, 1871. 4. Caroline Cogswell, born March 23, 1864, died February 12, 1894; married Llewellyn T. McKee, of Philadelphia, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy of Annapolis, to whom she bore three children: Mary, born September 8, 1889; John Brown, born July 19, 1891; and Llewellyn T., born January 2, 1894.

Edwin Swinburne Brown, eldest son of John Jackson and Mary (Swinburne) Brown, was born November 19, 1857, at Paterson, New Jersey. He passed his childhood and early youth there. As a lad he attended the military school of Henry Waters, who was a well known educator of Paterson, and was graduated from that institution. He then turned from his studies to begin his business career, and began work in a silk weaving establishment, where he made a very thorough study of all the details of silk manufacture. Mr. Brown then went to Hornell, New York, where he was engaged for a number of years in the silk industry and met with a marked degree of success. Upon this retirement from that industry, he returned to Paterson and there made his home until his death, September 6, 1907. He married, at Hornell, New York, November 3, 1890, Gertrude Babcock, daughter of Francis G. and Elizabeth (Clark) Babcock, old and highly respected residents of that place. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Dorothea, born December 11, 1891. 2. Carolyn, born March 30, 1903.

(The Swinburne Line).

In the midst of the comforts, conveniences, and scientific marvels of the present day, it is a pleasureable privilege, as well as an imperative duty, to give recognition and appreciation to those pioneers, in whatever line, whose gift to progress and civilization was in the beginnings of those things now an unquestioned part of modern life. Such honor is here again paid to William Swinburne, a pioneer locomotive builder of Paterson, New Jersey, and a highly regarded public official of the city.

William Swinburne was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1805. He learned the carpenter's trade in young manhood, and worked on St. Anne's Church, which was later removed to make place for a part of the Brooklyn Bridge. Later he was employed as a pattern maker at Matteawan, New York, and in 1833 moved to Paterson, New Jersey, where he worked in the same capacity in the Jefferson Works of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor. About 1835, Mr. Rogers undertook the construction of a locomotive, and this venture marked Mr. Swinburne's entry into the field of locomotive building, for when the work was languishing because of lack of proper direction, Mr. Swinburne was induced to take charge, and the completed engine, "The Sandusky," considered a beautiful piece of work for the time, marked the founding in Paterson of an industry that gave its

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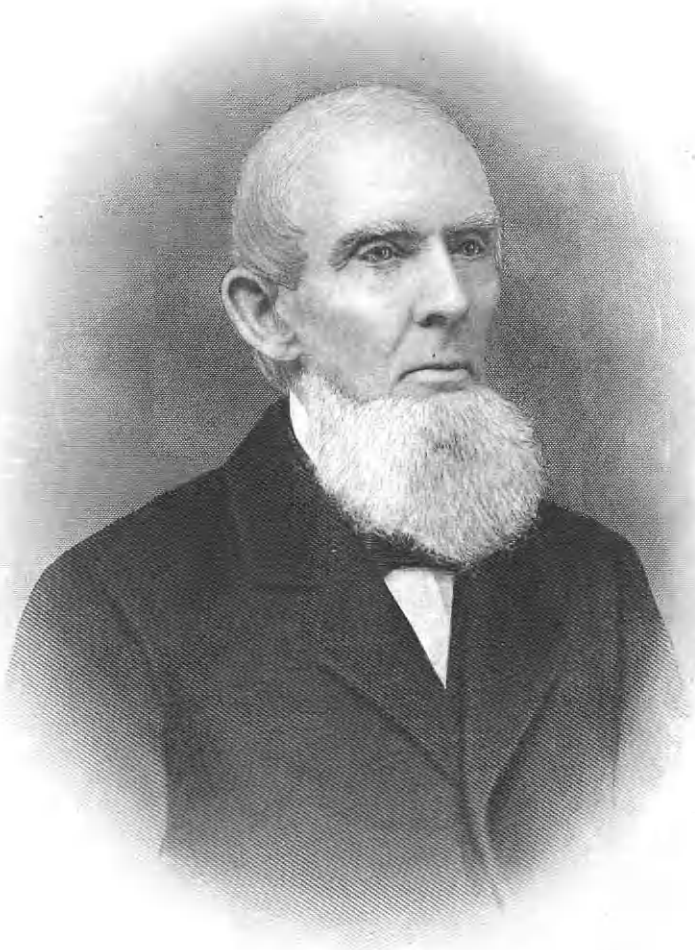
Edwin S. Brown.



William Swinburne

growth and development impetus for many years. This engine was built at a cost of $6,750, and was a far cry from the engines of vast tonnage and power of the present day. During the following ten years Mr. Swinburne, in association with Mr. Rogers, devoted himself to locomotive building, and achieved widespread reputation for his work in the early days of the industry. Subsequently he aided in the establishment of the New Jersey Locomotive Works, later known as the Grant Works, and in 1851 he built shops of his own on Market street, adjoining the Erie tracks. His operations here were uniformly successful until the panic of 1857, when he retired from active business.

For nearly twenty years Mr. Swinburne was officially connected with the Paterson school system, and the years of his service were filled with beneficial and progressive result to the city. He was school commissioner in 1854, 1866 and 1867, president and superintendent in 1861-62-63, secretary and superintendent from 1864 to 1870, and superintendent in 1871. His educational ideals were high and his ideas as to instruction and curriculum liberal and advanced, and Paterson profited by his earnest zeal in the discharge of his duties. In 1872, he was appointed city controller, and until 1882 filled this important position, declining further appointment because of advancing age.

William Swinburne died in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1883, and was buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery. He was survived by three daughters, his wife, Melisse (Doughty) Swinburne, having died in 1867.

BURCH, Charles S., D.D., S.T.D., LL.D.

Prelate of Protestant Episcopal Church.

When elected bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York at a special diocesan convention, held in Synod Hall, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop Burch announced: "I intend to be bishop of the whole diocese, regardless of any party or prejudice. There will be no politics in my work. I dislike ecclesiastical politics and I will not tolerate it." And that platform he stood firmly upon during his fifteen months as bishop of the Diocese of New York, a diocese which comprises the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, and the counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester. Bishop Burch knew his diocese as few bishops do, knew each rector by name and his characteristics, and although fifty thousand square miles are included within the limits, it was said that he knew it from corner to corner and could go to any one of the parishes or institutions in the dark. "Scholarly, human, gracious, yet firm," expresses one man's summary of the bishop's character. The human part of his personality had been developed by contact with life at diverse angles before he attained to the priesthood. The diocese has had bishops with unusual gifts of eloquence, intellect and statesmanship, but never a bishop more conscientious in the determination of duty, nor more faithful in fulfilment than he. He literally gave his life for the diocese, never sparing himself a single labor for which he had time and strength, but met the many demands of his great office with the zeal and loving kindness of a devoted priest, whose sole thought was for his people. His sympathy was unfailing, and he was universally beloved.

Charles Sumner Burch, ninth bishop and the first Suffragan Bishop of New York and of America of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in Pinckney, Michigan, June 30, 1855, died in New York City, December 20, 1920. He was the son of Lawrence D. and Emily (Dunning) Burch, his father a writer, who encouraged his son to devote his life to some form of literary

work. From his mother he received the impetus to devote this inherent aptness of expression to the service of the church. He finished grammar and high school courses, then became a student at the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1875. Then he was delayed for years in his determination to continue his studies for the ministry, and although he labored hard to achieve a goal that had been placed before his eyes years before by the wishes of his mother, he was more than a decade beyond the usual age for ordination when he was finally ready to enter the service of the church.

The story of his attempt through years to get what he thought would be adequate educational preparation is the story of a busy man in one field, prevented frequently by duties and obligations from fitting himself by study for unselfish work in another field. At the University of Michigan he edited the University "Chronicle," and he also served as general reporter for a Detroit daily newspaper. For a year after graduation he taught school in Detroit. From 1876 until 1890 he conducted a publishing house in Chicago, founded and owned by him and to which he brought both of his brothers, afterwards giving them the business and control, and while there found time to take the course in Western Theological Seminary. He was useful as a lay reader and as a missionary worker among the city's newsboys, and in 1895 was ordained a deacon by Bishop McLaren, of Chicago. In Chicago he did newspaper work, founding and editing the "Industrial World," the "Sheep Breeder," and two other trade journals. He was also with the Thorne Typesetting Machine Company, of New York City, and both in Chicago and later in Grand Rapids did splendid editorial work. From 1897 until 1905 he was editor and manager of the Grand Rapids (Michigan) "Evening Press." He accomplished courses of study at Oxford University, Bishop Greer, then a coadjutor bishop, being a fellow student, and he also studied in Germany.

At last, all obstacles to his entering the service of the church he felt had been removed, and, resigning his journalistic post in Grand Rapids, he was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church, in 1905. He was ordained in St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island. Before ordination he had been called to St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, and Christ Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, as well as St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, which call he accepted, serving that parish until his election to the office of Suffragan Bishop, November 10, 1910, and consecration, February 24, 1911.

Seven months after ordination he was chosen archdeacon, and it was said that he knew Staten Island, not only in its churches of all faiths, but in all its other institutions, better than any policeman or man in any other calling. He knew all of his communicants by name, and it was this long practice in remembering names, faces and facts that, carried into the New York diocese when he became Suffragan Bishop, was largely responsible for his election as bishop to succeed David Hummel Greer. On Staten Island he also undertook extensive missionary work in the Italian communities, and several missions were established in his own and other parishes.

His zeal and thoroughness in church work attracted the notice of Bishop Greer, who was then Coadjutor Bishop with Bishop Potter, and when Bishop Greer succeeded Bishop Potter as head of the diocese, the place was made vacant which it was deemed the rector of St. Andrew's was well fitted to fill. Bishop Burch, as Suffragan Bishop, virtually performed the same duties as a Coadjutor Bishop, although a Suffragan Bishop does not automatically

succeed to the bishopric upon the death of the bishop. Neither has a Suffragan Bishop a vote in the house of bishops.

Bishop Burch entered upon the duties of Suffragan Bishop with characteristic zeal. His first work was the extension of the missionary field among churches in the smaller towns in the counties outside New York. Later his work took him to every parish in the diocese, as Bishop Greer, now in declining health, came to relinquish more and more of his duties to his Suffragan Bishop. It was his intimate knowledge of the diocese that made him a favored candidate for the bishopric upon the death of Bishop Greer. It was urged that he knew the four hundred and thirty clergymen and the hundred thousand church members of the diocese better than any other of the eligible candidates, and the rural churches cast for Bishop Burch what virtually amounted to a solid ballot. He was elected bishop on the third ballot, September 17, 1919, and was ceremonially installed in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on October 28th, following the election.

Bishop Burch entered upon his duties at a time when changing conditions brought new problems, and these often involved outbreaks of temperament in his diocese, but these he handled most ably; he entered upon the solution of these problems with new vigor. One of his utterances, given wide attention, was the letter to the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., protesting against the use of the Church of the Ascension "as a meeting place for a forum to which are not infrequently invited as speakers men who do not believe in God, who professedly are opposed to the Government, clearly showing their irreverence for constituted authority." There was spirited correspondence and discussion on deportation and other subjects between the bishop and the rector, but the diocesan convention upheld the bishop in his stand against the use of churches as forums, and the Church of the Ascension forum was thereafter held in the parish house and not in the church.

Bishop Burch was one of the fifty-two American prelates who attended the Lambeth Conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church in England early in 1920, and there he took an active part in the discussion of problems affecting the church and its relation to government and social problems. He came back with the opinion that there should be closer coöperation of all the churches, and that women should have a larger sphere in the church and ministry, and even should be invited to preach from the pulpits. Shortly after his return from England, he was elected president of the Episcopal Synod of the Province of New York and New Jersey.

But for the fact that the failing health of Bishop Greer made it imperative that the Suffragan Bishop should remain on duty, Bishop Burch would have gone to France during our war with Germany to preach to the soldiers. Both bishops encouraged all their clergy who could possibly do so to go either as commissioned chaplains, Young Men's Christian Association workers, or Red Cross workers. How noble was the response is shown by the New York Diocese service flag hanging in Synod Hall in the Cathedral, which bears upon its field forty-four blue and two gold stars.

Bishop Burch held all degrees of Masonry except the thirty-third, his church societies legion. His college fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon; his clubs: The Delta Kappa Epsilon, Union League, University, and Church, all of New York. In addition to his A. B., received in college, Bishop Burch had conferred upon him D. D., St. John's College, 1908; S. T. D., Hobart College, 1909, and Columbia, 1911; LL.D., University of Michigan, 1912; D. D., University of the South, 1913.

Bishop Burch married, November 29,

1876, in Detroit, Margaret Hadley, born in Washington, Macomb county, Michigan, who survives him, daughter of Marshall S. Hadley, a railroad man. Two children were born to them: Albert Comstock, a business man of Clyde, Ohio; Grace Margaret, who married Arnaldo M. Marson; Mrs. Marson was a member of the Serbian Relief Mission that went to Serbia during the World War.

In personality, Bishop Burch was magnificent, standing well above six feet, deep-voiced and rugged. His appearance and virility belonged to a man of fifty, and the vigor of his handshake was something to be remembered. Death came to him suddenly and closed a wonderful career, one unequaled in all its features in the history of the modern church. He was not ordained a priest until fifty years of age, died at the age of sixty-five, yet in that time rose to the highest ecclesiastical honor in the largest and richest Protestant Episcopal diocese in the United States. That was only one of the unusual things in the life of an unusual man. A still more wonderful thing is the pertinacity with which he clung to his ambition from the year of his graduation from the University of Michigan, 1875, to the year of his ordination, 1905, thirty years, and never for a moment did he lose sight of his goal—the priesthood. He was, indeed, a most unusual man.

PRENTICE, Samuel Oscar,

Jurist, Man of Many Activities.

The life of Chief Justice Samuel O. Prentice, of the Supreme Court of Errors, State of Connecticut, has been one of continued advancement from his first entrance to Yale in 1869. He has met every official demand made upon him, and by the strength of his manly attributes, his intellectual attainments, his legal skill, ability and wisdom, has fairly won high judicial honors. That he worthily wears the "ermine" is best attested by the fact that he first assumed it in 1889 and has worthily worn it ever since, and men entertain a high opinion of the court over which he presides. Judge Prentice descends from one of the strong intellectual families of New England, although he is the first in his direct line to attain eminence as a jurist. His father, Chester Smith Prentice, was first selectman, assemblyman and justice of the peace. His grandfather, Samuel (3) Prentice, was a lieutenant in the State Militia and served during the bombardment of Stonington and at New London during the War of 1812.

His great-grandfather, Joshua Prentice, was selectman and member of the General Court in 1776 and 1778. Deacon Samuel (2) Prentice, father of Joshua Prentice, was town clerk of Stonington for over thirty years, deputy to the General Court four terms, and for twenty years justice of the peace. Samuel (1) Prentice, father of Deacon Samuel (2) Prentice, was deputy to the General Court and selectman several terms. Thomas (2) Prentice, father of Samuel (1) Prentice, married a daughter of Captain Thomas Stanton, a famous Indian interpreter. Captain Thomas (1) Prentice, father of Thomas (2) Prentice, was the founder of his family in America, and a man of great ability, frequently mentioned in early Massachusetts and Connecticut records.

In addition to this record of seven American generations of the family originally from England, Judge Prentice traces through collateral lines to Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower"; Colonel George Denison, of Stonington; Captain James Avery, Captain John Gallup, Richard Treat, Rev. James Noyes, and William Cheesbro, all men conspicuous for their attainments, as early history testifies. To such ancestral values Judge Prentice added an early life spent on the farm, years which

developed a physical man of strength and vigor, that has not faltered when intellectual progress called for physical co-operation. With so perfect an equipment he came to college halls and from them went forth to the serious business of life.

Samuel Oscar Prentice was born at North Stonington, Connecticut, August 8, 1850, son of Chester Smith and Lucy (Crary) Prentice. After a youth spent in the public schools and in work on his father's farm, he prepared for college at Norwich Free Academy, there continuing a student three years, 1866-69. In 1869 he entered Yale, receiving his Bachelor's degree with the class of 1873. At Yale he displayed strong intellectual gifts, winning three prizes for English composition, a junior rhetorical, the "Lit" prize medal, and place as one of the "Townsend" speakers. He was chairman of the editorial board of the "Lit," member of the fraternities, Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Zi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and of the famous senior society, Skull and Bones.

From the classics he turned to the law, continuing at Yale a student in the Law School, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1875, winning the Townsend prize for the first commencement oration. During this period he also taught special branches in Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven. From law school he passed to actual practice, his admission to the bar immediately following graduation. He began legal practice as law clerk in the office of Chamberlain, Hall & White, of Hartford, and in 1876 became junior member of the newly organized law firm Johnson & Prentice. He continued in successful practice until the summer of 1889, growing in strength as the years progressed. His position at the bar was one of honor and had attracted the attention of men of official and legal prominence. A vacancy occurring on the bench of the Connecticut Superior Court in 1889, Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, whose executive secretary he had been, appointed Mr. Prentice to fill that vacancy.

Fourteen years elapsed between his admission to the bar and his elevation to the bench. That he demonstrated a high degree of legal ability during that period is proven by his judgeship. That his judicial strength was of the same high quality was proved during his first term of eight years, and that his record as a jurist was eminently satisfactory his continued rise testifies. In 1901 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors, was reappointed in 1909, and in February, 1913, reached the highest judicial position in the State, Chief Justice. Before going higher, Judge Prentice was a good tryer of facts, and since his becoming judge has greatly developed as a lawyer. As a jurist he has the reputation of being one of the most agreeable men to try a case before, thoughtful and patient, generally reaching the right conclusion. On the Supreme Bench he has shown himself a writer of learned logical opinions well expressed and points well chosen. He is a deep student and possesses all the graceful attributes of the scholar, the deep knowledge of the law befitting a leading jurist. He is dignified, yet approachable, with a mind alive to every public interest. The foregoing are the high lights in a life of exceptional honor, and mark the fruition of the hopes of an ambitious, self-reliant, resourceful man to whom the accumulation of wealth has not been the all important thing. His career has been interspersed with honors equally important at the time they were conferred, that illustrate different periods of that career and are links in the chain of his life.

From October, 1881, to October, 1886, he was chairman of the Hartford city and town Republican committees; delegate to the State conventions of 1886 and 1888;

clerk of the Hartford County Bar Association for twelve years; attorney for the town and city of Hartford many years; member of the State bar examining committee from its formation until 1913, when he resigned from the committee of which he had been chairman since 1898; instructor in pleading in Yale Law School in 1896; professor of pleading in 1901, which position he filled until 1915, when he resigned.

Outside of his profession, the life of Judge Prentice has been one of service in many ways. For ten years, 1879-89, he was an officer of Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. In 1885 and 1886 he was president of the Hartford Library Association; since 1894 president of the Hartford Public Library, and since 1906 president of the Watkinson Library; is a member of the board of trustees of Wadsworth Athenaeum, and in 1899 was president of Yale Alumni Association of Hartford county. He is a member and for three years was president of the Hartford Club, the Graduates Club of New Haven, and the Monday Evening, a literary club. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Connecticut Historical Society, and is a communicant of the Congregational church. In 1913-15 he was a member of the committee on missions of the National Council of Congregational Churches, and is vice-president of the American Missionary Society. In 1913 Yale University and Trinity College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Judge Prentice married, April 24, 1901, Anne Coombe, daughter of Andrew J. Post, of Jersey City, New Jersey. Mrs. Prentice is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, and is active in a number of charitable and philanthropic organizations of her city. She is president of the Union for Home Work, and director of the Hartford Orphan Asylum, the Visiting Nurse Association, and the Babies' Hospital.

SMITH, Edward Wier, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

For thirty-eight years Dr. Smith has practiced his profession in the city of Meriden, Connecticut, and there has again disproved the old saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for he has risen in his native city to the highest professional standing. Next to his affection for Meriden, a city sacred in its associations, is his deep interest in Yale, an institution which was long the goal of his hopes and which later became his *alma mater*. Circumstances decreed that his professional education should be obtained elsewhere, but Yale Medical School was his choice and one year was spent there. His A. B. came from Yale, and in the athletic records of the university his name appears as a member of the varsity baseball team of 1876-77-78-79.

Dr. Smith is a descendant of James Smith, born in England, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony before 1639, as in that year he was proprietor of Weymouth. The line of descent is through his son, Nathaniel Smith, born in Weymouth in 1639; his son, Nathaniel (2) Smith, who moved to Hartford, Connecticut, and was one of the early settlers of Litchfield; his son, Jacob Smith, a lieutenant of the Revolution; his son, David Smith, born at the Litchfield homestead; his son, David (2) Smith, father of Dr. Edward Wier Smith.

David (2) Smith was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, April 16, 1822, died in Meriden, May 28, 1902. He learned the stone mason's trade, and lived at Litchfield until 1854, when he moved to Meriden, which city was his home for half a century. He conducted a successful contracting business

Edwd W. Smith

until the years grew heavy, then retired after a long, active and honorable life. He was a Republican in politics, member of the First Congregational Church, and an ardent supporter of the temperance cause. He married, November 22, 1848, Fidelia Parker, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Hull) Parker, of Meriden; granddaughter of Jesse Hull, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Hannah (Preston) Hull, daughter of Sergeant Jehiel Preston, also a Revolutionary soldier. On November 22, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day, and four more years they journeyed life's pathway together ere the bond was broken by the death of her husband. Mrs. Smith survived him until December 6, 1905. They were the parents of four daughters and two sons: Nettie, married Julius Augur, of Meriden; Frank D., of Meriden; Edward Wier, of whom further; Ella Isabel, of Meriden; Jennie L., of Meriden; and Frances E., died October 27, 1898.

Dr. Edward Wier Smith was born in Meriden, October 17, 1854, and there yet resides. After completing public school courses in Meriden, he prepared at Hopkin's Grammar School in New Haven, and in 1874 entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1878, a member of that class being William H. Taft, later president of the United States. He attained class distinction at Yale, took a lively interest in athletics, was a member of the varsity baseball team, and prominent in other phases of university life. Having decided upon the medical profession, he again chose Yale, and for a year was a student in the medical department. His study was interrupted by circumstances beyond his control, and another year was spent in teaching. He then resumed study in the medical department of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and two years later, in 1882, was graduated with the degree of M. D. Ten years later he supplemented his study by a course at the Post-Graduate Medical School, New York City. After graduating from McGill University, Dr. Smith located in Meriden, began practice, and has won high standing as an honorable, skillful physician and surgeon, his clientele large and influential. He is senior member of the medical and surgical staffs of Meriden Hospital; is an honored fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, Connecticut State Medical Society, and ex-president of the New Haven County Medical Society. His interest is deep in all that pertains to his profession, and no advance in treatment or method is allowed to pass without its virtues being closely tested. He is held in high regard by his professional brethren, and is constantly sought in consultation. In the medical societies named he holds honorable rank, his election as a fellow of the American College of Surgeons coming as well deserved appreciation from that distinguished body of surgeons. In Masonry Dr. Smith holds all degrees of the York and Scottish rites up to and including the thirty-second. He is a master mason of Meriden Lodge, No. 77; a companion of Keystone Chapter; a sir knight of St. Elmo Commandery, of the York Rite; and belongs to all bodies of Lafayette Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Through his Revolutionary ancestors he has gained admission to the patriotic order, Sons of the American Revolution; is a Republican in politics; and a member of the First Congregational Church.

Dr. Smith married, October 14, 1885, Helen B. Caldwell Rice, of Meriden, daughter of Oliver and Abbie C. (Caldwell) Rice, her mother a daughter of Captain John Caldwell, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, of Welsh ancestry, and his wife, Eunice (Stanwood) Caldwell, daughter of Isaac

and Eunice (Hodgkins) Stanwood. Oliver Rice was a descendant of Robert Royce, who was made a freeman of Boston in 1634, but later came to Connecticut, living in Stratford and New London. His son, Samuel Royce, settled with his sons at Wallingford, where he died in 1711. He was succeeded by his son, Samuel (2) Royce, and he by his son, Ezekiel Royce, a farmer, large landowner, and officer in the French and Indian War. His commission as lieutenant was derived from King George II. and is one of the oldest documents preserved in the State. He died September 4, 1765, aged sixty-six. His son, Ezekiel (2) Royce, was born on the homestead in Wallingford, October 15, 1739, became a large landed proprietor, and a well known citizen. He was a soldier of the Revolution, fought at Lexington, Bunker Hill and Long Island, and all through the struggle for liberty bore an active part. He died September 3, 1808. He married Lydia Hough, and was succeeded on the homestead by his son, Ezekiel (3) Rice (modern spelling), born October 8, 1777, died September 14, 1849, a farmer all his life. He married (second) Bethiah, widow of Dr. Theophilus Hall. Oliver Rice, son of Ezekiel (3) Rice, was born on the Rice homestead in the Hanover district of Windsor, November 17, 1819, died February 26, 1886. After a brief period spent in Ohio, he returned to the old home and there spent his life, a farmer and a citizen highly esteemed. He married, August 27, 1846, Abbie C. Caldwell, a lady of rare culture and refinement. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, the younger, Helen B. Caldwell Rice, the wife of Dr. Edward W. Smith.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith have a daughter, Marion Rice Smith; and a son, David Parker Smith, born May 7, 1889, a graduate of Yale, A. B., class of 1910; Yale Medical School, M. D., 1912; married Evelyn Lewis, and has two sons, Edward Rice Smith and David Lewis Smith.

HOLCOMB, Marcus Hensey,

Lawyer, War Governor.

Governor of the State of Connecticut from 1915 to 1919, Marcus Hensey Holcomb descended the steps in the public service leading to that important and responsible office with a record of unsurpassed devotion to the public business and unusual force and ability in its administration. The Civil War governors of the various States stand forth in honor or are lost in obscurity as they led the forces of their States or showed incompetence, and so the coming years will test the chief executives of today by their war records. Here Governor Holcomb takes deservedly high place, for Connecticut, under his leadership, realized remarkable achievement in war work of all kinds. He foresaw the need of preparation for war and took decisive action, and during the World War, Connecticut was a wonderful hive of industry, creating munitions and war materials. Governor Holcomb led the industrial forces of the State to great accomplishments, and its citizenship in a splendid series of services to the government and the agencies allied for victory.

Governor Holcomb is a man of commanding presence and engaging personality, generous in all things, and most unostentatious. His powers of observation are keen; he is an able analyst and synthesist, goes quickly to the root of a problem, possessing that executive quality that enables him to dispatch a large volume of business without waste of time. He has a deeply artistic nature, is a lover of the best in poetry and literature, is fond of the great "out-of-door" and finds pleasure with gun and rod in the woods, by lakeside or stream. As a lawyer and jurist he proved his learning

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and wisdom, his love of justice, his sense of fairness, his conscientious regard for the sacred rights of others. He is now past the period allotted to man by the Scripture, but in thought, heart, action and deed he is but in his prime.

Governor Holcomb prides himself upon his New England ancestry, tracing it to Thomas Holcomb, born in Wales in 1601, who came to Massachusetts in 1629, settling at Dorchester. He was made a freeman in 1634, locating at Windsor, Hartford county, Connecticut, where he cleared and tilled until his death at Poquanock, September 7, 1657. He represented Windsor and Hartford at the framing of the constitution of Connecticut Colony in 1639, and it is fitting that now, two and three-quarter centuries later, a lineal descendant should be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the constitution of the State, born of the Colonial constitution Thomas Holcomb helped to frame. Holcombs have been men of public spirit, representatives of the best thought, prominent in public, professional and business life.

Carlos Holcomb, father of Governor Holcomb, was a farmer, strong of intellect, sound in judgment, taking more than a passing interest in public affairs. He served in the local offices of selectman, assessor, and on the board of relief. His sterling character was greatly appreciated in his community, and many were the estates he was selected to settle as executor and administrator. He was noted for the scrupulous care he exercised in administering such trusts, and for the way in which he safeguarded the interests of the heirs, particularly the children of tender years. Carlos Holcomb married Adah Bushnell, a woman of splendid mental powers, noble womanly character and charm, whose influence was always exerted for good, not only for the good of her own household, but for the good of her community.

Marcus Hensey Holcomb, son of Carlos and Adah (Bushnell) Holcomb, was born at New Hartford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, November 28, 1844. His boyhood and youth were spent in attendance at public school and as his father's assistant, thus far there being little to distinguish his life from that of the other farmer boys of the country. But he was ambitious to secure a college education and made suitable preparation at Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham. This ambition, however, was not to be realized, as he unduly exposed himself on a very hot day and suffered a sunstroke that so affected his health that college study would have been most unwise. But he had laid a good foundation, and for a number of years taught school, in time regaining full health and strength.

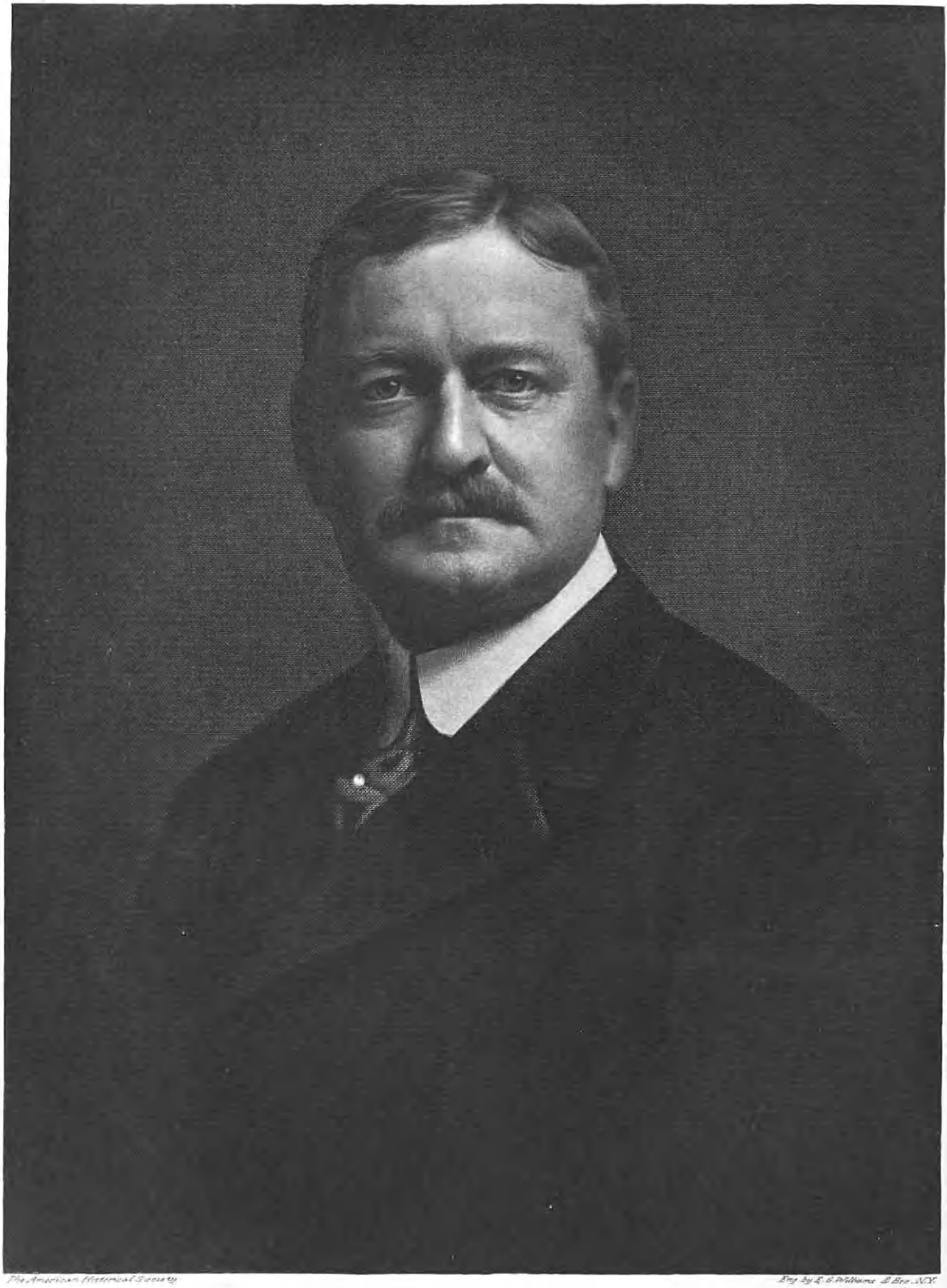
During that period of his life he studied law, under the direction of Judge Jared B. Foster, an eminent member of the Connecticut bar. In 1871 he had so far progressed in his studies that he applied for admission to the bar, passed the required examination and was licensed to practice. He located at Southington, there beginning practice, winning in a comparatively short time honorable rank among the leaders of the county bar. His naturally sympathetic nature responded to a recital of a client's woes, and he made that client's cause his own and prepared it for presentation with greatest care, omitting no detail. Learned in the law and skillful in its application, his ability to analyze a case and marshal his facts and arguments in a logical and forceful form rendered him most effective as an advocate before a jury.

In 1876 he was elected probate judge for the Southington district, and was also judge of the Southington town court from the time the court was instituted until his election as attorney general. In 1893 he was elected treasurer of Hartford county, serving until 1908, also serving as State Sena-

tor, elected from the Second District. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1902, a member of the Legislature in 1905, and speaker of the House, also serving on many State commissions at different times. In 1907 he was elected attorney general of the State, his plurality being 21,000 votes. He served in that office until 1910, then was appointed a judge of the Superior Court. In 1914, having reached the age limit of seventy years fixed by law, he was retired. In November, 1914, he was elected Governor of the State, and in 1916 was reëlected as Governor, an office that he was eminently qualified for and most honorably filled, his long experience in public affairs, added to executive ability of the highest order, giving him perfect control over every detail of his high office. Dignified, imposing and courtly, he was the ideal of a chief executive, impressing all with whom he came in contact as perfectly fitted for the office he held. Of all the Governors Connecticut has had in recent years no man has been so absolutely independent of the machine in making his selections for office as Governor Holcomb. Worthy Democrats have fared as well as Republicans, which fact made some of the latter discontented, but the State did not suffer and practical civil service has been maintained despite the sorrows of those who fret over the halt given to a brand too often theoretic.

It is significant that during the last weeks of January, 1916, attention was called to Governor Holcomb's attitude towards a renomination, as defined by Governor Holcomb himself, and not as an inference from his language by others who cannot be considered as entirely disinterested. It will be remembered that Governor Holcomb said two years previous that he had no ambition to be Governor, and that as between retirement to private life, when he left the bench on his reaching the age limit of seventy years, and election to the office of Governor, he preferred the home life. But in spite of that declaration he was nominated in the belief that he could do more than any other candidate to save the party from defeat. History, including political history, has a habit of repeating itself. Judge Holcomb was nominated against his expressed wishes and he yielded his wishes to the call of his party when he accepted the nomination. It is well known that the leaders of the Republican party gave an unwilling assent to the proposition to nominate him. He was not their choice for another term. He was in political sympathy with the Republican party, but not in partisan accord with the managers. The fact is the machine permitted the nomination of Governor Holcomb in 1914 because he was the most available man and not because they preferred him to others whose candidacies appealed with greater force to their sympathies. The people of Connecticut always show their inherent regard for law by confidence in the administrators of it. Judge Holcomb was on the bench giving satisfaction as judge, and he enjoyed the confidence of the State in his integrity. It was to secure for their party the advantage of this popular confidence that the Republican leaders nominated him. Fear of defeat prevented the selection of the machine favorite. Until 1888 Governor Holcomb was identified with the Democratic party, but in that year he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, believing it more in accord with economic principles which he deems better for the interest of the nation; since that year he has stood squarely with the party and is one of its strongest advocates.

He has not confined his activities to strictly professional or political lines, but his capacity for large affairs has been recognized in the management of corporations, financial and commercial. Among such the



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William C. Sumner

more important are: The Southington Savings Bank, of which he is president; the Southington National Bank; Southington Hardware Company; the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, and the Aetna Nut Company, all of which he serves as director.

Governor Holcomb is past master of Northern Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; a noble of the Mystic Shrine; a Knight of Pythias; an Elk; a Red Man; an American Mechanic; and a Forester. He has been chairman of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church of Southington, and for thirty years was superintendent of the Sunday school. His religion is the practical kind that finds its expression in the practice of the Golden Rule rather than in creed distinctions.

Mr. Holcomb married, in 1872, Sarah Carpenter Bennett, who died in 1901.

So a long life has been passed, that since his admission to the bar in 1871 has been lived in the public eye. There is nothing in his official life as it is reviewed by his constituents that causes them to regret the trust they have reposed in him, on the contrary the last public expression of their approval is of such recent occurrence that it leads to the belief that did not the law forbid they would gladly retain his services. On his part Governor Holcomb can indulge in a retrospective view with great satisfaction, knowing he has been true to his obligations, faithful in the performance of every duty, true to his own conscience, and true to those who have trusted him.

SKINNER, William Converse,

President of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company.

A man of pleasing personality, kindly, considerate and courteous to all, a level-headed, finely poised man of affairs, quick and decisive of action, conservative but determined, Colonel William C. Skinner, president of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, is the capable executive of that corporation of world-wide fame. His personal desire was for a professional career, but a throat trouble which developed during his term at Albany Law School thwarted that ambition and gave him to the business world in which he is so conspicuous a figure. He is of distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, descending in direct line from Thomas Skinner, who came to America from England about 1650; from Samuel Roberts, an early settler of Stratford, Connecticut; from John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, of the "Mayflower;" from Deacon Edward Converse, of Charlestown and Woburn; from Sir Thomas Billing, of Rowell, England. His collateral lines are many, his membership in the Society of Colonial Wars being based on nine ancestors with seven additional lines, and admission to the Sons of the American Revolution gained on the service of Calvin Skinner and five additional lines.

(I) Sergeant Thomas Skinner, the American ancestor, was born in England in 1617, and came to New England between the years 1649 and 1652 accompanied by his wife, Mary, and two sons, Thomas (2) and Abraham. He died at Malden, Massachusetts, March 2, 1703-04. He settled at Malden, where in 1652 he was granted "Libertye and license to keepe an ordinary there." He only kept the Inn a short time, but in 1654 bought a lot of fifteen acres with house of Rowland Lahorne. He was admitted a freeman, May 18, 1633, and March 3, 1678-79 he with seven other proprietors and those interested in the destruction of property by the Indians during King Philip's War were present at a meeting of a Committee of the General Court held in Cambridge. In 1680 he was chosen

selectman and given direct oversight of the town of Malden. The same year he was made sergeant of the Malden Company of the First Regiment, and in 1693-94, being then nearly eighty, he deeded the old homestead at the southeast corner of Cross and Walnut streets, Malden, to his son Abraham in consideration for the future maintenance of himself and wife, Lydia. Mary, his first wife, died March 2, 1703-04 at Malden, and he married a second wife, Lydia (Shepherdson) Call, widow of Thomas Call, and resided in the house above mentioned. The old house stood until torn down prior to 1798, but a large rock on the lot known as Skinner's Rock was not removed until 1887, it standing as a monument of the olden time and preserving the name of its former owner for two centuries after he first became its owner. Lydia Skinner died December 17, 1723.

(II) Abraham Skinner, son of Sergeant Thomas and Mary Skinner, was born in Chichester, England, came to New England with his parents, and died in Malden prior to 1698. His wife, Hannah, died January 14, 1725. He served in the Mt. Hope campaign against the Indians in 1675, and was in the Narragansett Fort in 1676.

(III) Abraham (2) Skinner, son of Abraham (1) and Hannah Skinner, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, April 8, 1681, died in Woodstock, Connecticut, December 24, 1776. He married prior to 1718 Tabitha Hills, born in Malden in 1690, and late in life they moved with their son, William, to Woodstock, where Tabitha (Hills) Skinner died July 13, 1771. They were the parents of Abraham (2), William, Isaac, Tabitha, Abigail, twin with Tabitha, Benjamin, Hannah, Ebenezer and Jonathan.

(IV) Deacon William Skinner, son of Abraham (2) and Tabitha (Hills) Skinner, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, July 16, 1720, died in Woodstock, Connecticut, January 30, 1807. When a young man he settled with his parents in Woodstock and throughout his long after life was a pillar of the church and regarded as one of the most useful and respected citizens of that community. He was elected deacon of the South Church in 1763, in which capacity he served with "singular discretion, wisdom and fidelity" for more than forty-three years. William Skinner served at the siege of Louisburg in 1745, and in 1757 was commissioned ensign in the Fifteenth Company, Eleventh Connecticut Regiment. William Skinner responded to the call from Boston, Lexington Alarm, was a member of Captain Ephraim Manning's company, Woodstock, Connecticut, Militia, and also a private in Captain Paine's company, Eleventh Regiment, Connecticut Militia, in September, 1776, serving at New York. He married, in 1744-45, Thankful Mascraft, born January 23, 1721, died in Woodstock, April 16, 1805. They were the parents of Calvin, William (2), Bethesda, Thankful, Salva, Salva (2), Tabitha, Isaac and Luther.

(V) Calvin Skinner, son of Deacon William and Thankful (Mascraft) Skinner, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, October 12, 1746, died at Thompson, Connecticut, July 15, 1777, from the effects of fever contracted in the camp at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. He was a private in Captain Joseph Elliott's company, Killingly, Connecticut, Militia, marching on the Lexington Alarm of April, 1775, and a corporal in Lieutenant Paine Converse's company, Eleventh Regiment, Connecticut Militia. He served around New York, went into camp with Washington's army at Valley Forge and endured the sufferings of that terrible period until stricken with fever. He married at Thompson, Connecticut, February 12, 1775, Eleanor Porter, born there March 19, 1753, died at Royalton, Ver-

mont, September 15, 1813. They were the parents of two children, Calvin (2) and Sally.

(VI) Calvin (2) Skinner, posthumous son of Calvin (1) and Eleanor (Porter) Skinner, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, November 23, 1777, died at Royalton, Vermont, August 23, 1843. When a boy he was taken by his mother, sister and stepfather, Lieutenant Zebulon Lyon, to Royalton, Vermont, and when he came of age made an indenture with his stepfather to care for him and his wife and his two half-brothers until they reached legal age. He later in life, by careful saving and industry, acquired considerable property. In 1809 Lieutenant Lyon deeded him a large farm on White river in Royalton which has since been known as the Skinner farm and homestead. He married, November 13, 1803, Sally Billings, a woman of keen intelligence and ready wit, who died in Royalton, April 25, 1850. Both were devout members of the Congregational church, giving generously to the church of their means and personal service. They were the parents of Eliza, Susan, William, Lucretia, Lewis, Eleanor, Calvin, died young, Calvin, of further mention, Martin and Richard.

(VII) Dr. Calvin (3) Skinner, son of Calvin (2) and Sally (Billings) Skinner, was born in Royalton, Vermont, May 22, 1818, died in Malone, New York, September 24, 1903. His education began in the public schools at Royalton, Vermont, and he prepared for college at the Royalton Academy, later attending the University of Vermont. In 1837 he began the study of medicine and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1840, soon after taking a special course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He began active practice at Rochester, Vermont, but in 1842 removed to Malone, New York, where he built up a wide and lucrative practice, with special success in surgery, for which he had a natural aptitude. In 1861 he was contract physician for the Ninety-eighth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, recruited at Malone, New York, and in 1862 was appointed by Governor Morgan one of the corps of volunteer surgeons to assist the regular surgeons on the Peninsula. The same year, 1862, he was regularly commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixth New York Regiment and was with that command in Virginia until disability compelled him to resign in 1864 and return home. The disease, thus contracted, gradually crippled him, finally forcing him to retire from active practice and confining him to the house the last ten years of his life.

In politics Dr. Skinner was a Republican. His first vote was cast for President Harrison in 1840, and his last vote for President McKinley in 1896. He, with eleven others, organized the Republican party in Franklin county, New York, in 1850, and in 1860 he was an alternate delegate to the National Convention that nominated President Lincoln. He held many responsible positions. He helped to secure funds for St. Mark's, the first Episcopal church in Malone, and was one of the vestrymen for nearly fifty years; postmaster fourteen years, 1861-1875; member of the Board of Education, 1872-1890; one of the organizers of the Malone Water Company and a director for over forty years; one of the original trustees of the Northern New York Deaf Mute Institution, and attending physician as long as he was able; for sixty years member of the Franklin County Medical Association, and a charter member of the Northern New York Medical Association and its first treasurer. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and during the last years of his life was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Dr. Skinner married at Royalton, Vermont, September 15, 1842, Jane Blodgett, born at East Randolph, Vermont, March 21, 1818, died at Malone, New York, May 2, 1893, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Converse) Blodgett, the latter a daughter of Judge and Abigail (Alden) Converse, and a descendant of John and Priscilla Molines (Mullins) Alden, of the "Mayflower," and of Lieutenant Josiah Converse, Captain Josiah Converse, Major James Converse, Lieutenant James Converse and Edward Converse. Jane (Blodgett) Skinner inherited many of the sterling qualities of her New England forbears, and by her extraordinary intelligence, tact and sympathy proved her husband's helpmate in every sense of the word. The gentleness, sweetness and kindliness that permeated everything that she said or did will ever be remembered by her family and her friends. Dr. Calvin and Jane (Blodgett) Skinner were the parents of Eleanor Porter, Samuel Blodgett, Henry Carroll, Alice Leland, William Converse, Elizabeth Caroline and Emma Catherine, twins.

(VIII) Colonel William Converse Skinner, son of Dr. Calvin (3) and Jane (Blodgett) Skinner, was born in Malone, New York, January 26, 1855, and there completed courses of grade and high school study, graduating with the high school class of 1872. He then entered Trinity College whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1876, later receiving from *alma mater* the degree M. A. During the next session of the New York Legislature he was appointed clerk to the Judiciary Committee of the House, and while in Albany attended lectures at Albany Law School. He was deterred from further progress in legal study by a serious throat trouble, and spent a year in Colorado to effect its cure. After his return he located in Hartford, Connecticut, there forming in 1882 a partnership with General Henry C. Dwight which continued for eighteen years, Dwight, Skinner & Company becoming one of the best known firms in the State in the wool trade. In May, 1899, Colonel Skinner withdrew from the firm and has since been connected with the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company in official capacity. He was elected a director and vice-president of the company, July 2, 1901, and on January 5, 1909, was elected president of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Grover. President Skinner resigned the office of president, January 1, 1911, becoming chairman of the board of directors, holding that position until the death of President Charles L. F. Robinson, when he was again elected president of the company, July 13, 1916, whose position and importance in the industrial and business world is so well known.

In addition to these executive duties, Colonel Skinner is a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Phoenix National Bank, Fidelity Trust Company and the Smyth Manufacturing Company; a director and vice-president of the Society for Savings and of Jay O. Ballard & Company, and a trustee of Trinity College. He served four years upon the staff of Morgan G. Bulkeley, governor of Connecticut, with the rank of colonel, and in political faith is a Republican. His clubs are the Farmington Country, Hartford, Hartford Golf, the University and Union League of New York City, the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs of Washington, D. C., the Princess Anne of Virginia, and Republican of Hartford. His fraternity is the I. K. A. of Trinity College, and he is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons. From his father he inherits membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; through his descent from John Alden and from other Colonial ancestors membership in the Society of the

Mayflower Descendants and the Society of Colonial Wars, and from Calvin Skinner membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Colonel Skinner married, October 25, 1880, Florence Clarissa Roberts, born in 1857, died in 1904, daughter of Ebenezer and Clarissa (Bancroft) Roberts, her father a prominent business man of Hartford, grandson of Samuel Roberts, an officer of the Revolution, a descendant of Samuel and Mercy (Blake) Roberts, who settled in Middletown, Connecticut, as early as 1691. William C. and Florence C. (Roberts) Skinner are the parents of three children: 1. Marjorie Roberts, born August 6, 1881; married Walter S. Trumbull, a grandson of Lyman Trumbull, who resides in New York City. 2. Roberts Keney, born October 1, 1886; educated at Trinity College; married Marion, daughter of Harry Stedman, of Hartford, and has a son Robert Keney (2) and a daughter Florence. 3. William Converse (2), born December 27, 1889; married Edith King, of Hartford, and has a son, Calvin Converse, and a daughter Sally.

(The Roberts Line)

Samuel Roberts, American ancestor of Florence Clarissa (Roberts) Skinner, is believed to have been born in England. He settled in Stratford, Connecticut. He married Sarah, daughter of Edward Hinman, who was also the first of his family in America. Their son, Samuel (2) Roberts, was undoubtedly born in England, lived in Middletown, Connecticut, and died in 1726. He married Catherine Leete, who died October 13, 1693. Their son, Deacon Samuel Roberts, resided in Middletown, Connecticut, as early as 1691, and died there in 1739. He married, September 22, 1691, Mary Blake, daughter of John Blake, of Malden, England, born January 16, 1673, died December 16, 1724. Their son, Ebenezer Roberts, born October 29, 1697, married, March 17, 1721, Mary Johnson and had issue. Their son, Ebenezer Roberts, was an officer of the Revolution, serving with Gen. Washington at New York, Trenton and Yorktown. He married and had a son, Ebenezer Cornwall Roberts, who married and had a son, Ebenezer Roberts, father of Mrs. Colonel William C. Skinner.

Ebenezer Roberts was born at Westfield, Connecticut, October 28, 1819, died in Hartford, Connecticut, March 7, 1896, and in collateral line was also a descendant of Rev. Peter and Rev. Gershom Bulkley, and Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard College. He attended public school until fifteen, then entered the employ of N. & W. Keney, advancing rapidly until 1855 when he was admitted to a partnership. Later the firm became Keney, Roberts & J. N. Goodwin, later Roberts & Keney, later Keney, Roberts & Company, finally Roberts, Tucker & Goodwin. The house was the oldest wholesale grocery concern in the State and one of the most successful, the Keneys and Mr. Roberts all accumulating substantial fortunes. The house established and ever maintained an enviable reputation for integrity, fair dealing and progressive spirit, Mr. Roberts being also well known in Hartford for his kindly manner, charity, and activity in all good works. He was a director of the Hartford National Bank, Travelers Insurance Company, National Fire Insurance Company, Collins Company, Smyth Manufacturing Company, and trustee under the will of Henry Keney. He never sought nor held public office, and was a member and regular attendant of the Park Congregational Church.

Mr. Roberts married, January 18, 1843, Clarissa Bancroft, who died January 12, 1883, daughter of Bela and Clarissa (Root) Bancroft, of Granville, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were the parents of an

only daughter, Florence Clarissa Roberts, who married Colonel William C. Skinner.

On the day of the funeral of Mr. Roberts the wholesale houses of Hartford were closed from two until four p. m., and at a meeting of the board of directors of the Hartford National Bank, held March 10, 1896, the following resolution was adopted and ordered placed upon the minutes of the board:

Mr. Ebenezer Roberts died at his home on the 7th inst., in the 77th year of his age, and since fifteen years old a resident of the City. In him departed a good citizen, an honest, deservedly successful merchant, leaving a good name. Mr. Roberts has been a useful, conservative Director of this bank since 1870. To the Members of the Board it is the loss of an honored associate. With some of the older members he had longer and more intimate relations, these deeply feel the absence of an old familiar friend.

U. S. BRIDGMAN,
Cashier.

(The Converse Line)

Deacon Edward Converse, the founder of this line, was born in Wakerly, England, January 30, 1590, died in Woburn, Massachusetts, August 10, 1663. He was trial Justice for many years in Woburn, and in 1660 was a deputy to the General Court. He married in England before 1617 his first wife, Jane Clarke.

(II) Lieutenant James Converse, son of Deacon Edward Converse, born in England, 1620, died 1715. He was a resident of Charlestown and Woburn, Massachusetts, lieutenant of the Woburn company during King Philip's War, and in 1679-83-84-85-86-89, was deputy to the General Court. He married, October 24, 1643, at Charlestown, his first wife, Anne Long, who died August 10, 1691, at Woburn, daughter of Robert Long, of Charlestown.

(III) Major James (2) Converse, son of Lieutenant James (1) Converse, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, November 16, 1645, died there July 8, 1706. For his gallant defense of Storer's Garrison, 1691-92, he was promoted to the rank of major and placed in command of all the military forces of Massachusetts, then in Maine. He represented Woburn in the General Court in 1679-92, 1699, 1702 and 1703, serving as speaker of the House during his last three terms. He married, January 1, 1668, at Woburn, Hannah Carter, born January 19, 1650.

(IV) Captain Josiah Converse, son of Major James (2) Converse, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, September 12, 1684, died in Brookfield, Massachusetts, in 1771. He was captain of the Woburn Military Company, resided also in Leicester and Brookfield, Massachusetts, representing the last named town in the State Legislature in 1740-42-43-45-47 and 1750. He married, December 30, 1706, at Woburn, Hannah Sawyer, born November 25, 1689, died June 18, 1747, at Brookfield.

(V) Lieutenant Josiah (2) Converse, son of Captain Josiah (1) Converse, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, March 2, 1710, died September 11, 1775, in Stratford, Connecticut. He was a resident of Woburn and Leicester, Massachusetts, prior to his removal to Connecticut, was lieutenant of the Leicester Military Company and represented that town in the State Legislature in 1730. He married, at Leicester, December 27, 1732, Eleanor Richardson, born in Woburn in 1712, died in Stratford, Connecticut, August 6, 1785.

(VI) Jude Converse, son of Lieutenant Josiah (2) Converse, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, June 11, 1750, died in East Randolph, Vermont, October 23, 1816. He was a drummer boy at the Lexington Alarm and rendered nine days' service under Captain Paul Blodgett, marching from Stratford in April, 1775. He was a private in the Third Company, Second Continental Regiment, under Captain Rogers Enos, Colonel Joseph Spencer, May 9—October 16,

1775. This regiment was raised at the first call for troops by the Connecticut Legislature and marched to the camps around Boston, took part at Roxbury, and served during the siege. He married, about 1772, Abigail Alden, born in 1750 at Stratford, Connecticut, died in May, 1814, a descendant of John Alden, of the "Mayflower."

(VII) Hannah Converse, daughter of Jude and Abigail (Alden) Converse, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, August 2, 1786, died in Forestdale, Vermont, June 10, 1855. She married in Randolph, Vermont, March 9, 1805, Samuel Blodgett, born in Stratford, November 15, 1777, died in Forestdale, Vermont, May 2, 1859.

(VIII) Jane Blodgett, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Converse) Blodgett, was born in East Randolph, Vermont, died in Malone, New York, May 2, 1893. She married, September 15, 1842, in Royalton, Vermont, Dr. Calvin (3) Skinner, they the parents of Colonel William Converse Skinner, of Hartford, Connecticut.

(The Alden Line)

John Alden, born in England in 1599, died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 12, 1687. He was one of the signers of the "Compact," a document drawn up and signed by the passengers on the "Mayflower" for their Government; was a member of the little army of Pilgrims commanded by Captain Myles Standish; member of the Duxbury Company in 1643; assistant to all the governors of the Colony, 1650-1686; representative to the General Court, 1641-1649; member of the Council of War, 1646-1660; acting deputy governor, 1664-1677. He married, in 1622, Priscilla, daughter of William Molines (Mullins).

(II) Captain Joseph Alden, son of John and Priscilla Alden, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1624, died there February 8, 1697. In 1643 he held the rank of captain in the company commanded by Captain Myles Standish. He married Mary, daughter of Moses Simmons, Jr., of Duxbury.

(III) Joseph (2) Alden, son of Captain Joseph (1) Alden, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1667, died there December 22, 1747. He married, in 1690, Hannah Dunham, born in 1670, died in Bridgewater, January 14, 1747.

(IV) Daniel Alden, son of Joseph (2) Alden, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, January 29, 1691, died in Stratford, Connecticut, May 3, 1767. He married, in 1717, Abigail Shaw, born in 1694, died July 12, 1755.

(V) Daniel (2) Alden, son of Daniel (1) Alden, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 5, 1720, died in Lebanon, New Hampshire, May 18, 1790. He was a deputy to the General Court from Stratford, Connecticut, twelve times, 1760-1771, also justice of the peace for Hartford county from May, 1766, to May, 1777. He married, in 1747, Jane Turner, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, March 30, 1725, died in Lebanon, New Hampshire, May 6, 1817.

(VI) Abigail Alden, daughter of Daniel (2) and Jane (Turner) Alden, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in October, 1750, died in May, 1814. She married, about 1772, Jude Converse. Their daughter, Hannah Converse, married Samuel Blodgett. Their daughter, Jane Blodgett, married Dr. Calvin Skinner. Their son was Colonel William Converse Skinner.

(The Billings Line)

The word Billing is Saxon, meaning "place by the meadow." The family name was originally de Billing, and in England is traced to John Billing, of Rowell, a patron of the Church of Colly-Weston, also owning lands in Rushden. He had two sons, John and Sir Thomas.

(II) Sir Thomas Billing, of Rowell, was

of the Inns Court and was called to the bar. He was made sergeant-at-law in 1453, and knighted in 1458 for taking a prominent part with the Lancastrian party. When the right to the crown was argued (1466), he appeared at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel for Henry VI., leading the attorney and solicitor general. He was the principal law advisor to Edward IV, and in 1465 was made justice of the King's Bench, and in 1468 lord chief justice of the King's Bench. In the spring of the year 1481 he was struck with apoplexy and expired in a few days, after a tenure of office and seventeen years in the midst of the Civil Wars and Revolutions. He was buried in Bittlesden Abbey in Oxfordshire, where a large blue marble slab was placed over his body, having on it the figures in brass of himself and lady. He is represented in his official robes. This slab, and the slab that covered his son, Thomas, were taken from the Abbey after the dissolution of monasteries and placed at the upper end of the center aisle of Wappenham Church, where they now remain.

Sir Thomas Billing by his first wife, Catherine (Gifford) Billing, daughter of Roger Gifford, of Twyford in Buckinghamshire, became possessed of Gifford's Manor in the Hamlet of Astwell and Parish of Wappenham in Northamptonshire, afterward called "Billing's Manor," where he took up his residence. The ancient manor house, although curtailed in size, is still standing and now occupied as a farm house. The eight children of Sir Thomas Billing were all by his first wife, Catherine (Gifford) Billing.

(III) Nicholas Billing, fifth and youngest son of Sir Thomas Billing, was of Middletown Malzor in Northamptonshire. He died in 1512, providing in his will for masses of requiem to be celebrated in Bittlesden Abbey for five years on each anniversary of his death.

(IV) William Billing, fourth and youngest son of Nicholas Billing, died at Middletown Malzor in 1526.

(V) William (2) Billing, son of William (1) Billing, died in Middletown Malzor in 1557, his wife Joan surviving him.

(VI) Roger Billing, son of William (2) Billing, inherited lands in Somersetshire from his father, moved from Middletown Malzor to Baltonsborough, where he died December 16, 1596. From a parchment document containing the names of the principal land-owners in the parish, preserved in a great chest in the Baltonsborough Church, it appears that he was possessed of considerable property there. By his first wife, Katherine, who was buried at Baltonsborough, February 12, 1566-67, he had three children: Richard, called in his father's will "the elder," Elizabeth, and John.

(VII) Richard Billing, eldest son of Roger Billing, moved to Taunton, England, from Baltonsborough, England, and was possessed of landed property. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Strong, of Taunton.

(VIII) William (3) Billing, youngest son of Richard Billing, had by his father's will a house and land in Taunton, England, which passed to his son, William, who came to New England, and sold by William to his brother, Ebenezer, of Glastonbury.

(IX) William (4) Billing, son of William (3) Billing, of Taunton, England, was of the ninth recorded English generation and the founder of this branch of the Billings family in New England. He was born in Taunton, England, died in Stonington, Connecticut, March 16, 1713. He disposed of his lands in Taunton and came to New England about 1650 and is credited with being one of the original proprietors of Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1654. He was married at Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 5, 1658, the record thus attesting: "William Billing was married unto Mary

—— by Major Atherton, 5, 12.57." In the same year, 1658, he joined the company of William Cheeseborough at Stonington, Connecticut, where he became one of the largest land proprietors in that and neighboring towns. His wife, Mary, died in Stonington in 1718.

(X) William (5) Billing, son of William (4) Billing, died in Preston, Connecticut, and had by his wife Hannah a son Joseph.

(XI) Joseph Billings, son of William (5) and Hannah Billings ("s" being added by Joseph), was born January 28, 1692. He was a magistrate of Preston, Connecticut. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Nathaniel Larrabee, of Norwich, Connecticut.

(XII) Samuel Billings, son of Joseph and Sarah (Larrabee) Billings, was born about 1718, and gave his life for his country, being killed in action at Groton Heights, Connecticut, September 6, 1781. He enlisted as a private for three years' service from Stonington, Connecticut, joining Captain James Eldridge's company, First Regiment, Connecticut Line, Colonial Jedediah Huntington, and served his full term, January 15, 1777—January 15, 1780, when the British under command of Benedict Arnold burnt the towns of New London and Groton; Samuel Billings was one of the number of Connecticut Militia who hastened to the defense of Fort Griswold, and was one of the brave defenders of the fort massacred by the British, September 6, 1781. He married, October 14, 1744, Grace, daughter of Henry Minor, of Montville, Connecticut.

(XIII) John Billings, son of Samuel Billings, the Revolutionary martyr, was born at Montville, Connecticut, November 10, 1751, died at Royalton, Vermont, August 22, 1832. He was also a soldier of the Revolution, serving from May 7, 1775, to December 10, 1775, in the Fifth Company, Captain James Chapman, of the Sixth Regiment, Continental Line, Colonel Samuel Parsons. The Sixth Regiment was raised at the first call for troops in April-May, 1775, and on June 17, was ordered into camp at Boston. They were posted at Roxbury, forming part of General Spencer's brigade, there remaining until the term of enlistment expired December 10, 1775. In 1776 the regiment was reorganized, John Billings leaving the service in 1778. He married in New London, Connecticut, about 1754, Olive Noble, who died at Royalton, Vermont, May 14, 1843.

(XIV) Sally Billings, daughter of John and Olive (Noble) Billings, was born in Royalton, Vermont, January 21, 1782, died there April 25, 1850. She married in Royalton, November 13, 1803, Calvin Skinner (see Skinner). Their son, Dr. Calvin Skinner, married Jane Blodgett, they the parents of Colonel William Converse Skinner, of the sixteenth recorded generation of the Billings family in England and America.

CHURCH, Col. Benjamin Silliman,

Noted Engineer, Civil War Veteran.

Exceptional interest attaches to the career of John Barker Church, ancestor of the subject of this sketch. Born in 1739, of a family of wealth and influence, at Great Yarmouth, England, his liberal opinions caused him to take active service on behalf of the colonies. He became commissary general to the French forces, and being one of the few American officers who understood French, was the means of communication between Generals Washington and Rochambeau. In 1777, he married Angelica, daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and became a brother-in-law of Alexander Hamilton. His wife accompanied him throughout the war, and in 1778 their son, Philip Church, was born, and as an infant, with his mother, was at

General Schuyler's house when the attempt was made to capture General Schuyler by the British, the child receiving a wound, the scar of which remained for life.

At the end of the war the family returned to England, and in 1788 John B. Church was elected member of Parliament for Wendover. Down House, his London residence, was noted for its hospitality and for the gatherings of notabilities, including Fox, Pitt, Burke, Lord Grenville, and even the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. Mr. Church also aided Talleyrand and other emigrés, and in his house the plan of releasing General Lafayette from Olmutz was matured and by his aid carried into effect. In 1797, John B. Church returned to New York and was considered one of the richest men of the country, but as an underwriter suffered heavy losses from the French spoliations. He was prominent in the first efforts to supply New York with water, and was president of the company. In 1799, he fought a duel with Aaron Burr, at Weehawken, in which neither party was injured. The pistols used in the fatal encounter in 1804 between Hamilton and Burr belonged to John B. Church, and are still in the possession of the family.

Philip Church, his son, had graduated with credit from Eton College, and began the study of law at the Temple, in London. He returned to America, entered the office of Nathaniel Pendleton, and was admitted to the bar in 1804. In 1801, he was second to Philip Hamilton in the duel with Eckhard, in which young Hamilton fell fatally wounded. While pursuing his legal studies, Philip Church, then nineteen years old, was appointed in 1798 a captain in the Provincial army, formed in anticipation of war with France, and became aide and private secretary to Alexander Hamilton. Bearing dispatches to General Washington, he won the latter's esteem, and letters from General Washington inviting him to Mount Vernon are among the most treasured heirlooms of the family. In 1799, Captain Church visited Canandaigua, New York, to attend the foreclosure of a tract of one hundred thousand acres in Ontario, now Allegany county, belonging to Robert Morris, on which his father owned a mortgage. He bid in the property, and finally abandoned the law to make the development of this domain his labor. The site selected for a village is now the town of Angelica, named after his mother, and two miles from it he chose two thousand acres of land for his own residence, calling it Belvidere. Here he erected a wooden house, afterwards replaced by a mansion long famous as the only stone house in Western New York. In 1805, he brought to Belvidere his bride, Anna Matilda Stewart, who was a daughter of General Walter Stewart, the Revolutionary hero. Her mother was the famous beauty, Deborah (McClanaghan) Stewart, daughter of Blair McClanaghan, a wealthy Philadelphian, whose residence was the Chew House at Germantown. At their marriage in 1781, General Washington presented them with his own miniature, now a treasured family possession, and also a cabinet containing one hundred volumes of poetry, which is owned by Colonel Benjamin S. Church. Captain Church visited England in 1812 to import fine live stock. While abroad, he was entertained by the Duke of Bedford and other noblemen, and given a public banquet at Great Yarmouth. Returning to America, he continued his efforts to improve his estate and devoted great attention to plans of internal improvement. The only office he ever accepted was that of judge of the County Court, which he filled from 1807 to 1821. He zealously aided the construction of the canal system. At an early date, Judge Church advocated railroads, and ere his death, in 1861, he had witnessed the completion of the Erie Railroad.

John B. Church, Judge Church's eldest son, graduated from Yale in 1829, and was admitted to the bar. He never practiced, and resided chiefly at Belvidere. He interested himself in public enterprises, notably, the early plans for rapid transit in New York City. He married a daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sr., of Yale, and his son traces his maternal ancestry to John Robinson, one of the Mayflower Pilgrims, to John and Priscilla Alden, to Governor Jonathan Trumbull and to General Gold Silliman.

Benjamin Silliman Church, their son, was born at Belvidere, April 17, 1836. When a child he was sent to be educated by his grandfather, Professor Silliman, to New Haven, and attended the famous Russell School there. He entered the Chandler Engineering Department of Dartmouth College, graduating in 1856. He was then engaged as engineer on the surveys of Central Park, of the Croton river, and of the Central Park reservoir, and in 1860 became principal assistant on the Croton aqueduct. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Church went to the front as captain of engineers on General Yates' staff, and after the war was colonel of engineers on the staff of General Shalter and also of Louis Fitzgerald. Colonel Church's professional life was identified with New York's water supply. His studies convinced him that the city was outgrowing the existing facilities, and in 1875 he prepared the plans for conserving the entire Croton watershed. In 1883, the new Aqueduct Commission was constituted and Colonel Church made chief engineer. His plans for the work, one of the great achievements of modern engineering, were accepted, including the tunnel thirty miles long through solid rock and under the Harlem river, and were carried to completion on the exact lines he had designated. In 1889, he retired from the aqueduct, but that great work remains a testimonial of his services to the metropolis. Since the year mentioned, he had practiced his profession as engineer, chiefly in its hydraulic and mining branches. Colonel Church belonged to the Manhattan, Union League, Engineers' and Century Clubs, New York Historical Society, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

In 1875, Colonel Church married Mary Van Wyck, daughter of Abraham Van Wyck, whose grandfather was a Revolutionary patriot, Theodore Van Wyck, member of the Committee of Safety. Mrs. Church was related to many old New York Dutch families, among her ancestors being Pietrese Schuyler, Robert Livingston, Abraham De-Puyster, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Cornelis Mellyn, the Patroon of Staten Island, David Prevost, Wilhelmus Beekman, and other founders of the New Netherland. She was also a granddaughter of Samuel Howell, of Pennsylvania, member of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety, and was also descended from Thomas Stretch, and Peter Stretch, his son, who was in 1776 and 1778 chosen by Congress to sign the continental bill of credit. Mrs. Church's maternal ancestors connected her with prominent Southern families. Her mother was Elizabeth Searcy (Cantrell) Van Wyck, daughter of Stephen Cantrell, of Davidson county, Tennessee, and niece of Judge Granville Searcy. Stephen Cantrell, Sr. received a large tract of land near Nashville for distinguished services in the Indian wars of North Carolina, and was one of the early settlers in Tennessee. Stephen Cantrell, Jr., in 1806, married a famous beauty, Juliet Wendell, niece of George Michael Deadrick, an opulent citizen of Nashville, the courtship and marriage taking place in the stately Diedrick mansion, near Nashville, still in possession of the family. Mrs. Church was also related to the Polk, Frentress, and other leading Southern families.

Mrs. Church was one of the founders of

the original Society of Colonial Dames, and of the New York Chapter, being vice-president of the latter. She was also vice-regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Colonel and Mrs. Church had one daughter, Angelica Schuyler Church, the sculptress.

NORTON, Charles Hotchkiss,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Charles Hotchkiss Norton, chief engineer of the machinery division of the Norton Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, was born November 23, 1851, at Plainville, Connecticut, son of John C. and Harriet (Hotchkiss) Norton. The Norton family is one of the very few that have manuscript records that were brought to this country three centuries ago. The manuscript genealogy is in the possession of the family of the late Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard College. The coat-of-arms engraved on this parchment in colors is:

Arms—Gules, a fret argent over all a bend vaire or and gules.

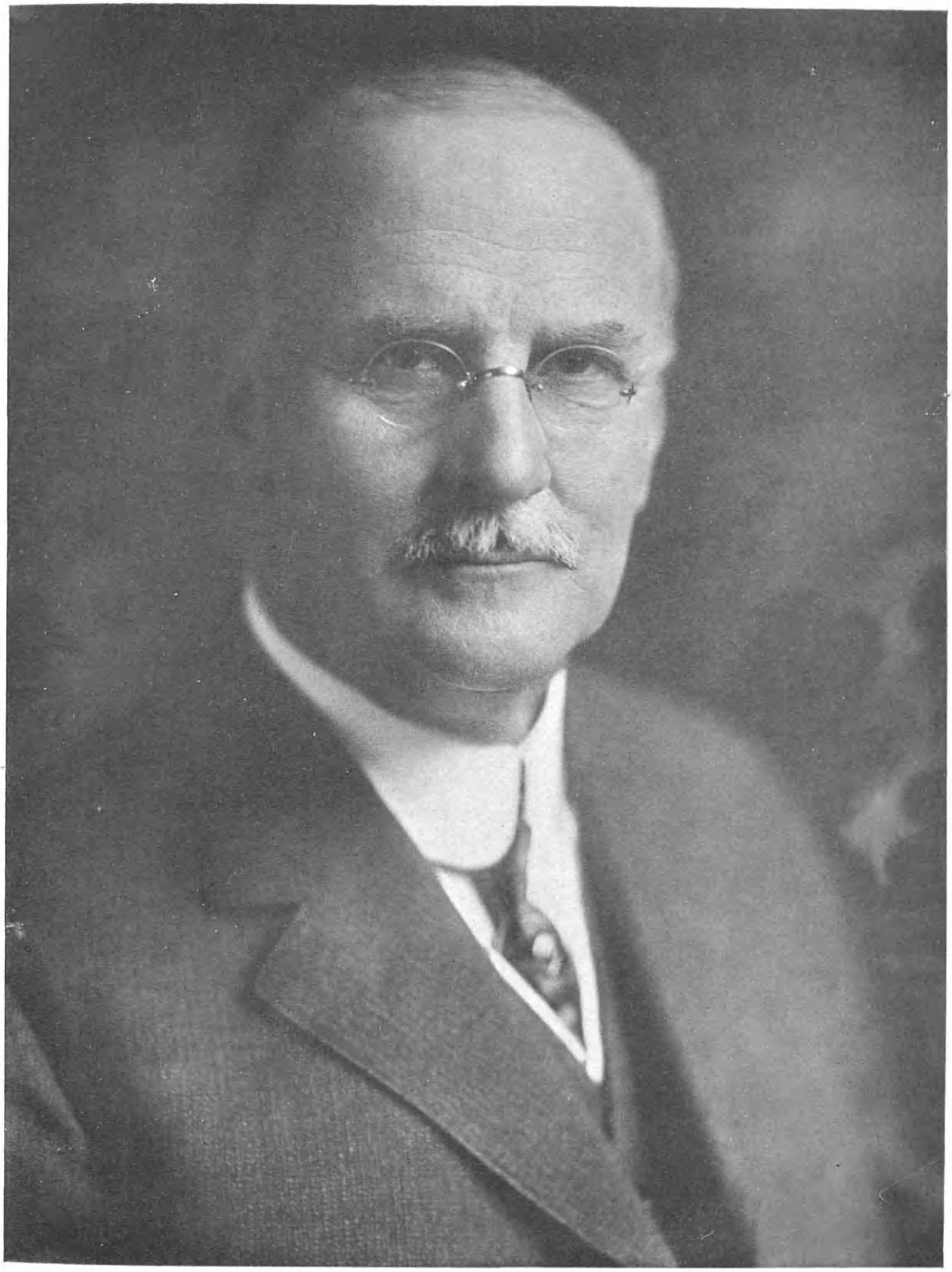
Crest—Griffon sejeant proper winged gules, beak and forelegs or.

The name is spelled Norville or Noruille in the first five generations from the time of the coming from France with William the Conqueror. Then the English termination "town" or "ton" took the place of the French "ville." Sir John Norton, of the thirteenth generation, was father of the Rev. John Norton, minister of Boston; William, who settled in Ipswich; Richard, who also came to this country; Thomas; Mary and Martha. Mr. Norton's ancient English ancestry connect with many of the old English families.

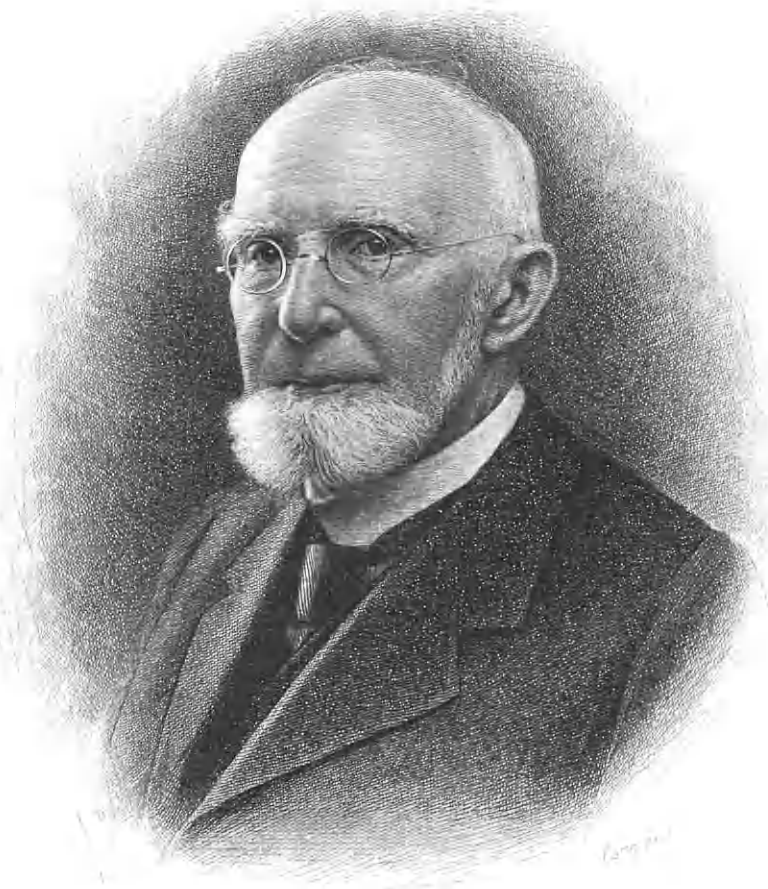
In the maternal line, Mr. Norton is descended from Samuel Hotchkiss, who was born in County Essex, England, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Claverly. Mr. Norton's great-grandfather, Samuel Hotchkiss, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and settled at Burlington, Connecticut, in 1784, where he died in 1837.

Mr. Norton received his early education in the public schools of Plainville and Thomaston, Connecticut. Beginning work when a young boy, his subsequent education has been acquired by private study and research. He has been a thorough and conscientious student. He was in the employ of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, of Thomaston, beginning at the age of fifteen years as boy-of-all work, and winning his way by faithful service and general resourcefulness, becoming machinist, foreman, superintendent of machinery and of the tower clock department. After twenty years with this old and famous concern, during which he received invaluable training and experience in mechanics and a general development of his inventive ability, he obtained a position as assistant engineer in the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence, Rhode Island, and later became designer and engineer for cylindrical grinding machinery for that company. A few years later he became a partner in the firm of Leland, Faulconer & Norton Company at Detroit, Michigan, now the Cadillac Automobile Company.

In the year 1900, financed by the Norton Emery Wheel Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, he founded the Norton Grinding Company to introduce his methods of cylindrical grinding and to manufacture machinery of his invention and design. The methods he introduced and his machinery manufactured by the Norton Grinding Company have worked an economic revolution in the mechanical industries of the entire world and have made it possible to produce precision ground cylindrical parts of machinery in less time for labor than the



C. H. Norton.



David Hale Fanning

crude work required before the introduction of his methods and machinery. The modern automobile owes its existence probably largely to the introduction of his methods and machinery. In the activities of the World War the Norton Grinding Company played a very important part in the economic production of munitions, the grinding of field guns, aeroplane engines, etc. Mr. Norton was the first to publish a comprehensive theory of cylindrical grinding. His "Principles of Cylindrical Grinding" is now the standard authority.

In July, 1919, the Norton Grinding Company was merged with the Norton Company, makers of grinding wheels, and formerly called the Norton Emery Wheel Company. Mr. Norton became chief engineer of the machinery division. In 1920, he designed and introduced, with the Norton Company, a new type of cylindrical grinding machine that still further reduced the cost of precision ground work so that what was a matter of hours in 1900 became a matter of minutes in 1920. He has taken out more than one hundred patents and easily takes rank among the inventors of first importance. He has written extensively for technical journals, and has delivered many lectures on a variety of subjects.

He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, of the National Geographical Society, and the Chamber of Commerce of Worcester, Massachusetts. He has been a generous contributor to public welfare organizations and to war purposes.

Mr. Norton's home for many years has been at No. 23 Davidson road, Worcester, Massachusetts. His home interests are now divided between Worcester, Massachusetts, and Plainville, Connecticut, his native town.

FANNING, David Hale,

Manufacturer, Humanitarian.

There is a satisfaction in honorable conflict, even though the result is not always the one contended for, but the intense satisfaction of the combat goes to the victor, no matter what the prize may have been. Life is a constant battlefield for some men, and all do not achieve that for which they contended, but they are better, stronger, and nobler for the battles fought. To David Hale Fanning, life was long a battlefield with the odds against him. He was early deprived of father and mother, and when at the age of sixteen he started out to fight his battle alone, his cash capital was $2.50. His sister's gift to him upon leaving home was a pocket Bible, which was then and ever has been his guide and source of inspiration. Such were the tangible assets of David Hale Fanning, but in place of stones from the brook with which to fight his Goliath, he possessed as weapons a strong vigorous body, a clean mind, a stout heart, and as a defense against personal enemies, a pledge, sacredly kept, not to indulge in the use of intoxicants nor tobacco, and with those weapons he gradually won. Such was the humble beginning of the wonderful business career of David Hale Fanning, a pioneer in his business, a leader in that business for half a century, David Hale Fanning the first, and as yet (January, 1921) the only president of the Royal Worcester Corset Company, Worcester, Massachusetts, manufacturer, humanitarian, and citizen.

How he won life's battle against severe odds, how his early struggles led him along commercial lines, and finally upon a firm and enduring foundation, how he built a great business, all combine to make a story of absorbing interest, that perhaps some day will be fully told. Birth, training, and

environment, taught him three things which may be called his watchwords—confidence, determination, and courage. With such watch-words, and with character accompanying them in keeping, he has faced every commercial peril, and from times that sorely tried men's souls he emerged triumphantly. The suns of ninety summers and the storms of ninety winters have descended upon this veteran of the business world, and in the summer of 1920 he celebrated both his entrance into nonagenarian ranks and the culmination of sixty years as president and managing head of one business, the present Royal Worcester Corset Company. When the present plant was erected in 1895, provision was made for future expansion. Many such additions have been made, including a large wing, and an entire new floor, which, however, is not for manufacturing, but for the carrying out of Mr. Fanning's ambition to have his operatives the best housed in the world, and this floor is for their exclusive use, for rest, recreation, or amusement during the noon hour, and for social evening gatherings. This explains the exceeding beauty, convenience, comfort, and perfection of the arrangement of the floor; its large auditorium, stage, dancing parlor, rest-room, and cafeteria.

Mr. Fanning comes of a pioneer New England family, his American ancestor, Edmund Fanning, receiving a land grant at New London, Connecticut, and later becoming an original proprietor of Stonington, Connecticut. In England, descent is traced to the time the Conqueror came, 1066. Edmund Fanning brought with him to the New World the strong attributes of his English and Irish ancestors, and these he transmitted to posterity, as the record shows. He fought for an existence with the rocks and forests of Connecticut, and for safety from savage foes, enlisting as a soldier in King Philip's War. He was followed by a gallant son, Lieutenant John Fanning of Groton, Connecticut, also a soldier in King's Philip's War, who left a son, John (2) Fanning, born in 1688, whose son, Thomas Fanning, born in 1719, was the father of Thomas Fanning, born in 1755, a ship carpenter by trade, who gave six years of service and almost his life to his country's cause as a soldier of the Revolution, and in return received a pension from the government until his death in 1828.

The fighting patriotic spirit of the Fannings did not pass out with Thomas Fanning, the Revolutionary soldier, but was reborn in his son, Henry Willson Fanning, born in 1786, and died in 1836, a soldier of the War of 1812, serving as corporal with a Connecticut troop under Captain Enos H. Buell. He married Sarah Hale, of a strong Colonial family, daughter of David and Ruth (Hale) Hale. Henry Willson Fanning was a blacksmith, plying his trade in Marlboro, Norwich, and Jewett City, Connecticut. Sarah (Hale) Fanning was a woman of strong character and reared her children in strict accordance with the religious principles she professed, and by which she ordered her own life. Henry W. and Sarah (Hale) Fanning were the parents of David Hale Fanning, and in that Jewett City home, under the influence of an upright, industrious father, and tender, devoted mother, the lad was prepared for the battle of life he has so grandly waged and won.

David Hale Fanning was born at Jewett City, town of Griswold, Connecticut, August 4, 1830, therefore has just passed (January, 1921), into the ranks of nonagenarians. Though early left fatherless, he was not deprived of that father's examples, nor could the habits of industry and thrift taught by that honored father be taken from him. Those sixteen years of splendid home influence had left an indelible impress upon

his character, and with him there went forth from the home gate more than the money aforementioned, for he possessed habits of frugality, honesty, and reverence for the Bible he carried. Thus equipped, and further fortified by the blood of many generations of fighting ancestors, and with a cause as just as theirs, he left the family home in Jewett City in 1846, making the first stage of his journey—twenty miles—on foot.

From 1846 until 1861, he had no settled habitation, no definite plan of action, except that he must work and save. During those fifteen years he worked in Clinton and Worcester, Massachusetts; he learned the trade of machinist; worked as a journeyman machinist; ran a general store at Groton Junction, Massachusetts, which he owned; moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he resided for a time; settled again in Worcester, Massachusetts; and spent four years, 1857-61, as a salesman. The result of those fifteen years had been to change the untried boy of sixteen into the strong, self-reliant man of thirty-one, furnished with a good trade, factory and business experience, and that experience which only comes from travel and hard, personal contact with the world. This, plus a small capital, which he had been able to accumulate, completed the tangible results of his first fifteen years of his battle of life.

This brings his career to the Civil War period, 1861, and his rejection for military service through a physical defect. The then fad in women's wear was hoop skirts, and with sound business judgment he decided to take advantage of their vogue. He put his tiny capital into a small plant in Worcester, and launched the Worcester Skirt Company. "Hoops" only held the center of fashion's stage for a few years, but Mr. Fanning had foreseen their waning popularity, and when they finally passed away he was ready with a new line of women's wear, for experience had taught him the wisdom of catering to the feminine demand. He placed upon the market several models of corsets, and with these held the trade of retailers whom he had formerly supplied with hoop skirts. He was virtually the pioneer in American corset manufacture, and through all the great expansion of the business has retained that leadership. He did business under the firm name of the Worcester Skirt Company until 1888, when it was incorporated under the name of the Worcester Corset Company, with David Hale Fanning, president, and he was all the name implies, the executive head. Thirteen years later, in 1901, the company was reincorporated as the Royal Worcester Corset Company, with Mr. Fanning as president. The second decade of the twentieth century has passed, but the presidency of the Royal Worcester Corset Company has not passed from the man who first held it, the man who founded the business and gave it form, substance, life and prosperous being, David Hale Fanning.

There is another and equally commendable side to the life of this veteran of the commercial world, the son of actual veterans of war service in many generations, and that is the fact that more than the fame of the products of his plant which go to every part of the world, more than the material wealth which their manufacture and sale has brought him, he values the health, comfort, and welfare of the more than two thousand employees upon whom the operation of the plant depends. There is no other strictly corset making plant in the world so large; no other of any kind where the operatives labor under more comfortable nor better sanitary conditions. While among so many people sickness may not be entirely prevented, even where every precaution is taken, even to a special water supply, prompt treatment is provided for by a hospital ward with physicians and trained

nurses in attendance during plant hours of operation. The factory is meant by the man who inspired it to be a model in construction, equipment, and operation, and it has met his expectations.

Outside his private business and its many philanthropies, Mr. Fanning is most public-spirited and generous. In Jewett City, the starting point of his life, is a beautiful park which bears the donor's name, David Hale Fanning Park, and there stands a worthy soldiers and sailors monument, erected largely through his generosity, and in New London the same statement is true concerning the College for Women. In Worcester, the city of his adoption, the institution which perhaps lies nearest his heart, is Hahnemann Hospital, but the churches, schools, Grand Army of the Republic, and civic institutions, have all shared in his liberal giving. The sick, the aged, and the needy, make a special claim on his sympathy and aid, there being no good cause but finds in him a friend.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Fanning has always been interested in public affairs, but always as a private citizen. He has long been a member of the Home Market Club of Boston, the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, and the Worcester County Mechanics Association. From youth an actual Son of Temperance, he was a member of the organization bearing that name, which was then and long afterward the foremost of all temperance organizations, with lodges everywhere. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the New England Society in the City of New York, a Pilgrim Tercentenary member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of the American Antiquarian Society, the Men's Auxiliary of the Young Women's Christian Association of Worcester, the National Geographic Society of Washington, the Massachusetts Forestry Association of Boston, of Quinsigamond Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and an honorary member of the Worcester Continentals. In religious membership he is connected with the First Unitarian Church of Worcester.

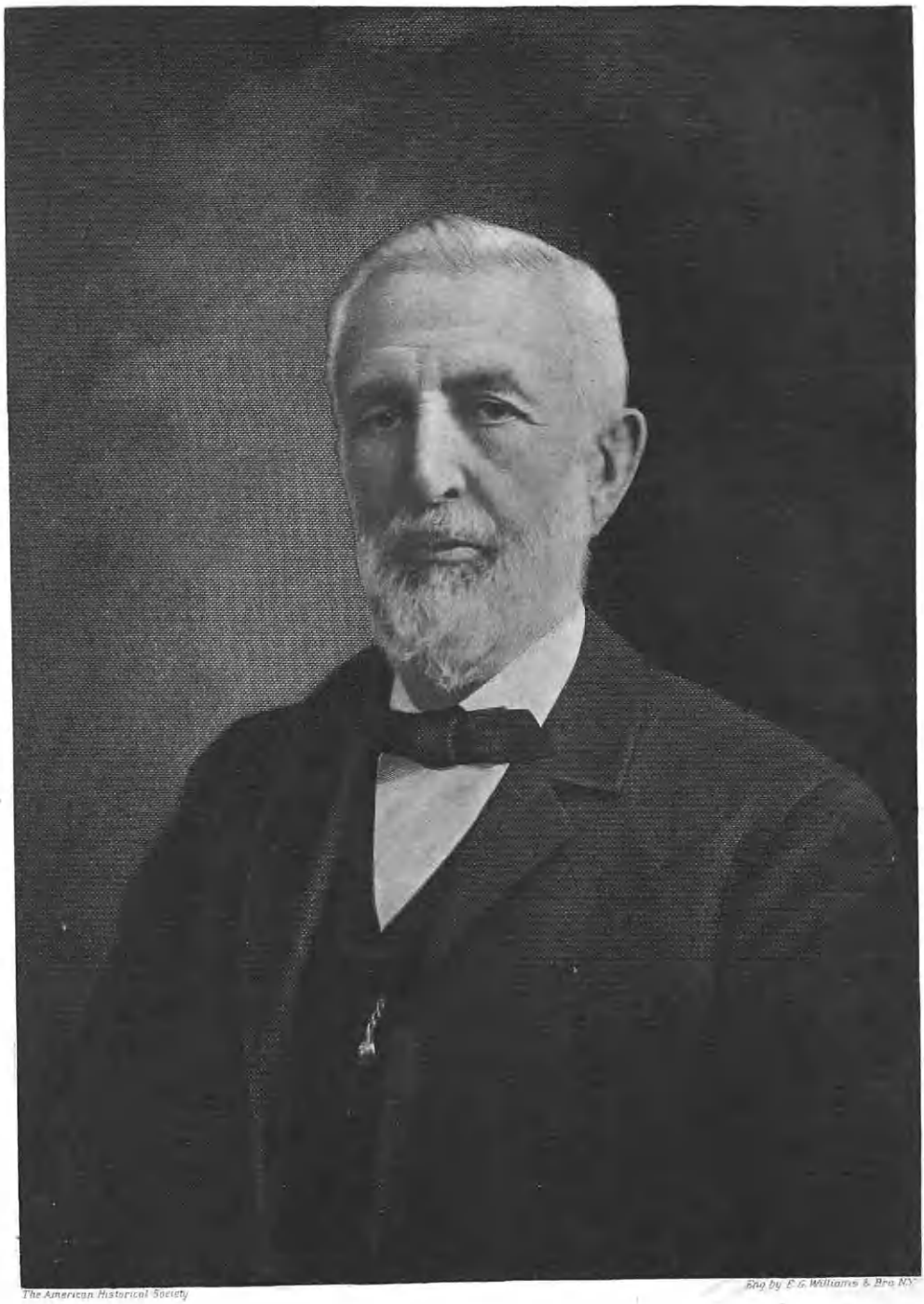
Mr. Fanning married, at Worcester, September 28, 1859, Rosamond Hopkins Dawless, who died December 14, 1901, daughter of Young Simmons and Fidelia (Willard) Dawless, of Sterling, Massachusetts. Their only son, Frank Everett, died in infancy; their eldest daughter, Agnes Maria, resides in Worcester, the widow of John E. Lancaster; their second daughter, Helen Josephine, the widow of William C. Supplee, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Although he has now attained nonagenarian honors, Mr. Fanning is still the active head of the company he founded, and is planning with enthusiasm for the comfort and welfare of the operatives of the plant and for the extension of the business. Personally he lives most modestly at his not pretentious home in Worcester, on Woodland street, taking a keen delight in his conservatory of plants and flowers. His wealth is not employed in selfishly supplying his own needs, but is being as wisely used as it has been fairly won. He is a well preserved man in spite of his ninety years, and greatly beloved by his many, many friends and acquaintances.

NESBITT, Abram,

Man of Large Affairs.

The history of the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, the story of the opening of the storehouses of vast natural wealth of the district, the development of an industrial center of world-wide note, is a record in which two or three names stand again and again as the guiding influence in forces whose effect has extended far and wide. Chief among these is that of Abram Nes-



The American Historical Society

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Abram Vosburgh

bitt, all of whose years, eighty-eight, were spent in this locality, where he became a power in finance and industry, and where his name was a household word. Only those close to him in the years when he gave himself wholly to his extensive interests realized how completely he dominated the world of affairs in the Valley, for he never sought credit or publicity for his achievements, finding his reward in the steady hum of the wheels of industry, in the prosperous business fabric that he did so much to weave. Banking, mining, public utilities of all kinds, and manufactories of wide variety, were among his great interests, and to each he gave the service of a wise judgment, rare common sense, and keen, executive ability. In the words of one of his associates of the Wilkes-Barre business world: "He lived the life worth while, and the world, and this Valley in particular, is the better for his having lived."

The American record of the Scotch family of Nesbitt begins with James Nisbet, who came from Leith, Scotland, in the "Henry and Francis," landing at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, December 20, 1685. The line continues through his son, Samuel, who wrote the name Nesbitt; his son, James Nisbitt, a soldier of the Colonial army during the French and Indian Wars, a participant in the Pennamite Wars, and a supporter in the field of the Revolution. This James Nisbitt was one of the first justices of the peace under appointment by Connecticut, and was one of the first judges of the Common Pleas under Pennsylvania authority. His son, Abram Nisbitt, was scarcely more than fourteen years of age at the Battle of Wyoming, yet with other boys and a few old men formed the garrison of Shawnee Fort. He fled with his mother and others on the day of the battle, and did not return to Wyoming until late in 1779. He enlisted in March, 1780, in Captain Franklin's company, Connecticut Militia, and for a year was in the Continental service. When the "Second Pennamite War" began, he was one of the foremost of the younger men who sustained the Connecticut party and suffered greatly.

His son, James Nesbitt, became a resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and there was a well known business man and the owner of a large estate until his death in 1840. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and engaged in mercantile, coal mining, and farming operations. He was captain of the First Battalion, Second Regiment, Ninth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, and filled numerous public offices, including that of representative in the State Legislature. He married Mary Shupp, who died at the home of her son, Abram, in Kingston, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1864, daughter of Colonel Philip and Catherine (Everett) Shupp. They were the parents of one daughter, Mary Ann, and one son, Abram.

Abram Nesbitt, son of James and Mary (Shupp) Nesbitt, was born at the Nesbitt homestead in Plymouth township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1831. His youthful years were spent in Wilkes-Barre, which became the home of the family when he was one year old, and he alternated in attendance at Deacon Dana's Academy and the Wyoming Seminary until 1849 when, with his mother, he moved to Kingston, which was his home until his death. Here he discontinued classical work and began the study of surveying under the inspection of his brother-in-law, Samuel Hoyt. Even before attaining mature years he was entrusted with responsible professional work by Mr. Hoyt, and when he established a business of his own he was at once successful. He followed this profession until the number and importance of his business interests compelled him to retire from that line in 1864, but for

several years thereafter he was called upon in advisory and consulting capacity.

The record of Mr. Nesbitt's business achievements and associations is almost the recital of the business and industrial advance of the Wyoming Valley over a long period of years, for he had been identified as a leader with many operations of the first magnitude, particularly in connection with public utilities. He was one of the organizers and builders of the Lackawanna & Bloomburg Railroad Company, which was absorbed by the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company. This was one of his early interests. In 1863, he was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and his election as a member of the first board of directors began an official association that endured well over half a century. Through successive re-elections he retained this office, and in January, 1878, was elected to the presidency of the institution. He occupied this responsible post until his death, the standing and rating of the Second National an eloquent testimonial to the efficiency of its leadership.

The consolidation of the street railway lines of the city of Wilkes-Barre, in 1909, which resulted in the establishment of the admirable central terminal system noted throughout the country, was largely accomplished through his energetic prosecution of the enterprise, and he was elected president of the merger corporation, the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company. This was another office that he held throughout his lifetime, the years of his administration a period of expansion, development and improvement that penetrated into all departments of the company, and gave Wilkes-Barre and its suburbs an electric street car service without a superior. Among Mr. Nesbitt's other connections of note were the Wyoming Valley Coal Company, of which he had been director and vice-president; the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, of which he was a director (this company formed by the consolidation of the Spring Brook Water Company, of which he was an organizer, officer and large stockholder, with the Wilkes-Barre Water Company and the Crystal Spring Water Company); the Gas Company of Luzerne County (a corporation formed in 1898 by the merging of the Consumers Gas Company, with a charter covering nearly every town and city in Luzerne county), of which he was president; the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, the Wilkes-Barre Theatre Company, owning "The Nesbitt," the leading theatre of the city, the People's Telephone Company, of all of which he was president; the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, of which he was a director, and the Wyoming Valley Cutlery Works, which he served as treasurer.

In his other relations to his city, as in his business, Mr. Nesbitt's co-operation was productive of lasting benefit to its institutions and organizations. Wyoming Seminary, where he passed a part of his school years, ever had in him a devoted, generous friend, and his services as trustee, vice-president of the board of trustees, and president of the board, were loyal, constant, and valued. His gift of a science hall to the seminary was announced at the breaking of ground for the building during Commercial Week, June 22, 1893, and was acknowledged by the board of trustees in resolutions that named the building Nesbitt Hall.

After the incorporation of the Borough of Kingston, Mr. Nesbitt was frequently the incumbent of local office, including that of councilman and school board member. For more than a quarter of a century he was a member of the board of directors of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, serving as treasurer and president. His faithful discharge of the weighty duties and responsibilities of his position were substantially attested in the model establish-

ments maintained by the county for the care of its unfortunate dependents.

Mr. Nesbitt was a member of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church, serving on the board of trustees, and with his time and means advanced the interests and welfare of the congregation. He was a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. The diversity of his interests brought him into intimate touch with all channels and elements of the life of his city, and no citizen stood in the public eye for a short time or for length of years with fairer reputation or with greater credit for labors ably and worthily performed. In general business and in finance he gained place as one of the strong men of the region, while his support of civic, educational and religious institutions was marked by wise stewardship of his large means and the direction of his wealth and influence to the greatest height of the common good. He was the founder and president of the board of trustees of the Nesbitt Hospital, and was also a member of the board of managers of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association. "His name was a synonym for integrity and enterprise, and the universal respect of the people among whom he lived was his. The personal traits that distinguished him were modesty, alertness of mind and body before advancing years retarded him, cleanliness of daily life, and plainness of living."

Abram Nesbitt married, in Kingston, September 2, 1862, Sara Myers Goodwin, who was born in Kingston, September 30, 1832, died February 22, 1894. She was a daughter of Abram and Sarah (Myers) Goodwin. Children: 1. Walter James, died in infancy. 2. George Francis, born January 24, 1865; met an accidental death, November 27, 1900; a graduate of Yale University, a lawyer of Luzerne county, prominent in business, and a generous friend of Wyoming Seminary. 3. Abram Goodwin, born November 19, 1866; long associated with his father, now president of the Wales Adding Machine Company, president of the Second National Bank, and a director of the Wilkes-Barre Railroad Company; he is a trustee and executive committee member of the Nesbitt Hospital, and is a member of the Country, Westmoreland, and North Mountain clubs, also belonging to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; he is an ardent sportsman, particularly fond of hunting and fishing, and has a private preserve at Lake Catalpa, twelve miles north of Kingston; he is a man of studious temperament, with scientific inclinations, and is an interested member of the New York Academy of Science, the American and National Geographic societies, and a founder and life member of the New York Zoological Society; he is also a life member of the Navy League, and a life member of the Burbank Society. 4. Ralph, born January 9, 1869, died February 19, 1875, a victim of scarlet fever. 5. Sara, born September 12, 1872, died January 4, 1919; married, March 28, 1904, Hugh Clayton Smith; her two children were: Abram, born March 3, 1905, and Samuel, born April 24, 1908, and they were legally adopted by Abram Nesbitt, May 1, 1919, now known as Abram Nesbitt, Jr., and Samuel Nesbitt. 6. Frederick, born June 23, 1875, died in 1911; married, November 20, 1900, Margaret K. Lachenour, and they had one child, Fredrika, born July 1, 1908, at Easton, Pennsylvania, the family home.

Abram Nesbitt died September 26, 1920. Although he has been absent from the places that knew him so long and so well for but a short time, the truth of the prophesy made editorially in the "Times Leader" has been amply proved: "Mr. Abram Nesbitt will be sorely missed. Life's span, even if enlarged beyond the allotted time, is too short for a man of Mr. Nesbitt's usefulness—too short for the community in which he lived and worked."

BELL, Nicholas Montgomery,

State and National Official.

Service is the measure of the soul; and the world has come to know that wherever a great good has been done, there was a great soul behind it. All too rarely is it the opportunity of the biographer to set forth an account of a man's good deeds before the silence of death has wrapped him within its folds and carried him forever beyond the sound of mortal commendation.

To offer Nicholas Montgomery Bell, of St. Louis, Missouri, the adulation of the people, would be only to express in words the high regard in which he is held by all who are privileged to share his friendship. Nevertheless it would be distasteful to the man. Yet the simplest statement embodying the true history of his public achievements and individual endeavors, must, of necessity, contain much of that appreciation which is the response of the multitude to one whose deeds have accomplished widespread uplift in the standards or condition of the people.

In 1710, William Bell, a sturdy pioneer, of Scotch-Irish descent, came to America, and founded the family which, in all of its different branches, has given to the world men of force and intellect, whose lives have counted far in the progress of the Nation. William Bell settled on the Upper Pacstory river, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, having received a grant of land twelve miles square from the King of England. During the richly constructive period early in the eighteenth century, he was a leader among the worthy men who built for such magnificent strength and permanence. He was an officer in the early Colonial wars; but such was the spirit of the man, passed on to following generations, that when the question faced the Colonies of bowing to injustice or staking all that they had heretofore gained, four of William Bell's grandsons unhesitatingly took up arms with General Washington against the Mother Country. These were: William, John, Thomas, and Montgomery Bell.

Of these grandsons, Major William Bell, who was the son of William Bell, and the third generation in this country, removed to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. This was in 1800 and this State was then almost a frontier region. Major Bell served in the War of 1812, under General William Henry Harrison. In later life he removed to Missouri, taking his family of growing children to the State which became the home of the family for the following generations. In 1828, Major Bell's long services to the Nation were recognized by his election to the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and re-elections continued his membership in that body up to and including the year 1838.

It must not be omitted, in passing, to note the removal of Montgomery Bell to Nashville, Tennessee, where he became a very prominent citizen, and also attaining to celebrity as an iron founder. During the War of 1812 he held the contracts of the United States for the manufacture of cannon balls to supply the army in the Western country. The molds which were used for these cannon balls are still preserved, and with the various processes were exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, in 1893, in the Tennessee State building.

William A. Bell, son of Major William Bell, was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri in his early youth, with the family, which thus became one of the pioneer households of this State. In the period of peaceful progress which the whole Nation enjoyed during the years of his greatest activity, William A. Bell was no less a constructive factor because his name did not become as widely known as that of his noted father. Following the useful employ-

ment of agriculture, he laid the foundations, both materially and in the spiritual realm, upon which were built the beginnings of success for the son whose name entitles this review.

Nicholas Montgomery Bell was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, November 2, 1842. His early years were spent on the farm, and undoubtedly Mr. Bell's excellent physique and long life are the result of his rational, free boyhood. His ambitions for the future, however, led him away from the soil. As soon as he had completed the common school course available in the country schools of the neighborhood, he gladly accepted an opportunity to follow an academic course, then threw himself at once into the world of men and affairs. Quick to observe; swift, yet sane, in his appraisal of values; he early developed the capacity of choosing from whatever the world offered, that which would advance his welfare, although none can say that he rose a single step at another's cost.

Beginning as an employee in the office of Barr, Duncan & Company, founders of the business now under the management of the William Barr Dry Goods Company, Mr. Bell continued along this line until 1864. In that year he went to Boise City, Idaho, where mining and mercantile interests absorbed his attention. A year later he removed to Salem, Oregon, and there became a member of the firm of J. C. and N. M. Bell, in a merchandising project. This proved signally successful, and gave the partners high standing in the esteem of the public.

It was during his residence here that Mr. Bell first took an active part in the affairs of the Nation. Always a student of conditions, and fearless in his expression of his convictions, he undertook an earnest championship of Democratic party principles in the presidential contest of 1868. Entering the Democratic National Convention of that year as a delegate from Oregon, he enthusiastically supported the nomination of Horatio L. Seymour for president, and Francis P. Blair for vice-president.

Shortly after the fall elections, Mr. Bell returned to St. Louis, and there established the firm of Bell & McCreery, commission merchants. Here his business ability and genius for administration developed the company into a business organization of unusual power, and consummated the personal success which had inspired his early ambitions. The pecuniary rewards of his industry and business acumen, in time, placed him where he could enjoy a broader freedom of movement, and command a greater measure of time for those public services for which he was consistently importuned by the leaders of the Democratic party in Missouri.

Not only was Mr. Bell's name familiar in Democratic circles; the public generally became acquainted speedily with the progressive spirit which had become, almost over night, a force for civic betterment and the integrity of the Commonwealth. Thus when, in 1870, Mr. Bell won out in the primaries over the esteemed Stilson Hutchins, for representative to the General Assembly of Missouri, the people gave him a liberal majority at the polls over his political opponent, Joseph Pulitzer. Two years later, his record of righteous action spread fully before the people, and their confidence amply justified, they re-elected him with a greatly increased majority. The public recognized in his legislative work the same sound judgment and clear perception which had carried the man to a position of eminence in the business world; and added to these a judicial intellect, which reviewed, so to speak, every cause which was presented before him, and his conclusions, which were invariably favorable to the people, not only governed his own action, but influenced a wide group of legislators

less commonly given to thinking for themselves.

One of Mr. Bell's significant acts was in association with the committee which organized, in 1871, the School of Mines, at Rolla, Missouri; and included the awarding of a substantial sum of money per capita to negroes who had been freed, for the education which should fit them to become useful citizens. A seemingly minor matter which commanded his attention, but which resulted in inestimable benefit to coming generations, was his chairmanship of the Committee on Parks, which created Forest Park, O'Fallon Park, and Carondelet Park.

Probably the greatest advantage reaped by his native State through Mr. Bell's legislative activities was the limitation of the power of the notorious "Crafton Commission." This commission very nearly succeeded in undermining, to a point of great peril, the economic security of the State of Missouri. It was created for the purpose of adjudicating the war claims which might be brought against the State, and sought full power. Mr. Bell's keen insight into human nature of every degree of moral rectitude suspected ulterior motives. The measure they advocated made no provision against fabricated or unauthorized bills, and the possibilities of wholesale robbery in that line were innumerable. Mr. Bell drafted an amendment to the effect that the State of Missouri should be held responsible for no bills or claims not covered by funds paid into the State Treasury by the United States. Later developments in the way of the efforts of the commission to circumvent this provision proved its wisdom.

During his four years' service in the Missouri Legislature, Mr. Bell's fearlessness and eminent sagacity had brought him into national prominence. He was recognized as a man possessed of power of leadership unadulterated by selfish purpose. When the National Democratic Convention assembled at St. Louis, in 1876, he was unanimously chosen secretary of the convention, and in that exacting office won the highest praise. The convention hall, which accommodated with comfort and convenience the vast assemblage, was so large as to tax the powers of every speaker, but Mr. Bell's clear, powerful, and finely modulated voice was distinctly heard throughout the spacious auditorium. This greatly facilitated the work of the convention, and eliminated the ordinarily marked delay and confusion incident upon the failure of the occupants of remote seats to understand the procedure.

Mr. Bell was generally acclaimed an incomparable convention secretary, and when the party again convened he was called to the same duties. On this occasion Hancock and English were nominated for the two highest offices in the gift of the people. Again in Chicago, in 1884, it was the voice of Mr. Bell which announced the choice of the convention as Cleveland and Hendricks, who led the party to success. Still again, in 1892, Mr. Bell served the party in the same capacity.

Meanwhile, however, Mr. Bell's public services had not been confined to these occasional activities. In 1885 he received from President Cleveland the appointment which made him an international figure. This was the office of Superintendent of Foreign Mails, a position which involved the most important responsibility, and no little diplomacy. Far from being satisfied with the emoluments of the office, he immediately took cognizance of the foreign mail service, in all its relations to the economic status of our own nation, as well as to society, and proceeded to test existing conditions with reference to possibilities of improvement. The results of many months of labor can be enumerated, but it would be impossible to estimate the value to the pub-

lic of the reforms brought about by these investigations. Mr. Bell was the author of momentous postal treaties with foreign countries, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the ratification of these treaties was accomplished. All the correspondence of the department relative to the transportation of foreign mails, and carried on with foreign governments, received his personal attention, also the auditing and adjustment of all accounts pertaining thereto. The first parcel post treaty between the United States and foreign countries was negotiated by Mr. Bell; also the postal treaties with Canada and Mexico, which unified this Continent as a postal territory. Not the least valuable result of these treaties was the facilitation of foreign trade, which increased, during the first year of their operation, nearly forty-two millions of dollars.

Looking towards far-reaching efficiency measures, Mr. Bell next investigated the methods of handling the foreign mails, with regard to the speed records. This he considered a matter of vital importance, and to arrive at a working basis he originated a system of reports covering every step in the progress of the mails, and stating precise time required in transit, under existing conditions and methods. The facts, as derived from these reports, convinced Mr. Bell that unnecessary delays were common. In an extensive reorganization he awarded the contracts for the carrying of the mails to those steamships whose reports showed the greatest speed, debarring none from the mail service by reason of hitherto rejected registry or nationality.

By this means from one to two days was gained in the delivery of foreign mails, an achievement which attracted almost world-wide attention. American merchants and exporters were quick to recognize the great value of this reform, not only to the export trade directly, but to all commercial interests on this side the water. Believing that mutual benefit would thereby arise, they brought concerted influence to bear upon the United States Postmaster General, to the end that he should endeavor to persuade foreign countries to establish a similar system. The "Times," of London, led the foreign comment, urging the adoption of Mr. Bell's system by Parliament. This accomplished, other countries fell in line, and the advantage became universal, giving an impetus to international commerce which was checked only by the recent deplorable conditions resulting from the world in a state of war. In the present reconstruction, Mr. Bell's methods are again being followed, although he retired from the office which he had so thoroughly and beneficially reorganized, with the reaccession to power of the Republican party, and the inauguration of President Harrison.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bell's business interests in St. Louis, which had multiplied in recent years, sadly needed his attention. As vice-president of and a large stockholder in the Peper Tobacco Warehouse Company, he returned to the active management of the tobacco storage and commission business. His grip on the affairs of the company was felt at once. His rare judgment and perspicacity counted richly in the progress of the company's affairs, but it was only for a period of four years that he was permitted to devote his time uninterruptedly to his personal affairs.

The insistent call of the people placed him, in 1893, in the newly created office of Excise Commissioner, at St. Louis. The laws regulating the liquor traffic had been ignored with impunity by many dealers, this condition of affairs having obtained through the laxity with which the laws were enforced. Existing legislation was supplemented by further laws, and broad power was placed in the hands of Mr. Bell as Excise Commissioner. Here the fearlessness

of the man was a vital force sweeping away the shadows of dishonesty like mists before a keen north wind. During the first year of Mr. Bell's tenure of this office, one hundred and thirty-five violators of the liquor regulations were arrested and convicted. This impartial visitation of justice acted as a wholesome deterrent upon the trade generally. This was well proved by the fact that during Mr. Bell's last year in this office there were only ten prosecutions. During the three years and a half of Mr. Bell's term of office, the aggregate increase in receipts from this source was $623,943; the average yearly increase being, in round numbers, $155,000. During all this time there was no increase whatever in the rate of taxation.

On February 1, 1897, Mr. Bell resigned from the office of Excise Commissioner, with the determination to close thereby his political career. Nevertheless he was prevailed upon once more to act as delegate to the Democratic National Convention. This was in 1896, when Bryan and Sewell received the nominations for president and vice-president, respectively; and since that time Mr. Bell has persistently declined all political honors, greatly to the regret of the leaders of the Democratic party, who have felt that in his retirement the party has lost a great man.

For a number of years past Mr. Bell has enjoyed the leisure won from the constructive activities of a long and useful career. During this time he has coöperated cordially with many civic reforms, which theretofore the more pressing duties of office forbade his sharing. He was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, having charge of the Live Stock Exhibit, and being a member of the Superior Jury of Awards. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Sons of the Revolution. He holds the rare honor of the thirty-third degree in the Masonic order.

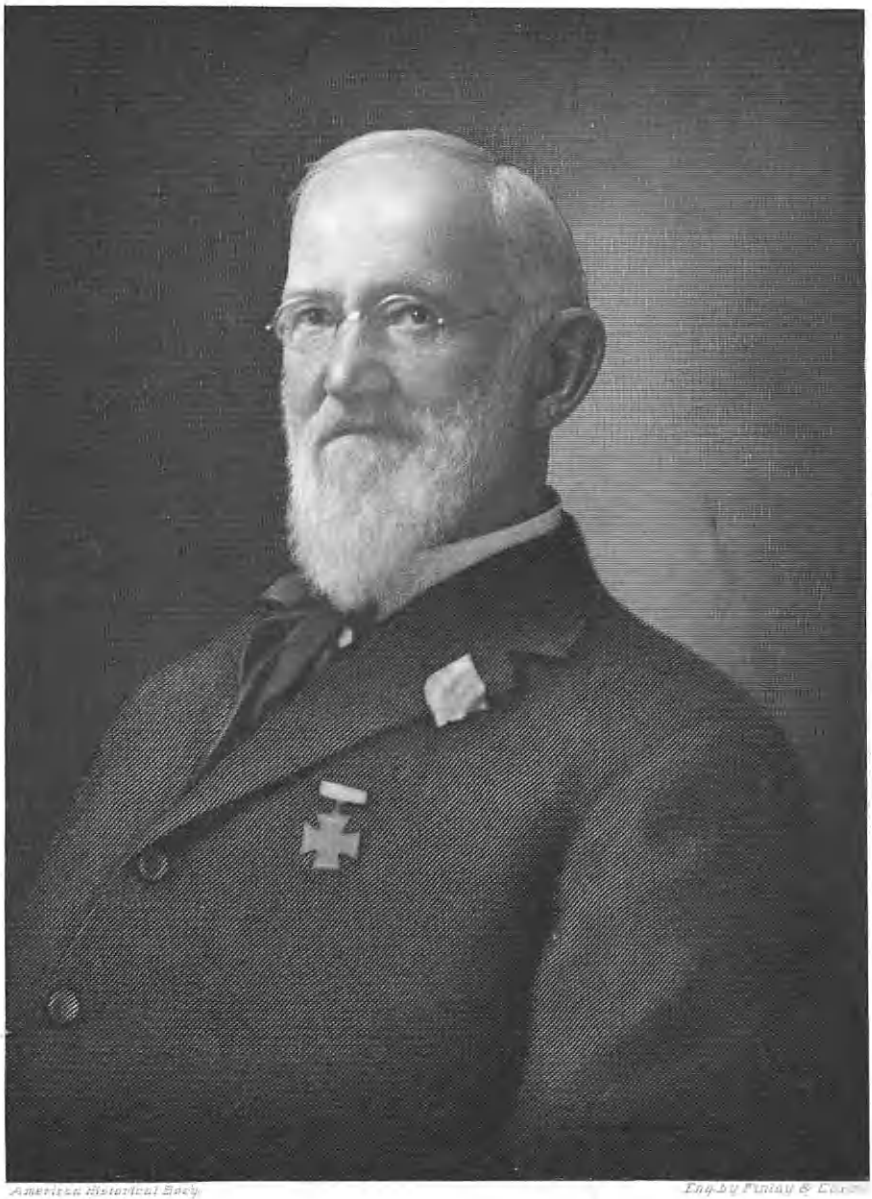
Mr. Bell married, in 1888, Maggie Peper, daughter of Captain Christian Peper, of St. Louis. Mrs. Bell was graduated from St. Mary's Institute in the class of 1880; she was a woman of unusual talent; was a brilliant musician, and an artist of much talent. The beautiful family home is adorned with many specimens of her work. She died on April 7, 1912. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bell were born two children. 1. Christian Peper, married Hazel Walker, and they have one son, Nicholas Walker Bell. 2. Marjorie, married Eugene Hinrich, and they had one son, Robert Bell Hinrich.

Mr. Bell's health, and the wonderful preservation of his rich mental and spiritual gifts, combine to make this period of leisure one of gratifying retrospect. Among his friends can be counted many young men whose future lies before them, as well as contemporaries of his active years, and the influence of the man is still broadening—reaching out into channels of new and beneficent endeavor, through the youth just entering life's arena with the inspiration of his personality urging them to high and noble achievement. It is men of this calibre who have placed the city of St. Louis among the greatest of American cities, not in point of population, but in those higher forces which carry any community forward and upward along the line of civic progress.

GATCH, Maj. Thomas Benton,

Business Man, Soldier.

The fourscore years of Major Gatch's life compass a record of great and varied activity from the time he laid aside his books to answer the call for defenders of the Confederacy to the present. Public service, local and State, with a period in connection with a department of the national government, and independent business activity, have occupied him in the years since 1865, and he is now head of a prosperous



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Thos. B. Gatch

Whereas Godfry Gash and Maria his Wife hath made it appear to me, that they are free Persons, and under no Contract to any Person or Persons, Suffer them therefore to pass and repass through all parts of this Province without any Let Molestation or Interruption whatsoever, they behaving themselves according to Law, Given under my hand at the City of Annapolis this 26th Day of December Anno Dominii 1724.

To all Persons whom it may Concern

Ben: Leon: Calvert

enterprise in quarrying and contracting as T. B. Gatch & Sons, in which he has associated with him seven of his sons. His life has been busy, and in the performance of his duty, public and private, he has come into a position of prominence and respect, his advanced years made pleasant in the possession of those joys that outweigh all others, the companionships of home and family.

The family of Gatch has been of residence in Maryland from an early period, and the accompanying document was issued to Godfrey Gatch under date of December 26, 1727. At the time of the granting of this pass, two thousand acres of land in the vicinity of the town of Baltimore were granted to him for a consideration of two hogsheads of tobacco. Fifty acres of this original tract are now in the possession of Major Gatch, and used for farming purposes with the exception of the quarry lot, that portion upon which the residences of his married sons and daughters are built, and a portion of this tract is the family burying ground wherein are interred the remains of the immigrant ancestor of the family and members of eight succeeding generations. Philip Gatch, a son of the founder, was ordained in the ministry of the Methodist church, and moved to Xenia, Ohio, where he reared a family of considerable size.

Major Thomas Benton Gatch is a son of Nicholas Gatch, born in 1803, died September 13, 1878, and Anna Maria (Merryman) Gatch, whom he married January 1, 1835; she died December 25, 1881; grandson of Benjamin and Ruth (Taylor) Gatch, the latter having been a sister of General Zachary Taylor, one of our presidents. Benjamin Gatch was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, and was a farmer throughout his active life. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. His children were: Candace, Richard, Nicholas, father of Major Gatch, Thomas C., Frank, and Benjamin Wesley. Nicholas Gatch was a truck farmer and quarryman, and filled public positions of prominence, including that of judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, and tax collector for the Eleventh and Twelfth Election districts of Baltimore county for thirteen years. Nicholas Gatch commanded a company of cavalry in the Maryland National Guard. He was a staunch Democrat and a member of the Southern Methodist Church. His wife, Anna Maria (Merryman) Gatch, was a daughter of John Merryman, of Baltimore county, Maryland, born 1767, died 1849, and Sarah (Johnson) Merryman, whom he married in 1790, and who died in 1844. John Merryman was a son of Captain Benjamin Merryman, born in 1739, died in 1814, and Mary (Bell) Merryman, whom he married in 1762. Captain Benjamin Merryman was a captain of the Upper Battalion of Militia of Baltimore county, Maryland, and his Revolutionary services are chronicled in the Archives of Maryland. Nicholas and Anna Maria (Merryman) Gatch were the parents of: Eleanor Merryman, born May 14, 1839, married Alfred Ray, of Washington, D. C., and left a family of five daughters and six sons; he died in January, 1896, and she died October 6, 1916; Thomas Benton, of whom further.

Major Thomas Benton Gatch was born in the Twelfth Election District of Baltimore county, Maryland, now the Twenty-seventh Ward of the City of Baltimore, May 21, 1841. He attended the public schools of his native county, and in 1856 entered the Norfolk (Virginia) Military Academy, being graduated in 1859. In September of that year he enrolled in Columbia College, Washington, D. C., with the intention of preparing for the medical profession, but the outbreak of the War between the States took him from his advanced

studies, and caused his enlistment in the Confederate army in May, 1861. He became a private in Turner Ashby's original company at Romney (then in Virginia), and when this company soon outgrew its maximum strength and other companies were formed, comprising the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, Thomas B. Gatch was assigned to Company G, of which Dr. Frank Mason, of Loudoun, Virginia, was elected captain. Mr. Gatch was made first sergeant and served continuously until the battle of Gettysburg, except when absent from his command while recovering from wounds. In the battle of Gettysburg he, with a detachment of his company, served as courier for General Robert E. Lee. At that time T. Sturgis Davis, of Baltimore county, Maryland, was commissioned a major of cavalry, with authority to recruit a battalion, and Sergeant Gatch was elevated to the rank of captain of Company A, which was assigned to General Imboden's brigade in the Shenandoah Valley. He, with his company, was detailed for duty in the lower valley, with headquarters at Woodstock, and here he remained until General Sheridan's advance up the Shenandoah when, in General Early's retreat, he was taken prisoner. Captain Gatch was confined at Fort Delaware until the end of the war, and here he experienced to the fullest extent (to use his own expression) "what Sherman said of war." The principal actions in which he participated were the first and second battles of Manassas, Kernstown, where he was wounded in the leg by a shell; Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded in the left shoulder; Raccoon Ford, where he was shot in the left foot; New Market, and all the battles of Stonewall Jackson's valley campaigns, during which he was wounded three times, but not severely enough to keep him from his post of duty. He was a prisoner of war in Fort Delaware, June 15, 1865, having refused to take the oath of allegiance up to that time. After General Lee had surrendered, he realized that the appeal to the sword had been decided against them. He struggled faithfully for what he believed, still believes, and will always believe, was for the right, for what he believed was for the broadest ideals of liberty and justice. He then decided to take the oath, and return home to his aged parents, and as an American citizen to do his duty, without sense of humiliation and with no apologies to make, feeling no bitterness toward his foes, they having been brave and performed their duty as they saw it; some of the best friends of Mr. Gatch wore the blue uniform. Mr. Gatch's military career was closed by service in the Maryland National Guard, Governor Swan commissioning him major of a battalion of cavalry in 1868.

Upon returning home after the war, he engaged in farming and trucking with his father, and was also for a time employed in the United States Veterinary Department. For twenty-one years he was deputy in the office of the clerk of Baltimore county, serving during that time in every capacity from record clerk to court clerk. At the end of this long term of activity in the public business, Major Gatch resigned, and engaged with seven of his sons in quarrying and contracting. The firm name is T. B. Gatch & Sons, and in connection with this business they operate a garage and repair shop, also handling general automobile supplies. The business of the firm is extensive throughout the locality, and executive positions are all held within the Gatch family. Major Gatch has given up the heavier burdens of affairs to his sons, but retains intimate touch with all departments of the firm's activities, and his counsel is sought on all matters of firm policy. Major Gatch's private affairs have been his chief business relation, although

he was for a short time a director of the Baltimore County Bank at Towson.

Major Gatch has been a lifelong and consistent States Right Democrat, and was registrar of voters for the Twelfth District of Baltimore county during Governor Swan's administration, and in 1871 represented his district in the Maryland Legislature. His public service is a record of commendable devotion to the trusts reposed in him, and in no position that he filled did he fail to meet the expectations of those responsible for his incumbency of office. Major Gatch is a charter member of Towson Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Southern Methodist Church.

Major Gatch married, in Baltimore, Maryland, September 9, 1868, Josephine Forrester, born in Baltimore county, Maryland, January 13, 1847, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ann (Biddison) Forrester, her father a farmer and trucker. Mrs. Gatch, like her husband, is active and alert physically and mentally, and interested in everything pertaining to her family and community, and the companion of unfailing good cheer of her husband and children. Major and Mrs. Gatch are the parents of: 1. Frank Ray, born July 10, 1869; educated in the public schools, now a sergeant of the Police Department of Baltimore City, Maryland; married (first) Olivia Evans, (second) Flora Schuler. 2. Harry Lee, born December 14, 1870; educated in the public schools, a quarryman; married Martha Barrey. 3. Nicholas Benton, born October 8, 1872; educated in the public schools, now a round sergeant in the Police Department in the city of Baltimore; married Anna Seifert. 4. Joseph Alvin, born November 27, 1874; was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College; served in the Spanish-American War; was for five years in the United States Marine Corps, and died unmarried, October 3, 1920. 5. Belle Xenia, born August 11, 1876; a graduate of St. Mary's Female Seminary; married James Albert Rittenhouse. 6. John Merryman, born December 4, 1878; educated in the public schools; a quarryman. 7. Anna Maria, born May 24, 1881, died August 7, 1884. 8. Benjamin Wesley, born August 18, 1883; a graduate of the Maryland Agricultural College; now general manager of the firm of T. B. Gatch & Sons; served in the Maryland Legislature in 1912 and 1914; married Edith Hossback. 9. Arthur Clinton, born May 2, 1886; educated in the public schools and business college; now president and general manager of Gatch Supply Company, Inc.; married Helen Hossback. 10. Turner Ashby, born January 15, 1889; educated in the public schools and business college; now general manager of the Ivy Quarries, operated by Gatch Brothers. He voluntarily enlisted in Company A, 28th Regiment of Engineers, rose to the rank of first class sergeant, and returned as a casual after serving twelve months in the American Expeditionary Forces. 11. Frederick Talbott, born May 11, 1891; attended Calvert Hall, and was graduated from Lehigh University with the degree of Civil Engineer; he enlisted with his brother in Company A, 28th Regiment of Engineers, served in the American Expeditionary Forces for eighteen months, returned as a second lieutenant in Company A; he was a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1919-20; he married Mildred Webb. 12. Eleanor M., born April 1, 1894; educated in Friends School; lives at home, assuming most of the responsibility for its maintenance. In addition to the two sons, above-mentioned, who offered their services in the World War, Major Gatch had three grandsons who served in the American Expeditionary Forces, one of whom, Joseph A. Gatch, was with the United States Marines in all their engagements, and was wounded at Belle Wood.

To all his married sons and daughters, Major Gatch deeded lots, 100 by 250 feet, portions of the old homestead, and he has assisted them in the construction of their houses, in which they, their children and grandchildren reside, thirty-nine in number, so as to perpetuate, as long as possible, the family name. The family home is at Raspeburg, Baltimore county, Maryland.

TALBERT, Joseph Truitt,

High Authority on Finance.

Beginning his banking career as assistant cashier of a Texas National Bank in 1887, Joseph Truitt Talbert, during the thirty-three following years, constantly improved and strengthened his position in the world of finance, seeking no other outlet for his talent and energies until as vice-president of the great National City Bank of New York he was ranked with the leading financiers of the United States. Mr. Talbert was of ancient Southern family, his father, James Benjamin Talbert, a planter of the State of Mississippi, and a soldier of the Confederacy, 1861-65. He married Margaret E. Gattis, and had sons, Barkesdale, Robert, James, Joseph T., and a daughter, Mrs. Minnie T. Aldridge. The Talberts were an ancient English family, tracing relationship to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Joseph Truitt Talbert was born in Hardy, Mississippi, August 15, 1866, and died in Pasadena, California, May 7, 1920. He prepared in private schools and under tutors, and for three years, 1881-84, was a student at the University of Mississippi. His entrance into the banking world was in 1887, when he became assistant cashier of the San Angelo National Bank at San Angelo, capital of Tom Green county, Texas, at that time a village of four thousand population. He remained in San Angelo two years, then became assistant cashier with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, then a city of about twenty-five thousand population. He continued in that position until 1890, then was elected vice-president of the Farmers' and Mechanics', holding that responsible position until 1894. He had won high reputation in the positions he had held during his seven years of banking experience, how high may be inferred from the fact that in 1894 he was appointed United States national bank examiner. He held that position three years, covering territory in the West, Southwest, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois. He resigned in 1897, and for twelve years was vice-president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, an institution now known as the Continental & Commercial Bank. In 1909 he also served as president of the Chicago Clearing House Association, but resigned both positions the same year and came to New York as vice-president of the National City Bank, one of that city's most important financial institutions. For eleven years he devoted his splendid talents and powers to the service of the National City, the association only ending with his passing. Rare tribute was paid to his memory by his associates and contemporaries in the world of finance, the only field of business activity he ever entered. He was a member of the currency committee of the American Bankers' Association, 1906-20, and when that greatest of all American financial measures, the federal reserve act, was in its formative stage, he was a trusted adviser of those in charge and aided in drafting the act.

The Masonic order expressed his ideals of fraternity, and he held all degrees of the York Rite, from the first to that of Knights Templar. In the Scottish Rite he attained the thirty-second degree. He was a member of many societies and organizations, including the Maryland Society, New York Geological Society, Chicago Institute of Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural History. His New York clubs were the Metropolitan, Union

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Jas. E. Talbert

The American Historical Society

Eng by E G Williams & Bro NY

John W. Ferguson

League, Piping Rock, Sleepy Hollow, Apawamis, Nassau, Garden City Golf, National Links (Southampton), and the Automobile of America. His Chicago clubs were the Chicago, University, Chicago Golf.

Mr. Talbert married, in New Orleans (Gretna) March 8, 1917, Almira Root Tevis, born in Richmond, Kentucky, daughter of William Thomas Stone and Isabelle (Root) Tevis. Mr. and Mrs. Talbert were the parents of a daughter, Josephine Tevis, who died in Pasadena, California, aged two years. There are also two stepchildren, Tevis Gibson, born February 7, 1912; Almira Gibson, born June 11, 1913. The family home of the Talberts in New York was No. 3 East 85th street.

Mrs. Talbert's father, William T. S. Tevis, was a colonel on the staff of Governor McCreary during his first term of office as governor of Kentucky; was United States collector of internal revenue, and twice a member of the Kentucky Legislature. He was a soldier of the Confederacy, serving under General Morgan in his famous raid into Ohio and Indiana. His great-grandfather, Thomas Stone, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Colonel William T. S. Tevis married Isabelle Root, a daughter of James Gabriel and Almira Deborah (Baxter) Root, and granddaughter of Judge Jesse Root, who was a brave officer of the Revolution, serving as colonel and adjutant general. Colonel Root was a member of the Council of Safety which planned and completed the capture of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, as set forth in the work, "Life and Times of Judge Root," by Rev. Marvin Root, and in "Root and Buell Genealogies."

FERGUSON, John William,

Civil Engineer, Building Contractor.

A successful business man who, in his special field as contractor, engineer and builder, takes advanced rank among the leaders in that business, and as president of John W. Ferguson Company of Paterson, New Jersey, exerts a strong influence in all matters in his community which are connected with building operations. Prominent in his own right of business accomplishment, Mr. Ferguson has a just pride in the fact that he traces descent from men of achievement connected with the ancient Scottish family of Ferguson.

The line as traced begins with Rev. John Ferguson, born December 9, 1788, in Dunse, Berwickshire, Scotland, grandson of a Scotch soldier under the Duke of Marlborough in France, who was also a member of the Scotch Greys, a heavy cavalry regiment, during Queen Anne's wars. His son, father of Rev. John Ferguson, came to New England, and for a time lived at Newport, Rhode Island, but returned to Scotland at the beginning of the Revolution. In 1805, he again came to the United States and found a home in Newport, Rhode Island. His wife was Anne (Briggs) Ferguson, of Little Compton, Rhode Island.

John Ferguson, at an early age, began studying for the ministry, but his plans had to be laid aside for a number of years. In 1805, when the family came to Newport, Rhode Island, he entered business life, and for years was the mainstay and support of his father and family. During the ten years this condition existed, however, he never gave up hope that he would some day be able to enter the Christian ministry, nor did he cease studying. Finally his ambition was realized at Attleboro, Massachusetts, and after preaching his first sermon as a candidate for holy orders, he was ordained, February 27, 1822. He became a well known divine, and as "the champion of the oppressed," as "a lover and maker of peace," and as a "true defender of the faith," he comes down to us through the pages of history. He published a number of his sermons, and for use in Sunday schools published "Memoirs of Doctor Samuel Hop-

kins," the theologian. He died at Whately, Massachusetts, November 11, 1858. He married (first) June 7, 1813, Mary V. Hammett, of Newport, Rhode Island, and they were the parents of two children. He married (second) April 28, 1819, Margaret S. Eddy, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they were the parents of nine children, this review continuing through the third son of the second marriage, Peter Ferguson, father of John W. Ferguson, of Paterson, New Jersey.

Peter Ferguson was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, July 20, 1823, and died in Zanesville, Ohio, June 30, 1891. After due preparation he entered Amherst College, but did not finish the course, leaving to take a position in Cleveland, Ohio, with the Cleveland, Toledo & Norwalk Railroad. Later he was transferred to Norwalk, Ohio, there remaining with the same company until 1853, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroad and was stationed at Tiffin, Ohio. His work with that road was preliminary survey and roadbed construction. In 1860, desiring better educational advantages for his children, he removed to New Haven, Connecticut. There he engaged as an engineer of bridge and heavy construction work, and supervised the erection of the Chapel Street bridge over the railroad and a swing drawbridge over Mill river, these being among the pioneer iron bridges of the country.

During the Civil War he was in charge of governmental work in New Haven harbor, and engaged in important reconstruction work thereafter. Later he removed to Buffalo, New York, and became connected with the contracting firm of MacIntyre Brothers. He remained in Buffalo until failing health caused his retirement. From that time until his death, he and his wife made their home with their only daughter at Bethel, Connecticut, and later in Zanesville, Ohio. He inherited a deep sense of morality, honesty and integrity, such as distinguished his godly father, and was a constant, faithful attendant at the services of the Episcopal church, often in his later years reading the church service when requested to do so.

Peter Ferguson married, in Cleveland, Ohio, Maria Jeanette Bixby, of Keene, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of eight children, this review following the career of John William Ferguson, the second son.

John William Ferguson was born in Tiffin, Ohio, December 19, 1857, but in 1860 New Haven, Connecticut, became the family home. He completed the courses of grade and high school study, and prepared to enter Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, but his plans were changed and he entered the employ of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company in 1875. He began his practical education as a rodman with the engineering corps in charge of the construction of the coaling station of that company in New Haven. In 1877, he secured a position as rodman in the engineering service of the Boston & New York Air Line Railroad, which later became a part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company system. In 1878, he went, in the same capacity, to the Erie Railroad and continued with that railroad until 1891, advancing to the position of assistant chief engineer of the entire Erie system.

Mr. Ferguson first offered his services to Paterson, New Jersey, as civil engineer and building contractor in 1892. Beginning modestly, he gradually increased the scope of his operations until he came to be recognized as one of the leading building contractors of the East. He personally conducted the business until 1905, when the John W. Ferguson Company was incorporated with its founder and principal owner as president and active manager—as at present (December, 1920). The great fire which devastated Paterson's business dis-

trict in 1902 called out all the strength of Mr. Ferguson's organization (not yet a corporation) and he built on the ruins the following buildings: The Hamilton Trust Company building, Colt building, United Bank building, Hamilton Club building, Meyer Brothers Department Store, and others less important. The buildings erected by Mr. Ferguson's concern comprise a wide variety of industrial construction for many of the largest concerns in various classes of industry throughout the country.

Mr. Ferguson is also a director of the Paterson National Bank; vice-president of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey (1913-20); president of the Remedial Provident Loan Association of Paterson, New Jersey, a director of the New Jersey Manufacturers' Casualty Insurance Company of Trenton, New Jersey; director of the Riverside Steel Casting Company of Harrison, New Jersey; and vice-president of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company of Paterson, New Jersey.

During the period in which the United States was a combatant in the World War —1917-18—Mr. Ferguson was industrial adviser to the Draft Board, First District, and chairman of the Paterson Merchant Committee of four Liberty Loan drives.

A speech delivered by Mr. Ferguson before the New Jersey State Federation of Labor in 1918 was a clarion call to American labor to stand firm for American principles, and although the words spoken were plain, they were brave, true words, and, it may be asserted, strengthened Mr. Ferguson in the high esteem of the men of the Federation. He served the State of New Jersey on two commissions, the Rahway Reformatory Commission, during the construction of the Reformatory at Rahway, and the Commission on Industrial Education.

Mr. Ferguson is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, a life member; Sons of the American Revolution; Ohio Society of New York; Arcola Country and Hamilton clubs of Paterson, New Jersey; and the Engineers and Hardware clubs of New York City.

Mr. Ferguson married, in Paterson, May 26, 1893, Jennie Beam Cooke, born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Lydia (Stitt) Cooke. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are the parents of three children, all born in Paterson, as follows: John William, Jr., born May 12, 1894; Arthur Donald, born February 17, 1899; and Jean Bixby, born April 11, 1906.

Progressive and public-spirited, Mr. Ferguson is in close touch with modern advancement and closely studies the questions which arise affecting the general welfare. He views these questions from the ranks of successful men and not with the bitterness of an unsuccessful man nor with a selfish purpose. Strong and upright in character, he commands respect and is held in high regard as an example of that which is manly and desirable.

SHELTON, Gould Abijah,

Physician, Public Official.

This surname runs contiguous with American Colonial history from the year 1686 to the stirring days of the struggle for independence. From 1776 down to the present day it has played a prominent part in the development of New England, in its public life, in its professional life, and in its business and industries. Shelton as a surname is found in very ancient English records, and has been established in County Norfolk for many centuries. The first to adopt the name took it from the name of the parish in which they resided. We find parishes of Shelton in counties Norfolk, Notts and Bedford.

The Connecticut Sheltons have figured prominently in the history of Colony and State since the time of their founding. The family comprises the descendants of Daniel Shelton, one of the early settlers of Stratford, Connecticut, as well as one of its wealthiest and most respected citizens. The fact that Daniel Shelton married into the family of Governor Samuel Welles would seem to indicate that even in that early day the family ranked among the foremost in the Colony. The branch of the Sheltons herein under consideration is that of Dr. Gould Abijah Shelton, of Shelton, who has long been one of the ablest figures in the medical profession in the State. Dr. Shelton is a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Daniel Shelton, founder of the family in Connecticut.

(I) Daniel Shelton, the founder of the New England branch of the family, probably came from Virginia, to which place his ancestors immigrated from Deptford, Yorkshire, England, descending from the family of Sir Ralph Shelton. He is first of record in 1687, when he settled in Stratford, Connecticut. He engaged in mercantile pursuits there during the greater part of his life, and amassed a considerable fortune according to the standards of the day.

On April 4, 1692, he married Elizabeth Welles, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Welles and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and granddaughter of the Hon. Thomas Welles, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut

Daniel Shelton resided in Stratford until about 1707, when he settled in the parish of Ripton, which in 1789 was incorporated into the town of Huntington, now incorporated into the city of Shelton. His land was a tract about two miles square extending from Long Hill through Corum to the Housatonic river, and on which three of his sons settled. Here he died early in 1728, about sixty years of age, and survived by his widow and nine children, namely: 1. Elizabeth, born January 2, 1693. 2. Sarah, born March 26, 1694. 3. Joseph, born June 24, 1696. 4. Daniel, Jr., born July 21, 1700. 5. Thaddeus, born 1702. 6. Samuel, of whom further. 7. James, born 1710. 8. John, born 1712. 9. Josiah, born 1714.

Daniel Shelton was a large landholder, being one of the non-resident proprietors of Waterbury, as appears by grant of G. Saltonstall, Governor, dated October 28, 1720. He also owned lands in Stratford, Stamford, Farmington, Oxford, Woodbury, Corum, Ripton and Derby. The distribution of his estate, under date of March 17, 1746-47, was as follows:

To the heirs of Elizabeth, who was widow of Daniel Shelton, £774 10s. 3d.; to Thaddeus Shelton, £774 8s.; to Samuel Shelton, £774 8s.; to James Shelton, £774 8s.; to Josiah Shelton, £774 8s.; to the heirs of John Shelton, deceased, £774 8s.; to Elizabeth, wife of Nichols Masters, of Woodbury, £774 8s.; to Sarah, wife of James Wakelee, £1354 13s. 1d.

The estate was distributed upon the death of his widow, Elizabeth (Welles) Shelton, who died April 1, 1747, aged 77 years.

(II) Samuel Shelton, fourth son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Welles) Shelton, was born in 1704, and baptized at Stratford, Connecticut, February 10, 1705-06. He was a prosperous farmer and a lifelong resident of the parish of Ripton. Here he died November 12, 1772, at the age of sixty-eight years.

On October 2, 1735, he married Abigail Nichols, the daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (Curtiss) Nichols, of the parish of Unity, now the town of Trumbull. Of this union there were fourteen children, namely: 1. Mary, born February 13, 1736. 2. Daniel, of whom further. 3. Samuel, born August 23, 1738. 4. Elizabeth, born February 13, 1740. 5. David, born June

16, 1741. 6. Abigail, born December 29, 1742. 7. Joseph, born February 2, 1744. 8. Andrew, born November 5, 1746. 9. Sarah, born July 18, 1748. 10. Ann, born February 7, 1750. 11. Josiah, born December 30, 1751. 12. Philo, born May 5, 1754. 13. Isaac Welles, born August 11, 1756. 14. Agur, born August 11, 1758. Mrs. Abigail (Nichols) Shelton was born January 1, 1714, and died February 21, 1794, at the age of eighty years.

(III) Daniel (2) Shelton, the first son of Samuel and Abigail (Nichols) Shelton, was born April 26, 1737. He was called "Little Daniel" to distinguish him from his uncle and father-in-law, Daniel—"Great Daniel"—the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Welles) Shelton.

He married, in 1760, Mehitable Shelton, his cousin, the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hubbell) Shelton. He was a successful farmer and lived on Booth's Hill, Huntington, Connecticut, where he died May 12, 1813, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Mrs. Mehitable Shelton was born in February, 1740, and died September 22, 1812, aged seventy-two years. Their marriage was blessed with seven children, namely: 1. Jane, born March 19, 1761. 2. Elizabeth, born February 5, 1768. 3. Susannah, born October 22, 1769. 4. Samuel Frederick, of whom further. 5. Elijah Daniel, born January 5, 1773. 6 and 7. Avis Newton and Isaac (twins), born June 13, 1779.

(IV) Samuel Frederick Shelton, the first son of Daniel (2) ("Little Daniel") and Mehitable (Shelton) Shelton, was born August 4, 1771. He was a prosperous farmer and lived on Booth's Hill, Huntington, Connecticut, where he died June 11, 1852, at the age of eighty-one years.

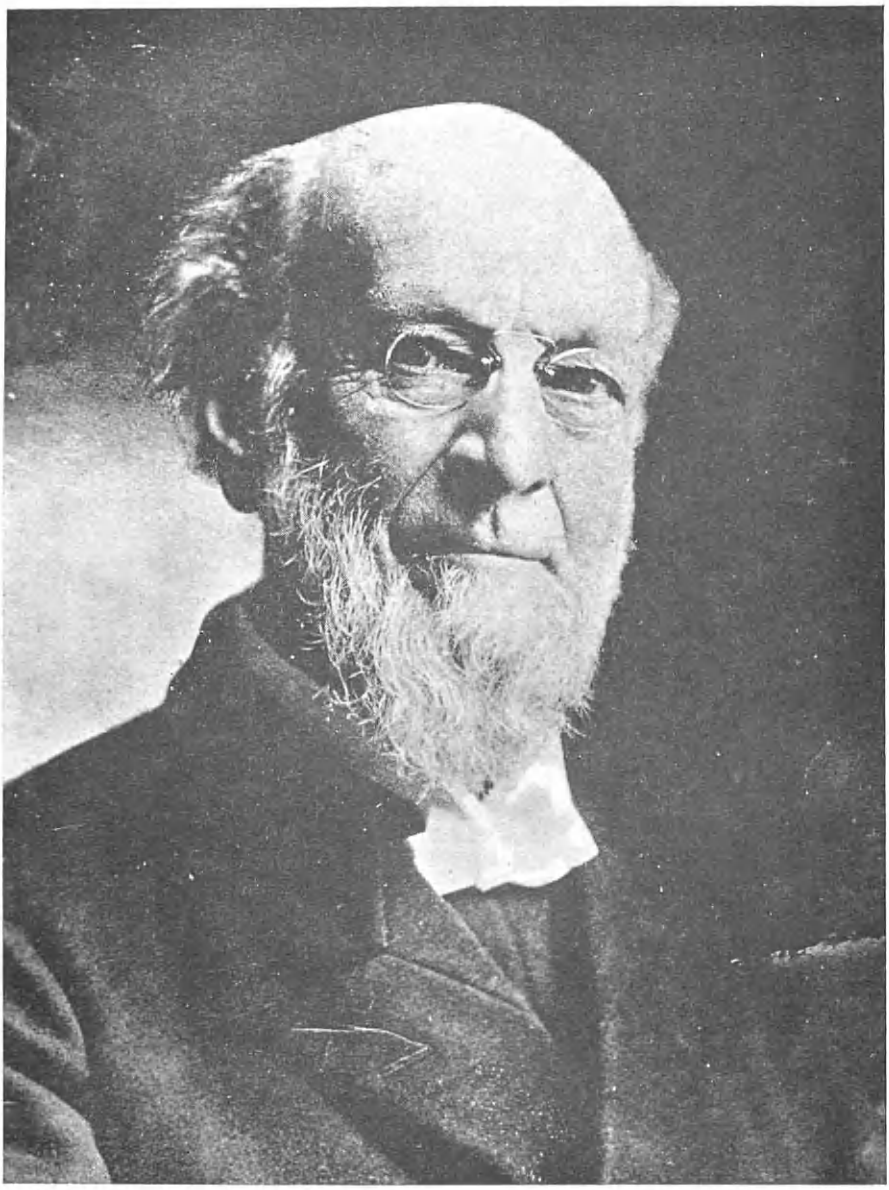
He married, December 3, 1795, Eunice Hannah Curtiss, daughter of Deacon Judson and Sarah (Hinman) Curtiss. Mrs. Eunice Hannah (Curtiss) Shelton was born January 23, 1775, and died June 13, 1866, at the age of ninety-one years. They were the parents of the following six children. 1. Samuel Daniel, born December 28, 1796. 2. Judson Curtiss, of whom further. 3. Juline, born September 14, 1800. 4. Sally, born October 21, 1803. 5. Hannah Maria, born December 5, 1809; married, December 24, 1834, James Hovey Shelton, M. D., son of William Shelton, M. D., of Huntington. Dr. William Shelton was graduated from Yale College in 1788, and practiced medicine in Huntington from 1789 to 1819; he was one of the most famous doctors in his day in the State; his son, James Hovey Shelton, succeeding him, practiced medicine in Huntington for nearly half a century, dying in 1868; he in turn was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. Gould A. Shelton, of whom further. 6. Abigail Avis, born November 19, 1811.

(V) Judson Curtiss Shelton, the second son of Samuel Frederick and Eunice Hannah (Curtiss) Shelton, was born at Huntington, Connecticut, October 17, 1798, and died August 4, 1880, in his eighty-second year. He resided in Huntington, and was a prosperous farmer and well known citizen.

He married, February 12, 1822, Hannah Lewis, daughter of Ephraim and Mehitable (Nichols) Lewis, who was born March 20, 1802, and died July 13, 1883, age eighty-one years. Their children were eleven in number, namely: 1. Harriet Newel, born November 9, 1822. 2. Susan Hannah, born October 9, 1824. 3. Minor Curtiss, born July 26, 1826. 4. Alice Mehitabel, born August 22, 1828. 5. Sarah Maria, born October 6, 1830. 6. Lewis Judson, born November 3, 1832. 7. Samuel Frederick, born December 22, 1834. 8. Mary Jane, born June 4, 1837. 9. Sylvia Augusta, born June 27, 1839. 10. Gould Abijah, of whom further. 11. Eliza Augusta, born July 30, 1846.

(VI) Gould Abijah Shelton, M. D., fourth son of Judson Curtiss and Hannah (Lewis) Shelton, was born at Booth's Hill, Huntington, Connecticut, August 19, 1841. His early boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Huntington. He received his early education in the district schools, later attending the Staples Academy at Easton, Connecticut, where he prepared for college. He matriculated at Yale and entered in the class of 1866. After leaving college in his junior year to engage in teaching, he decided to make the medical profession his life work and entered the Yale Medical School, receiving the degree of M. D. with the class of 1869. He began the practice of his profession immediately in the borough of Shelton, named in honor of Edward Nelson Shelton, president of the Ousatonic Water Company, and now incorporated into the city of Shelton, Connecticut. Here he succeeded to the practice of his uncle, Dr. James Hovey Shelton, before mentioned, who died in 1868 after nearly fifty years of valuable service to the community. Dr. Shelton soon assumed the duties of his large practice, and within a short period had established himself firmly in the hearts and confidence of the people of Shelton and the rural district. He rose rapidly to a position of leadership in the medical profession in Connecticut, which he holds to the present day. In 1891, in recognition of his eminent ability in his profession, Yale College conferred on him the honorary degree of M. A. and enrolled him with his academic class of 1866. Dr. Shelton is a member of the American Academy of Medicine; the American Medical Association; the Connecticut State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1902; the Fairfield County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1889; and the Yale Medical Alumni Association, of which he was president in 1903. Since 1892 he has been a member of the consulting staff of the Bridgeport Hospital of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and also that of the New Haven General Hospital of New Haven, Connecticut. He has been coroner-medical examiner of the city of Shelton since 1889, and health officer for the city of Shelton since 1885. He is one of the oldest members of the Medical Board of the Griffin Hospital of Derby, Connecticut. On January 14, 1919, Dr. Shelton celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his practice of medicine.

Dr. Shelton has figured actively in the public affairs of Shelton for several decades, taking a deep interest in its welfare and allying himself on the side of every effort designed to advance the public interest. Despite the demands of his large practice, he gave liberally of his time and substance to the public affairs of Shelton. In politics he has always been a Republican. For eighteen years he was a member of the local Board of Education. He was a member of the Board of Burgesses of Shelton from 1885 to 1889, and warden of the Borough from 1890 to 1893. He represented Huntington in the General Assembly of 1895, and was house-chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Safety during that session. Since 1893 he has been president of the Park Commissioners of Shelton. In 1909 he was again elected to the General Assembly, and served as house-chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Safety. He was actively associated with Mrs. Louise W. Plumb and Charles E. Clark in the building of the Plumb Memorial Library, and has been secretary and treasurer of its board of directors since 1901. He was president of the Shelton Water Company from 1893 to 1916, at which time it was consolidated with the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company. He was also a director of the Shelton Savings Bank until it was merged into the Shelton Bank and Trust Company. He is a director of the Shelton Silver Plate Cutlery Com-



Bishop John H. Vincent

pany. Dr. Shelton has been a prominent and well beloved figure in fraternal circles for many years. He is a member of King Hiram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Bridgeport; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Ousatonic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On June 16, 1874, Dr. Shelton married Emily Plumb Capel, of Shelton, the daughter of Peter Edward and Louisa Plumb) Capel, and the niece of David Wells and Louisa (Wakelee) Plumb. Peter Edward Capel, son of Arthur and Maria Capel, descendant from the old and influential family of that name in England, was born at Westminster, London, England, March 17, 1816. When a young man he emigrated to Canada, residing in Montreal. After a few years he removed to the United States, coming to New Haven, Connecticut. Here he completed his education in the class of 1838 in the Collegiate and Practical Institute. After graduating, he engaged in the coach-making business, and later removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he continued in the same line of business. On November 7, 1842, Peter Edward Capel married Louisa Plumb, the daughter of Noah and Urania (Wells) Plumb. Peter E. Capel was commissioned the lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Artillery, in 1846, and served until his death failed him. Louisa (Plumb) Capel was born in 1811, and died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, May 20, 1862, at the age of fifty-one years. Peter Edward Capel died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, October 23, 1864, in the forty-ninth year of his age. Emily Plumb Capel the only child of Peter Edward and Lottisa (Plumb) Capel, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, August 12, 1847. After the death of her mother in 1862, she spent her early life with her uncle, David Wells Plumb, in Ansonia, Connecticut, and in 1869 the family moved to Shelton, Connecticut. Emily Plumb (Capel) Shelton died November 11, 1897, in the fiftieth year of her age. No children blessed their union.

Dr. Shelton, a prominent figure in the medical profession in the State, still continues his practice in Shelton.

VINCENT, JOHN HEYL, D.D., D.S.T.,

Minister of the Gospel.

And I think of the scores and scores of those
Here and there, and over the sea,
Who have fought and won in the Battle of Life,
And touched the Divine, because of thee,
O Leader and Lover of Men!

John H. Vincent lived long, and lived well. Vigorous and virile, he dreamed great dreams, and saw them converted into reality. Life's bitter-sweet of hope and disappointment, failure and success, victory and defeat, was a flavor known to him from his early days. Reviewing his career, it is seen as a notable record of achievement; not the life of a saint, but the life of a saintly man, a man who strove for the good things that, once gained, seemed so naturally and inseparably his. He was a man; a man of men, a living monument to the best that manhood holds.

Those who aspired to finer manhood saw in him ever a lifting example. Those who did not care to emulate him could but own his qualities admirable, worthy of respect. His armor was whole, his godliness commanded tribute of respect, his manliness won love.

If tears are shed for Bishop Vincent they are gentle tears of sorrow, void of bitterness. The works he did live after him. His monument is imperishable; for long after the buildings made by his hands have decayed and been replaced, the everspreading influence of his spiritual force shall persist, doing good in the world.

John H. Vincent made the name Chautauqua immortal, and he made hundreds of thousands of men and women happy by showing them that education should not end with youth and that vacations need not imply vacuity of mind. No person who ever visited the mother of all the Chautauquas in the days of the Bishop's reign can ever forget the founder. He was a strong man, typical in mind and body of his creed; an impressive figure of a purposeful age.

John Heyl Vincent was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, February 23, 1832, and died at his home, No. 5700 Blackstone avenue, Chicago, Illinois, May 9, 1920. When he was six years old his parents moved to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and in that State he attended Milton and Lewisburg academies. In an article by himself in the "Forum" Bishop Vincent said concerning his education:

I never was "educated" in the sense in which the term is usually understood. . . . During these school years I studied all that any boy under fifteen or sixteen was expected to study. I mastered Kirkham's "English Grammar," and Murray's also. I was drilled in Town's "Analysis." I read and re-read the old "English Reader" and Porter's "Rhetorical Reader." I studied Latin in those days, and knew the grammar well; translated the "Reader," "Cornelius Nepos," and "Caesar," recited in Natural Philosophy (Comstock's), and in Chemistry and Astronomy. I wrote compositions and made declamations.

The religious element was an important factor in my early training. My father was a strict disciplinarian and a firm Christian believer. My mother was an incarnation of consistency, fidelity, self-sacrifice and serenity. She believed with her whole soul in the truths of religion as taught by Jesus of Nazareth, and her daily life was controlled by her faith. Therefore I could never think of education as a mere disciplining or finishing of the intellect. To my thought it embraced the developing and ordering of the whole manhood.

Nature was full of wonder to me, and wielded a strange influence over my life. The stars, the night winds, the thunder, the clouds piled up like towers at the sunset, the ripples on the bosom of the river, the dark outline of the Montour mountain in full view from my home—all these, and everything else in nature, took hold upon me, filling me with unrest and longing, that grew at times into a sort of torture.

I was nineteen years old; college had been abandoned through the pressure of church influence and of personal conscientious conviction. Whatever I did must be done alone. I rode on horseback over what was called a four weeks' circuit. I would ride for hours without seeing a house or meeting a traveler, and here I studied diligently. . . . Among those Pennsylvania forests I would read the articles on Comte's Philosophy, the book notices and editorials in the Quarterly, and compared my sermons with the strength and wealth of thought and the vigor of expression on those scholarly pages. . . .

During my early ministerial life I conceived a plan reaching through the years by which, in connection with professional duties, I might turn my whole life into a college course.

Since the struggles of those early years peace has come. The old and apparently irreconcilable conflict between studies secular and sacred has ceased. Life is no longer filled with insatiable longings. I am at school now as a student everyday; and unfinished curricula reach out into undefined futures. I shall never "finish" my education.

It was said that when he was barely eighteen he preached his first sermon, and, developing his talent in that direction, he was licensed as an exhorter at McVeytown, Pa., in 1849. A year later he was licensed as a preacher. In this capacity he traveled the Lucerne circuit of the Methodist church, as mapped out at the Baltimore conference in 1851. Following this the young clergyman was assigned to duty with the Newark (N. J.) City Mission, serving there a year, in the course of which he was admitted to the New Jersey Annual Conference. In 1863 he was transferred to Illinois and successively held pastorates in Joliet, Mount Morris, Galena, Rockford and Chicago, going to the latter pulpit in 1865.

At Galena he numbered Ulysses S. Grant among his parishioners. That was just before the Civil War, and the friendship between them continued until General Grant's death. In 1865 Dr. Vincent established the "Northwestern Sunday School Quarterly." The immediate success of that publication demonstrated the correctness of his belief in the existence of a field for new and better religious publications, and a year later he established the "Sunday School Teacher." With the establishing of these periodicals, devoted solely to furthering the work of the Sunday schools, there began to be emphasized in practically all of Dr. Vin-

cent's work the importance of the instruction of the young. He went thrice to Palestine, Egypt and Europe, seeking materials with which to build still further his plans for the American schools.

Upon his return from one of these trips he found that his conference had directed him to assume charge of a congregation in Plainfield, New Jersey. While in Plainfield his great ambition, some sort of general assembly at which Sunday school teachers could meet and exchange ideas, began to take definite form. He talked his project from his pulpit, and he interested prominent men in it. His idea, in his own words, was:

> The establishment of a summer camp institute for the training of Sunday school workers; a summer institute for thorough normal drill in the interest of the great body of earnest men and women who were in 1874 Sunday school teachers and officers representing all the various church denomination of the country.

One of the first to enlist in support of the plan was Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, and in coöperation the Chautauqua Assembly was organized and a summer institute held at Fair Point, on Chautauqua Lake, New York, August 4th to 18th, 1874. Out of this has grown the Chautauqua Institution and the great work localized in the grounds and buildings of Chautauqua, whence it branches out into a field of influence world-wide.

Seldom in all the history of the world can two men have achieved so effective a partnership as that of John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller in the creation of Chautauqua Institution. At Mr. Miller's funeral in 1899 the Bishop said:

> The name of Lewis Miller is inseparably and forever associated with Chautauqua. There he did pioneer work in laying the very nethermost foundation of the structure. But for him, Chautauqua in its present form could not have been. Whatever other forms and developments the idea which vitalizes Chautauqua might have taken under other circumstances, the fact remains that the Chautauqua of today owes its existence to his suggestion, its foundation to his liberality, and especially its early success to his ability and fidelity.

Dr. Vincent was made a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888. In 1890 he became resident Bishop abroad, with full charge of the church's activities and interests in Europe. He resigned from active episcopate in 1904, but from time to time filled pulpits at Wesleyan, Cornell, Yale and Harvard universities, and in 1912, when past eighty, he preached in South Park Avenue Church, Chicago, Ill., a sermon against the *olden time* revival that aroused considerable discussion. After his retirement as Chancellor of Chautauqua Institution, he was retained as Chancellor Emeritus and had a place on the Chautauqua program every season, being always received with every mark of veneration and love, especially by the older Chautauquans. His vesper services are especially remembered as times of spiritual uplifting, and his simple, tender addresses revealed the kindly nature of the man. He had a graceful style of public speaking that made him an effective pulpit orator, and his courteous manner won him many friends. He lived to see 20,000 people gathered at one time in the summer city. His only son, Dr. George E. Vincent, now president of the Rockefeller Foundation, became an officer of Chautauqua Institution upon his graduation from Yale in 1885, was president of the Institution, 1907-1915, and is now its honorary president.

Some of Bishop Vincent's books are: "The Modern Sunday School;" "Studies in Young Life;" "Little Footprints in Bible Lands;" "Earthly Footsteps of the Man of Galilee;" "Family Worship for Every Day of the Year;" "Outline History of Greece;" and "The Church at Home." His book, "The Chautauqua Movement," is a remarkable volume—a clear, cogent statement of

the Founders' plans and hopes for this great institution of popular education. Seldom is a man's personality so fully and freely transferred to the printed page.

Harvard University conferred upon him in 1896 its degree of Sacred Theology, an honor peculiarly gratifying to this self-educated friend of college education.

Bishop Vincent married at Portville, New York, November 10, 1858, Elizabeth Dusenberry, whom he long survived.

President Arthur E. Bestor, who succeeded to the executive management of Chautauqua Institution in 1915, paid tribute to Chautauqua's beloved Chancellor at the forty-seventh annual assembly in these words:

The first word that ought to be spoken in opening this assembly is a word in memory of our beloved Chancellor, who died on the ninth of May. We meet in sorrow, to a certain extent, as is always the case when a human being dear to us passes into the great beyond; but we do not sorrow as over a man taken in his prime, or as for one who had not lived to see the full fruition of the work he had dreamed about and worked upon.

The Bishop had passed his fourscore and almost ten; his name was known throughout the English-speaking world, and many of the institutions he founded had come to have world-wide prominence. As much as any man, he energized the Sunday school movement at its beginning, and had a large part in its development. He had the highest honor which comes to any man in his own church. He was to all who came in contact with him an inspiration. With Lewis Miller as his constant co-laborer he laid deep and permanent the foundations of this great institution. Starting the second summer school in the country, they lived to see it the oldest and the model for all others.

The Bishop has gone, but his work, his memory and his friendship live on. While we think of him as a great educator and preacher, we also think of his courtesy, his kindliness, his interest in everything that concerned humanity, and the other qualities that made him so greatly beloved by thousands of people who had seen and heard him on this platform year after year.

Memorial services to Bishop Vincent were held at Chautauqua, August 1, 1920. At the C. L. S. C. vesper service the tribute paid was by his friend of many years, his co-worker and kindred spirit, Rev. Jesse L. Hurlburt, D. D. The following is taken from his address in the Hall of Philosophy:

Among the many aspects of this great man let us first look upon him as a preacher. John H. Vincent was a great preacher in large measure because he was a Biblical preacher. He found his topic not in the questions of the day, but by a close study of the ever-living Word; then, finding his text in the Word, he interpreted it by an understanding of the time, and made its application to the time.

His line of thought was always distinctly marked, his language always crystal-clear. His hearers not only knew what he was preaching about, but knew also precisely what he meant to express. He was never contented with the surface meaning of a Scripture passage, but always penetrated into its depths.

Every sentence was perfect as it came from his lips; every sentence, even of his extemporaneous speeches, was finished and fit to print as first spoken. And then, that voice, rich and mellow, unmatched in its quality, sounding like music to the ears, and entering into every heart with an undertone of emotion—that voice was a fiery chariot for the message that it bore!

It may be said that the routine duties of the episcopate, its mechanical attention to details, the finding of men for places and especially of places for men, were not precisely to his taste. He was an idealist in his visions, rather than an administrator in care of the churches. But as a Bishop he still made his mark in a sphere of his own. At all his conferences he held Bible interpretations which drew throngs to the churches at an early morning hour; and more than that, everywhere he laid his spell upon young men, inspiring a desire for education and culture, and thereby enlarging the scope of many lives.

Upon the pages of the Bible, that book which this man studied more closely and looked into more deeply than any other, wide as his readings were, we find the record of prophets, men of vision, such seers as Moses and Samuel, and Isaiah and Paul. In a spirit of deepest reverence, I would name John H. Vincent as one of that goodly fellowship of the prophets. While others

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J. C. Wilson

were groping upon the plain, his eyes were ever upon the mountain summits crowned with glory, his hand was ever pointing upward, and his voice was the voice of a leader calling men onward, toward the heights.

Two extracts follow, one from a secular newspaper, the other from the official organ of the church he loved:

The death of Bishop Vincent removed a man who probably did more for the promotion of education in America than any other one man that the country has known.

The Chautauqua Movement quickened the underlying fertilities and elemental forces, stirred the latent, unsuspected vitalities, flushed the pale pulses of purpose with color and charm, gave some play to the imagination, some uplift and outlook of vision, to millions of people.

WILSON, John Cincinnatus,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Into a life that did not attain length of years, John Cincinnatus Wilson, of Hartford, Connecticut, placed an amount of wisely directed, productive effort that gave him high rank among New England's industrialists. The record of his business career shows him not as a specialist in a particular line of human endeavor, but as an able master of the principles of business and industrial organization, endowed with talents in the direction of men and enterprises that brought success and prosperity to the interests with which he was identified. John Cincinnatus Wilson brought to the solution of practical problems the force of a great mentality, a deep knowledge of human nature, and keen vision into the economic laws governing the manufacture and distribution of all products. In all of the many offices to which he was called he bore reputation for unquestioned integrity and staunch advocacy of straightforward methods in every business procedure, and in his death, in his fifty-fifth year, the world of affairs lost a member whose influence was constantly on the side of right and progress, and who exemplified the hardiest virtues.

Mr. Wilson was a descendant of a Maryland family founded in Georgia by George Wilson, an ensign in the Revolutionary army. He and his wife, Rhoda (Spence) Wilson, moved from Caroline county, Maryland, to Walton county, Georgia, in 1781.

His son, George Asbury Wilson, was born in Walton county, Georgia, in 1800, and followed agriculture throughout his active years. He was a Democrat in political faith, and a member of the Methodist church. He married Upsila Newson, and they were the parents of: John C., Robert, Mrs. Rhoda Burkhead, Mrs. Susan Land, Mrs. Emma Todd, and A. W. N., of whom further.

A. W. N. Wilson, son of George Asbury and Upsila (Newson) Wilson, was, like his father, an agriculturist all his active years. From 1861 to 1864 he served in the Confederate States army, leaving the service after the fighting around Vicksburg, Mississippi, because of the loss in action of his right arm. He held the rank of first lieutenant and commanded Company C, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Georgia Infantry. Upon his return to his Georgia home, he found the territory devastated by the troops under General Sherman, but with characteristic determination and vigor took up the work of reclaiming the land, and became one of the leading planters of that section. His religious belief was the Methodist, and although he never entered public life, he was a strong Democrat. A. W. N. Wilson married Susan Hindsman.

John Cincinnatus Wilson, son of A. W. N. and Susan (Hindsman) Wilson, was born at Moreland, Coweta county, Georgia, July 22, 1864. After preparatory education he entered Emory University at Oxford, Georgia, and completed the studies of his junior year. Ill health prevented his return to college, and he began business life as a retail merchant of Columbus, Georgia, disposing of his interests in this place to

accept a position as traveling salesman for the Clark Thread Company, in January, 1889. Mr. Wilson remained with this company until April, 1895, resigning to go to London, England, returning to the United States, and locating in Hartford, Connecticut, in May, 1897. Here he affiliated with the Hartford Rubber Works Company, was also engaged with the Seamless Rubber Company, of New Haven, and later was made president of the India Rubber Company, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. In 1904, Mr. Wilson was elected vice-president and treasurer of the Pickering Governor Company, of Portland, Connecticut, and in 1913 he became president and treasurer of the Smyth Manufacturing Company and Sigourney Tool Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. He was identified with these last three organizations at the time of his death, in 1919, and had led them in careers of development and increasing prestige. Mr. Wilson was a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Hartford, but, aside from the offices named, acquired few interests, concentrating the full force of his powers upon these enterprises and bringing them to commanding positions in their respective lines. By his business associates, Mr. Wilson was held in enduring respect for outstanding executive qualities, while his pleasing and cordial personality held them to him in close co-operation.

In young manhood he became a member of the Masonic order at Luthersville, Georgia, and while a college student was elected to one of the fraternities of Emory College. His clubs were the Union League, of New York, the Hartford, and the Farmington Country. He affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John Cincinnatus Wilson married, in Hartford, Connecticut, October 7, 1903, Grace Loines Hall, daughter of John Henry and Sarah G. (Loines) Hall (q. v.). Children: Grace Jean, born August 1, 1904; John Hall, born December 1, 1907, died July 5, 1908; Elizabeth, born March 7, 1910, died March 9, 1910; John Cincinnatus, born February 28, 1913.

John Cincinnatus Wilson died in Hartford, January 23, 1919. The story of his life is one of achievement along lines of service to mankind, and the accomplishments of his career were worthy.

HALL, John Henry,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

The life of John Henry Hall of Hartford, Connecticut, is a good illustration of all those sterling qualities of mind and character which have made the name of New Englander a proud possession. Energetic and ambitious, he united hard common sense with that imaginative faculty which sees an opportunity in a rather unpromising opening, and, persevering and progressive, he adapted his methods of attack to the nature of the problem before him. Successful in business, he was generous of his time and of his means to the community of which he felt himself a part, and cheerfully fulfilled the duties as well as accepted the privileges of citizenship. He was an exemplar of all that was worthy and fine in the American business man, and left a memory that will always be held in reverent esteem. In Portland, where he resided for ten years, and in Hartford, in which he spent the latter part of his life, there was no name in business circles that carried greater weight for ability and uprightness than that of John Henry Hall.

He came of the best New England stock, and himself represented the ninth generation of that God-fearing, progressive, and intelligent race which has done so much to imprint its own character upon American institutions. The first of the family in this country was John Hall, who was born in County Kent, England, in 1584, and came to

Jno. H. Hall

Massachusetts, settling in Roxbury, in 1633. In the fall of that year, he was one of a party who explored the Connecticut river and the neighboring region, and their report, dated January 20, 1634, led to the migrations from Dorchester to Wethersfield and from Cambridge to Hartford. The records give his name as having been made a "freeman" in Boston in 1635. He went in 1636 with the Hooker and Stone colony to Hartford, and three years later brought his family to the place. He cleared and built a homestead on a tract of six acres west of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and now known as the Sigourney (or Catlin) place. The grandson of this man, Samuel Hall, of the third American generation, moved in 1719 to Middletown, (afterwards known as Chatham, and still later as Portland) and ever since that time the family has been identified with that city.

Alfred Hall, the father of John Henry Hall, was a descendant of this pioneer, and was one of the first students to enter Washington College (now known under the name of Trinity College), and his eldest son, Samuel Hall, was the first son of a graduate to enter the same college. Alfred Hall studied law in the Harvard Law School, completing the course, but at his father's request he entered upon work in the management of the brownstone quarry in which the latter was interested, which bore the name of the Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, which had been organized during the Revolution by Nathaniel Shaler and Joel Hall, the latter being the grandfather of Alfred Hall. Alfred Hall later succeeded his father in the presidency of the company, and died September 11, 1873.

Alfred Hall married, September 10, 1833, Maria Lydia, daughter of Seth and Maria (Ransom) Whiting, of Hartford, and granddaughter of Amos Ransom, a Revolutionary soldier. To them were born eight children, of whom the youngest son was John Henry, of the present biographical notice.

John Henry Hall was born March 24, 1849, in Portland, Connecticut, and as a young boy went to the local public schools. He was then sent to Chase's famous school, in Middletown, and later finished his school work at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut. Deciding to enter a business life, he entered the employ of Sturgis, Bennett & Company, of New York, at that time one of the largest importers of tea and coffee in the country. Here he remained for five years and did good work, achieving promotions which put him at the age of nineteen at the head of the foreign and insurance departments. In December, 1877, he returned to Portland, having purchased a share in the Pickering governor business. He saw the possibilities in the business which went under the firm name of T. R. Pickering & Company, although to a less shrewd eye they were not so evident. Into this venture Mr. Hall put his customary energy and his keen executive ability, with the result that it was soon in a more than prosperous condition. In the five years of his first association with the firm the sales increased from five hundred a year to five thousand. Not content with its success in this country, Mr. Hall started out to compete with the foreign market, and the sale of the Pickering governor in Great Britain is now represented by a figure that is four times its total original output.

In addition to his interests in the Pickering governor, Mr. Hall was in 1884 elected the president of the Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, with which his family had long been identified. This concern he soon infused with the new life and energy characteristic of the man. He revolutionized its entire management, introduced new and up-to-date machinery and started it upon a new and thoroughly vigorous career of

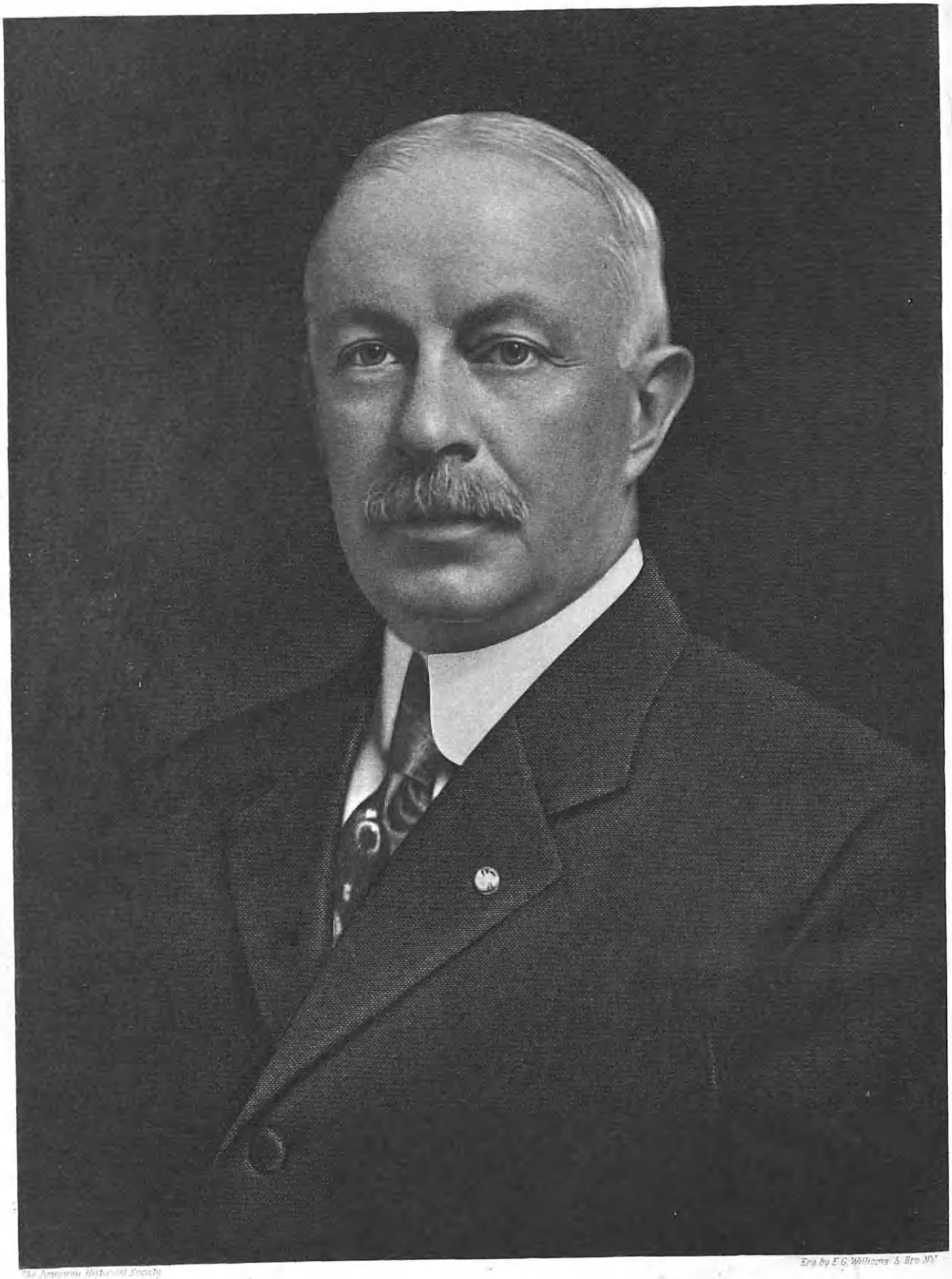
prosperity. When, twelve years after his first entrance upon its affairs, a new company was formed called the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, he became the president and acted in this capacity until his death. In the meanwhile his own business, which had been carried on as a partnership, was reorganized as a corporation, Mr. Hall's official position being that of treasurer, while he also retained a proprietary interest. About the same time a very flattering offer was made to him by the board of directors of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, which recognized his ability as an executive of unusual power and efficiency. The board asked him to become the general manager of the corporation, by arranging at the same time, in recognition of the condition of his health, that he should be lightened of all the cares of the office, and the routine of the work. With every care to relieve him of any burden in the connection, a large responsibility devolved upon him. The vice-president, Caldwell H. Colt, was absent from Hartford the greater part of the time, so the entire management of the manufacturing end of the work and also its relation to the buying public was in his hands. His dynamic personality, however, soon brought about a fresh vigor in the prosecution of the work of the corporation, and he was encouraged by the loyal support of the board of directors in the changes which he advocated. In 1890, he was elected vice-president and treasurer, and in June, 1901, when the company was reorganized, he was made president, which office he held until his death.

Mr. Hall always took a deep interest in the town of his adoption, and was prominent in working for its wellbeing. He refused nominations to both branches of the State Legislature, it being necessary for him to conserve his energies upon the undertakings to which he was committed. He received more than one recognition from the fellow-citizens who desired his ability in the conduct of municipal affairs, but refusing some, he served from 1890 to 1896 on the City Board of Water Commissioners. In 1895-96, he served as State Senator from the First District of Hartford, his party affiliations being Democratic, and in 1896-1900 supported the gold wing of that organization.

He was a director in various Hartford corporations, among these being the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford National Bank, and the Dime Savings Bank. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, and was a member of its first board of directors. In New York he was a director of the Neptune Meter Company. He was a member of the Hartford Club, the Manhattan Club, the Engineers' Club, the New York Yacht Club of New York City, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Mayflower Society. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Hall was a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Protestant Episcopal, and was senior warden of the church. Loyalty to the highest, as he knew it, was the keynote to the character of the man, and it was to be seen in his business relations, his contact with the community-at-large and in his social connections. Able and upright as a business man, he was a still more potent factor in the life of his time through a personality which set the highest ideals before the vision of his fellows and then went to work to attain them. He would have said that he did not reach that for which he strove, but the common consensus of the community was that here was a man who had accomplished his aims.

Mr. Hall married, February 9, 1870,



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

John Clifton Rutherfurd

Sarah G. Loines, of New York, who was descended from Quaker stock on her father's side and also from the family of Hopkins of Rhode Island. Her ancestor, Stephen Hopkins, was a very prominent citizen of Rhode Island during the Revolutionary period. He was chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and also of the Superior Court, governor of Rhode Island, and speaker of the House of Representatives. He was twice elected to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Hall had four children, two of whom are still living, Clarence Loines and Grace Loines.

Mr. Hall died June 25, 1902, after an illness of about three weeks, and many tributes were paid to his memory and to the sense of the loss the community had sustained. Among the expressions of sympathy were resolutions passed by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, the Brainard, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, the Church of the Good Shepherd, Trinity Parish, of Portland, Connecticut, the Men's League of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of which he was president, the Phoenix Life Insurance Company, the Manufacturers Governor Company, and the Hartford National Bank, besides a number of others. That of the Colt's Company read as follows:

The Hon. John H. Hall, president of this company, having died on June 25, 1902,

We, the members of the board of directors of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, deem it fitting and proper to enter on the records of this company, and hereby order to be so entered, this expression of our appreciation of his exceptional ability as a financier and manager; of his invaluable services to this institution, covering a period of fourteen years, during which time its affairs have become more firmly established than ever before; of his sympathy and geniality as a business associate; and, finally of his high character as a man.

And furthermore, we order that a copy of this vote be suitably engrossed, as a token of high esteem and as an expression of our sympathy for those who mourn his loss from their family circle.

THE COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The following is the tribute of the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company:

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, held this day the following minute was adopted:

The directors of the company realize the great loss sustained by the death of the president, the Hon. John H. Hall, who died in the city of Hartford, June 25, 1902, and desire to record their high appreciation of his eminent ability, his tireless energy, honesty of purpose, and his steadfast friendship, and wish to convey to his family their most profound sympathy and sorrow in their deep affliction. Since the organization of this corporation he has been our president and our friend. We miss his guiding hand which was ever ready to do the right. We miss his genial presence, his generous disposition, and his wise counsel. He was true, loyal, careful and conscientious, and was always keenly alive to the best interests of this company. Born in Portland, and early identified with its religious, business and social life, and although in later years a resident of Hartford, yet he never lost sight of the welfare of his native town, and could always be relied upon to lend his most earnest effort for the good of this community. In his death this board has lost a singularly efficient officer and a cherished associate. His family has been bereft of a loving husband, and a devoted father, and the State of one of its most useful citizens. We direct that this minute be entered on the records of this company and a copy transmitted to his family.

W. H. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Portland, Connecticut, July 15, 1902.

REIFSNIDER, John Milton,

Lawyer, Public Official.

An eminent member of the Maryland bar until his death, John M. Reifsnider attained equal eminence as a citizen. The qualities of mind and disposition which won him honorable judicial position also gained

him the perfect confidence of the community in which his life was largely spent. As lawyer and public official, he was widely known and esteemed, while as a citizen his deep love of his country and his abiding faith in its institutions were marked characteristics which endeared him to his legion of friends and acquaintances. He was proud of the part his own people had taken in founding a nation, and when his own turn came during the war period, 1917-18, "he did all he could, at any time he could, and anywhere he was asked to go," in work to aid the various "drives" and to create patriotic sentiment.

Great as was his public service, his friends rank as his greatest service the spreading through the country of "The American's Creed," written by William Tyler Page. He was responsible for the presentation of a copy to each of Baltimore's one hundred and thirty public schools, and for the fact that each of the 85,000 children in the Baltimore public schools at that time learned and could recite the "Creed." The same thing was done in connection with the public schools throughout the State of Maryland, and when he pressed the "Creed" before the national body of the Sons of the American Revolution he spread it among schools throughout the country.

There is a wealth of family history behind the present generation of Reifsniders, the ancestry tracing to pre-Revolutionary days in Harford and St. Mary counties, Maryland. The earliest maternal ancestor was James (1) Billingslea, of Harford and St. Mary counties, Maryland, whose son, James (2) Billingslea, was a planter and merchant of Abingdon, Harford county, Maryland, owning much land in and about Abingdon. He married Elizabeth Matthews, of the same county, September 14, 1797, and they are both buried in Abingdon, as is Ruth Billingslea, mother of James (2) Billingslea. The tombstones which mark the graves of James (2) and Elizabeth (Matthews) Billingslea state that he died August 4, 1848, aged eighty years, three months and three days, and that she died in Frederick county, January 12, 1835. (For this marriage, and also the "Matthews Family" to 1700, see St. John and St. George's Parish Records and Will of Bennett Matthews in Harford county.)

The line of descent from James (2) and Elizabeth (Matthews) Billingslea is through the eldest of their five children, James Levin Billingslea, of whom it was written: "He was kind and affable in manner, and truly a gentleman of the old school."

Dr. James Levin Billingslea was born at Abington, Harford county, Maryland, October 24, 1804, and died at Westminster, Maryland, October 27, 1881. Educated at Belair Academy and St. Mary's College, Baltimore, he did not pursue his classical education to graduation, but began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Ezra Gillingham, in Baltimore, continuing under Dr. John M. Howland, finally receiving his M. D. at the University of Maryland, class of 1837. He practiced medicine in Uniontown, Maryland, until the spring of 1848, then moved to Baltimore and entered the wholesale drug business. A year later he moved to his farm, "Oak Grove," in Long Green Valley, Baltimore county, Maryland, and until 1860 was actively engaged in the practice of medicine and in the management of his farm. In 1860 he moved to Westminster, Maryland, which was his home until his death, twenty-one years later. In 1865 Dr. Billingslea was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket. He was well known in his community, and worthily bore himself under every trial.

Dr. Billingslea married, November 27, 1833, Susan Haines, of now Carroll (then Frederick) county, Maryland, daughter of Uriah Haines. (See "The Haines Family"

by W. F. Cregar and Richard Haines.) Dr. and Mrs. Billingslea were the parents of seven children, descent being traced in this line through the eldest, Elizabeth Haines.

Elizabeth Haines Billingslea was born November 6, 1834, and died December 12, 1867. She married, December 10, 1861, John Lawrence Reifsnider, and they were the parents of four children, three of whom died young, the only child to survive infancy being John Milton, the third in order of birth, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

John Lawrence Reifsnider was a great-grandson of Abraham Reifsnider, grandson of David Reifsnider, and son of Jesse Reifsnider, the last named born near Taneytown, in then Frederick now Carroll county, Maryland, April 15, 1810, and died at Westminster, Maryland, January 2, 1882. He was eminent in the business world, and one of the organizers, president and treasurer of the Westminster Savings Institution, now known as the Westminster Savings Bank.

Jesse Reifsnider married, December 29, 1835, Mrs. Appolonia (Zacharias) Miller, widow of Andrew Miller, of Carroll county, Maryland, a daughter of Daniel Zacharias, of Carroll (then Frederick) county, Maryland, who was captain of a troop of cavalry bearing his name in Second (Kemp's) Cavalry Regiment, Maryland Militia, War of 1812, and Susan (Sherman) Zacharias, his wife, daughter of Conrad Sherman, of York county, Pennsylvania, who served, 1776, as sergeant in Captain John Leisher's company, Berks County Militia, Colonel John Patton's Battalion of Foot, and as captain in Sixth Battalion, Berks County Militia, Colonel Joseph Heister, in the service of the United States, 1780. She died August 2, 1886. Both are buried in the Westminster Cemetery. They were the parents of four children: 1. John Lawrence, of whom further. 2. Sarah Ellen, born August 25, 1838. 3. Charles Trimble, born December 12, 1840, died October 11, 1903. 4. Daniel Zacharias, born May 29, 1843, died December 17, 1870, unmarried.

John Lawrence Reifsnider was born in Taneytown, Maryland, October 19, 1836, died in Westminster, Maryland, July 17, 1905, having lived in Westminster from the year 1837. His record is written in the business annals of Westminster as merchant and financier, a list of his activities including the presidency of the First National Bank, the Gas Light Company, and the Cemetery Company, all of Westminster. He was a trustee of Western Maryland College, and for many years a member and an elder of St. Paul's Church.

John L. Reifsnider married (first) December 10, 1861, Elizabeth Haines Billingslea, of previous mention, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Susan A., born October 5, 1862, died December 29, 1863. 2. Jesse Levine, born November 25, 1863, died June 29, 1864. 3. John Milton, of further mention. 4. James Franklin, born October 8, 1866, died March 24, 1869. He married (second) Mary Anna Shriver, January 6, 1871, daughter of Augustus Shriver, of Carroll county, Maryland, and Maria Louise (Keener) Shriver, his first wife. (See "History of Shriver Family," compiled by Samuel C. Shriver.) They were the parents of five children: 1. William H. Keener, born October 10, 1871, died July 24, 1873. 2. John Lawrence, born July 27, 1873. 3. Harry Shriver, born September 6, 1875, died July 14, 1876. 4. Eltinge Ferree, born March 1, 1881, died in August, 1894. 5. Maria Louise, born October 10, 1884.

John Milton Reifsnider was born in Westminster, Maryland, January 21, 1865, and died at Union Protestant Infirmary, March 19, 1920. His youth was spent in a home of wealth and culture, while every

educational advantage was afforded him. He in turn passed the full courses of Glen Burn Academy, St. George's Hall, Western Maryland College, and University of Virginia, completing his study with a law course pursued under the preceptorship of the law firm of Reifsnider & Fink. At the age of twenty-one (August, 1886) he was admitted to the Carroll county bar and the same year became a member of the law firm, Reifsnider & Reifsnider, an association which continued until 1893, the senior partner being his uncle, Judge Charles T. Reifsnider.

In 1896 John M. Reifsnider was elected State's attorney for Carroll county, holding the office for four years. He then retired to the private practice of his profession, but in 1908 was again called to the office of State's attorney, serving for four years. It was during the first year of his second term that he prosecuted the famous murder case, The State of Maryland vs. William F. Harig, a case transferred to the Carroll County Circuit Court from the city of Baltimore. Private practice was again resumed in 1912, and until the close of his valuable life he retained his clientele. For seventeen years, 1903-20, he was attorney for the First National Bank of Westminster, and from 1900 to 1908 he was attorney for the City of Westminster. He was highly regarded professionally, and his services were in constant demand.

A Democrat in politics, he stood high in the councils of his party, and outside of the State's attorney's office gave much time to the public service. In 1916 he was appointed by Governor Harrington a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission, an office he held until 1917, when he was appointed by Governor Harrington to succeed Philip D. Laird on the Public Service Commission of Maryland. As chairman of the Accident Commission, he won public approval by his deep concern for the rights of both employer and employee, and when he was selected for the Public Service Commission it was regarded by the press and public as a "good appointment." This good impression was later strengthened by the excellent record he made as chairman of the commission. While a member and chairman of the Public Service Commission he sat in and helped to decide the Kensington Railway Case, reported in Public Utilities Reports, Vol. 1918-B; the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company case, and the United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore case, and personally wrote the opinion in the case of Stoll vs. Brooklyn and Curtis Bay Light and Water Company, which opinion is reported in Public Utilities Reports, Vol. 1918-A. He also helped to decide, in November, 1917, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company case, which is reported in Public Utilities Reports, Vol. 1918-B.

During the early war period, 1917, Mr. Reifsnider in every way possible by word and influence aided in forming sentiment and in recruiting, going through the county in this interest, and in combatting anti-American talk. He was active in organizing the Carroll County Association, and its chairman; was a member of the Committee on Enlistment, "Maryland's 800" (April, 1917) and one of the "Four Minute Men," serving in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns. He was a member of the American Protective Association and rendered valuable service, never shirking any duty of citizenship either in war or peace.

Mr. Reifsnider was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at the time of his passing was vestryman of the Church of the Ascension, an office he had held many years. He was a member (also past master) of Door to Virtue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Carroll Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Westminster, Mary-

land; Crusade Commandery, Knights Templar, Baltimore, Maryland; member of board of managers, Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and president 1916-17; chairman of the Committee of Patriotic Education, National Society, Sons of the American Revolution; chairman of the Committee on The American's Creed, Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution; a member of the executive committee of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; member of the board of managers, Maryland Society, War of 1812; member of the Society of Colonial Wars. His college fraternity was Delta Chapter, Alpha Tau Omega, University of Virginia (1881).

Mr. Reifsnider married, at Hagerstown, Maryland, October 13, 1886, Eleanor Fisher Reese, born August 6, 1866, at "The Anchorage," Govanstown, Baltimore county, Maryland, daughter of George S. and Josephine (Foote) Reese, her father a banker of Baltimore, her mother a daughter of Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, U. S. N. The children of John M. and Eleanor F. (Reese) Reifsnider are six: 1. Eleanor Foote, born November 26, 1887; was educated under private governess and at Western Maryland College; she married, January 28, 1913, Major Thomas Matthews Robins, of the Engineering Corps, U. S. A., now stationed at New London, Connecticut, and they are the parents of a son, Thomas Matthews (2), born in Washington, D. C., January 16, 1914, and a daughter, Elizabeth Billingslea, born in Orange, New Jersey, February 8, 1916. 2. Lawrence Fairfax, twin with Eleanor Foote; was educated with his sister under private governess and at Western Maryland College, then entered the United States Naval Academy, whence he was graduated, class of 1910, and now ranks as lieutenant-commander, stationed at Washington Department Yard; he married, at Annapolis, November 20, 1912, Mary Louise Monroe, and has a daughter, Mary Louise, born at Annapolis, April 6, 1914. 3. Mary Anna, born October 2, 1889; was educated under private instruction and at Western Maryland College; she married, September 24, 1910, Major Thomas Stanley Clarke, United States Marine Corps, of New York City, now on duty in San Domingo, West Indies; they are the parents of two daughters, Eleanor Fairfax, born at Colon, Isthmus of Panama, and Edith Anne Stanley, born at Norfolk, Virginia, April 15, 1913. 4. John Milton (2), born February 29, 1892; was educated under private instruction, Westminster High School, Western Maryland College, and Georgia School of Technology, being a graduate of the two last named institutions; he is now assistant manager of the American Chain Company, of York, Pennsylvania. 5. Josephine Foote, born August 28, 1899; was educated at St. John's Parochial School, Westminster public schools, Western Maryland College Preparatory School, and Miss Frances Hoffman's School, Baltimore. 6. James Billingslea, born July 19, 1901, died September 1, 1907.

John Milton Reifsnider, of blessed memory, was deeply interested in matters historical and genealogical, his research leading him to write and publish "Some Recollections of the Reifsnider Family." The house in which he was born in Westminster, Maryland, was built by his grandfather, Jesse Reifsnider, in 1836-37, and to that house his father, John Lawrence Reifsnider, was brought during the first year of his life. Jesse Reifsnider resided in the house he had built until after the beginning of the Civil War, when he erected the stone house near Liberty street adjoining, and conveyed the old home to his son, John Lawrence Reifsnider, who occupied it until 1873, when he removed to "Terrace Hill." After his death, in 1905, the old home was torn down and three houses

erected on the site by the trustees of his estate. A picture is in the possession of Mrs. John Milton Reifsnider showing the old home as it was just before being demolished.

Among the recreations indulged in by Mr. Reifsnider was fox hunting, a sport of which he was very fond, as he was of all out-of-door pastimes.

Mr. Reifsnider was buried the Sunday following his death, from Ascension Church, on Court street, of which he was a member and vestryman. There were delegations present from the organizations, civic, patriotic, fraternal and social, with which he had been connected in life, and his friends paid every mark of respect to his memory. Especially was this true of the patriotic societies: The Maryland Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the National Society of the same body; the Society of Colonial Wars; and the Society of the War of 1812, all these societies being represented by their high officials.

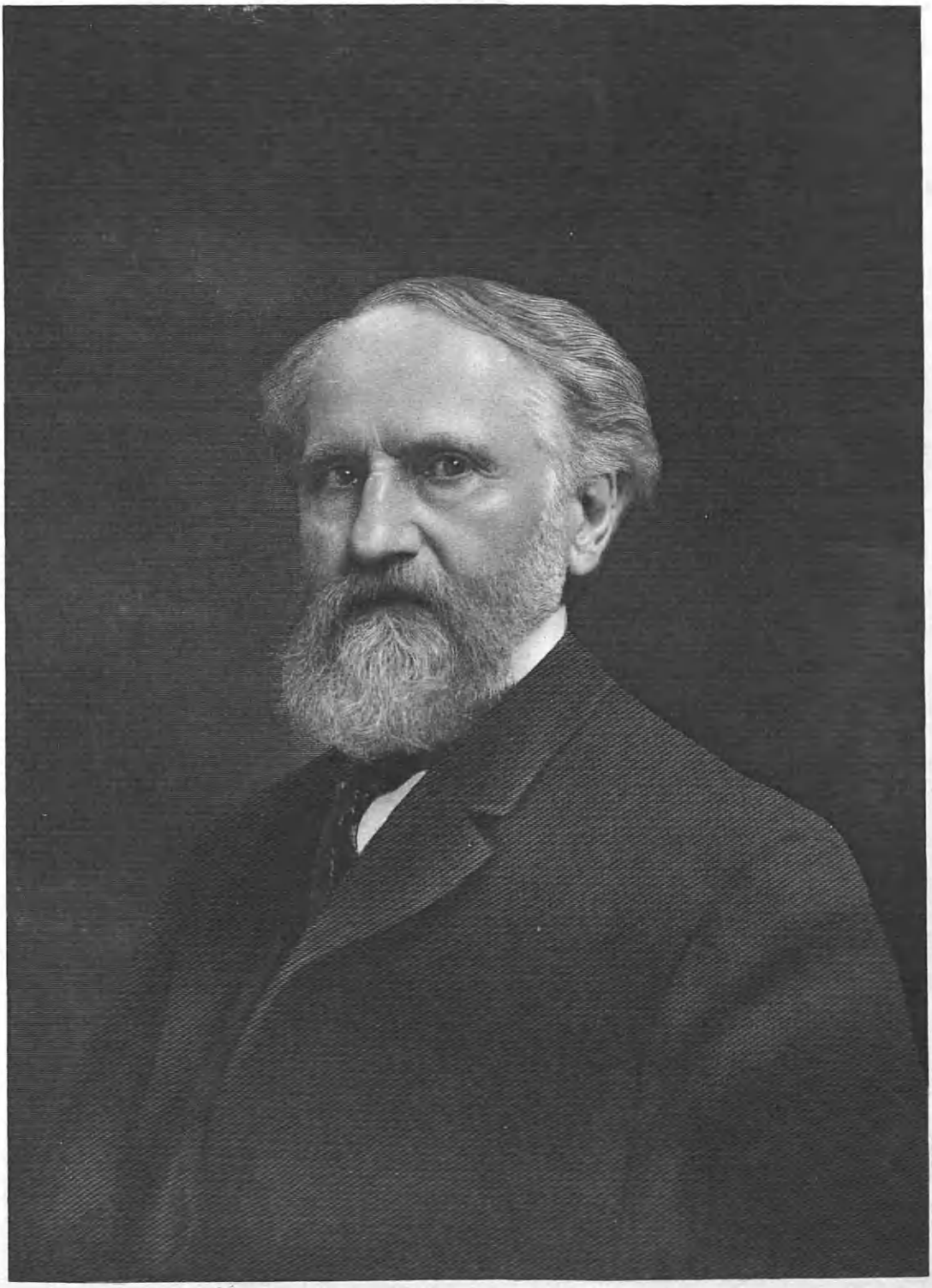
Such in brief were the antecedents, the life and public service, of John Milton Reifsnider, a man who met every demand made upon him and played well the part in life assigned him. "His busy brain is stilled, but somewhere in the broad universe of God his spirit lives—he has joined the choir invisible. His beauty of character was not superficial, but a spirit that was true—which proffered kindness to every one." His memory will long remain green in the State in which his life was spent.

GOODELLE, William Prevost,

Lawyer of Eminent Ability.

Few regions in this country have presented to the legal profession during the latter half of the nineteenth century so many distinguished figures as has that of Central and Western New York, so that it is a high honor that a man should occupy an eminent position at this bar. Such was the place held for many years by the Hon. William Prevost Goodelle, however, one of the most brilliant attorneys and most conscientious and high-minded men that has been identified with the bar and the general life of Syracuse, New York, for a generation. William Prevost Goodelle came from the hardy and virtuous stock of rural New York, and in his long and useful career exemplified in his own character and conduct its best traditions.

William P. Goodelle was a son of Aaron B. and Eleanor A. (Prevost) Goodelle, the former a successful farmer of Tully, Onondaga county, New York, and it was at that town that he was born May 5, 1838. Mr. Goodelle's childhood was spent among the wholesome environment provided by his father's farm and the out-door tasks involved for even the children, while his early education was taken care of in the local district schools where, if the methods were somewhat crude, at least the spirit and purpose were wholly worthy. It was not long before the unusually alert mind of the growing lad had gained all that was to be had in the primitive surroundings, and his parents, who perceived in some degree the potential talent, sent him for a year to Homer Academy. Here he did so well that the next year found him a student at the Cazenovia Seminary, where he was one of the only two pupils to take the entire five year course of that institution. He had by that time determined upon a college course, and accordingly, having completed his preparation, matriculated as a sophomore at Dartmouth College in 1861. He was graduated from that institution in 1863, taking the highest honors of his class, and immediately after accepted the position offered him as principal of an academy at Moravia, New York. He acquitted himself most creditably in this capacity, but felt nevertheless that his greatest interest did not



W. P. Goodell

lie in the direction of education. From early youth he had felt a considerable impulse towards the law as a profession, and very wisely determined to devote himself to that subject. With this end in view, he entered the office of H. L. and F. Hiscock, prominent attorneys of Syracuse, and under their capable guidance took up the study of law. To break away from teaching was not so easy a matter, however, for the reputation that he had already gained in the space of a year had been of such a kind that the principalship of the Onondaga Valley Academy, one of the most important educational institutions in the region, was offered him. Although loath to give up his legal studies and ambitions, the strong persuasion of the school authorities and the advice of his friends finally prevailed and he accepted the position. During the two years spent by him as head of the academy, he gave every available moment to the study of the law, not having surrendered his ambitions in that direction, and at the end of the period resigned. The academy had greatly prospered under his capable management, for even at that age he displayed an extraordinary grasp of practical affairs and business principles, and the authorities were most reluctant to have him leave, but his determination was this time unshakable, and he returned to the office of H. L. and F. Hiscock and resumed his regular studies. These he pursued to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar in October, 1868, but he remained with the same firm for a year longer in order to become more thoroughly familiar with his practice. For three years thereafter he remained actively engaged in this practice on his own account, making in that time a most enviable reputation for himself and establishing his position as an attorney in the community. The result of this reputation soon gained him the nomination as district attorney for Onondaga county, a post to which he was shortly after elected. For three years he served with the greatest efficiency in this responsible office, and then withdrew from public life for a time and returned to private practice.

His reputation had been constantly and rapidly growing, and his handling of the important litigation now entrusted to his care increased it greatly, so that he came to rank with the most distinguished lawyers of the State. His fame attracted the attention of the New York Central Railroad Company, always on the lookout for the best talent, who invited him to become one of their staff of counsel and, upon his acceptance of the complimentary offer, retained him as its attorney to try criminal cases in the district between Albany and Buffalo. He continued in this service until 1894, when he was appointed by the Court of Appeals as a member of the State Board of Law Examiners. Up to that time applicants for admission to the bar had been examined by a separate committee in each judicial district, and Mr. Goodelle had himself sat upon such a board for some years. The Court of Appeals, as well as all the best legal thought in the State, feeling that great advantage would accrue from the standardization of legal requirements, designated a State Board with full and absolute authority to accept or reject all applicants. Mr. Goodelle was shortly after elected to the presidency of the board and continued to hold that responsible position up to the close of his life.

Mr. Goodelle's connection with the New York State Bar Association was very close and of long duration, and few men have taken a more active part in the important functions of the organization than he. In January, 1906, he was appointed by the president of the State Bar Association to represent the Fifth Judicial District on a committee of the association to lend its efforts in securing the election of worthy

candidates for justice of the Supreme Court throughout the State, and to prevent unworthy candidates being selected or elected. In the following year he was appointed by Mr. Choate, president of the association, to take the place left vacant by the death of Dean Huffcut as chairman of the State Grievance Committee, and was later elected to the same position by his fellow members of the committee. In the same year (1907) he was also appointed the representative from the Fifth Judicial Committee, directed to be appointed by the Bar Association to inquire into the alleged abuses dependent upon the contingent fee system and which was to report to the association at its meeting in January, 1908. Some of his associates on the committee were such eminent jurists as Judge John M. Davy, of Rochester; Judge A. T. Clearwater, of Kingston; Frank Irvine, dean of the Cornell Law School; and Edward B. Shepard, of New York City. The report of this committee was unanimously adopted by the Bar Association, which thereupon appointed a committee composed of the same members to bring every influence of a legitimate character to bear upon the Legislature of the State to pass the amendments to the code proposed in their report, and Mr. Goodelle was placed in charge of this important work. Nothing undertaken by Mr. Goodelle has, however, been of more vital importance to the legal status of the State than his work in connection with the State Board of Law Examiners. The task of this body has grown enormously during the past few years, owing to the vast increase of applicants for admission to the bar, and its accomplishment in selecting for the privilege only such candidates as measure up to the highest legal requirements and traditions, and it is of the greatest value to the Commonwealth. This was a task that Mr. Goodelle had very close at heart, for he was always keenly alive to the advantage of raising the standards of legal practice and procedure and realized that there could be no way of bringing this about so effectively as that of keeping the personnel of the bar purged of all whose aims or methods might bring discredit upon it.

William Prevost Goodelle was united in marriage, September 8, 1869, with Marian H. Averhill, of Baldwinsville, New York, a daughter of Aaron B. Averhill, an old and highly respected resident of that place. They were the parents of one daughter, Una Mae, born October 28, 1877. Mr. Goodelle is survived by his wife and daughter

It will be appropriate to close this brief appreciation of Mr. Goodelle with some estimate of him as a man and a lawyer taken from various authoritative sources, especially the words of those who were associated with him. From the "History of Syracuse and Onondaga County," published in 1908, is taken the following estimate of him in connection with his standing at the bar;

> That Mr. Goodelle has become known as one of the ablest lawyers of the state is indicated by the fact that he has been frequently called to conduct both civil and criminal cases in various counties of New York. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state, both for legal ability of a high order, and for the individuality of the personal character which impresses itself upon a community. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellects, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his career as a lawyer and such is his force of character and natural qualifications that he has overcome all obstacles and written his name upon the keystone of the legal arch. In fact he has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of jurisprudence of New York during the past four decades. He has argued many cases and lost but few. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation and no one more industriously prepares his cases than he. His handling of his case is always full, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts clear and exhaustive; he sees without effort the relation and dependence of the facts and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they tend to prove.

During his long career, Mr. Goodelle was connected with much of the most important litigation in New York and the power and eloquence he often displayed was the admiration of his fellow attorneys. One of his earlier cases, which has become famous, was that of the prosecution of Owen Lindsay, charged with the murder of Francis Colvin in 1874. It was during the course of this trial that he brought out a point which, for the first time in the history of jurisprudence, rested upon the ability of science to distinguish between the stains made by human blood and the blood of animals. Commenting upon his conduct of this case, one of the local periodicals had the following to say:

Mr. Goodelle's address to the jury was a most fitting close to his untiring labors as a public officer of Onondaga County. During the delivery, not only the jury but the entire audience gave that attention, which demonstrated the power of the learned counsel's eloquence. He forgot his associates; he forgot the audience hanging upon his words; he forgot all but the case and the jury. His presentation of the people's evidence was perfect. Taken altogether, the work of Mr. Goodelle in its plain statement of the work the people had to perform, in its minute tracing of the testimony, in its final welding of the circumstantial and direct evidence into an unbroken chain and fastening the same about the prisoner, formed one of the most masterly forensic efforts ever made at the bar of this county.

Mr. Goodelle was not less effective in defense than in prosecution, as the following, also from the local press, in its account of the trial of Mary J. Holmes, charged with poisoning her husband, plainly indicates.

The last tick of the parting day was almost simultaneous with the final words of an argument for the prisoner which had consumed seven hours. The counselor's face bore the plain evidence of the mental and physical strain to which he had put himself. . . . A masterly effort had been expected from Mr. Goodelle, whose acumen and learning are a source of pride to the bar of this county. Never in the criminal history of Onondaga County was a more comprehensive defense made of a human life. Mr. Goodelle's impassioned style of oratory put into graceful language his logical deductions from an investigation of the case as viewed from the side of the defense. Every point was covered one by one but at no time was there a break in the continuity of the argument. It was probably the longest argument ever offered in the court of justice in Syracuse.

Among the invaluable services wrought by Mr. Goodelle for his State at one time or another, that which he did as a member of the Constitutional Convention should be mentioned with especial emphasis. At this convention, which was held in 1894, he was one of the five delegates-at-large from Western New York, and was appointed by President Choate to be chairman of the committee on suffrage, which numbered among its members a group of men of national prominence. The subject of woman suffrage was at that time causing great interest and decidedly intense feeling throughout the State, and his position as chairman of the body which had the question under consideration concentrated upon him the popular attention in a degree second only to that given to the speaker of the convention. Mr. Goodelle was one of the most chivalrous and courtly of men in his treatment of women, and to the subject under review had given the closest and most painstaking study in its every aspect. He was at that time, however, and remained to the end of his life unalterably opposed to granting them the vote and that largely because of what he felt would be its influence upon women themselves. His closing address to the committee as its chairman has been styled the "greatest and most successful effort of his life, both as an exhibition of eloquent and wonderful oratory and as an argumentative and logical display," and, by leading members of the bar, "the most classical and finished that was made before that body." Commenting upon it the Troy "Times" had this to say:

The argument of Mr. Goodelle is exhaustive. It covers the whole ground of objection. And it is so grounded in common sense and so grandly sustains the most chivalrous sentiment and conception of woman's true relation to society and the State that it may be pronounced unanswerable. Sophistry may assail it and personal ambition decry it, but as a just and accurate presentation of woman's cause, a summary of her rights achieved through the steady advance of civilization, the high position that has been accorded her because of the recognized and steadily growing importance of her position in the State, it is complete.

A brief estimate of the man himself, taken from the history already quoted from, follows:

. . . While he is perhaps not without that personal ambition which is an important element in the capable conduct of official duties, he yet regards the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy of his best efforts and has concentrated his time, energy and talents upon his profession. He has, however, addressed the public on many occasions in discussion of the issues and questions before the people, and never fails to impress his audience by the strength, truth and force of his arguments. His public addresses, however, have not been confined to political questions alone. In fact it is a matter of surprise that one of his ability as a lawyer has had time to so thoroughly familiarize himself with the great variety of questions that he has discussed from the public platform. He has been an omnivorous reader, has the ability to co-ordinate the knowledge gained from various sources, drawing his deductions and forming his conclusions in the same logical and discriminating manner that characterizes his professional work. . . . He has the ability to put aside from the moment the perplexing problems of jurisprudence and enter cordially into the joys or interests that may present. Such a quality indicates a well balanced mind, and one of remarkable concentration. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities to which are added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession, and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness, sagacity and extraordinary tact, he is in the courts an advocate of great power and influence. Both judges and juries always hear him with attention and deep interest.

LOCKWOOD, Harry Albert,

Lawyer, Jurist.

A descendant of ancient Colonial family, son of a pioneer settler of Monroe county, Michigan, Judge Lockwood possessed the strong straits of character of his ancestors, traits which were developed and strengthened by a boyhood of labor on the paternal farm.

Ezra L. Lockwood, his father, spent nearly half a century of his life on the farm he owned in Summerfield township, Monroe county, becoming well known among the substantial farmers of the county. But the son craved a professional career, and from 1883 until a few years prior to his death in 1920 he was a bright and shining light of Michigan, practicing in the cities of Monroe and Detroit and sitting upon the bench of the Thirty-eighth Judicial District of the State of Michigan. As a lawyer he was sound in judgment, painstaking and thorough, fearless, aggressive and honorable, while as a judge he proved his profound knowledge of the law, while his love of justice rendered his decisions fair and impartial. Few of his opinions were reversed when appealed to a higher court and it was in comparatively few cases that an appeal was taken from his legal decisions. He died a comparatively young man, fifty-nine years being the span of his life.

Harry Albert Lockwood, son of Ezra L. and Jennie (Hall) Lockwood, was born in Petersburg, Monroe county, Michigan, August 28, 1861, died in the city of Detroit, July 29, 1920. In 1862 his parents moved to a then wild and undeveloped section in Summerfield, and there under adverse conditions developed a large estate upon which they lived for nearly half a century, gaining a competence and attaining honorable position. At the homestead in Summerfield township the lad, Harry A. Lockwood, spent his boyhood, attending the public schools of the district and aiding in the

operation of the farm in the many ways a boy can. In his twentieth year he completed a course at Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, finishing with the graduating class of that year. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1883.

Immediately after his admission to the bar in 1883, Mr. Lockwood began practice in the city of Monroe, Michigan, and in 1888 became a member of the law firm, Lockwood & Landon. The same year he was elected city attorney, and in 1894 prosecuting attorney of Monroe county. His platform was "all must obey the law whether they sell wheat or whiskey," and during his two years' service as county prosecutor that was his guiding principle and "all" did obey the law or suffer the consequences. He served a later term as city attorney of the city of Monroe, continued professionally engaged as a member of the firm of Lockwood & Landon until 1901, when he was appointed by Governor Bliss to fill a vacancy upon the bench of the Thirty-eighth Judicial District of the State of Michigan.

Judge Lockwood served one year under that appointment, then was elected for the remainder of the term which expired in 1905. He was then returned to the office for a full term of six years, expiring in 1911. He did not serve out the full term, but resigned in 1909, having decided to remove to Detroit and again take up professional practice. This he did in February, 1909, and as a member of the law firm of Clark, Lockwood, Bryant & Klein practiced until within a few years of his death. His firm controlled a large and important practice, and within the limits of his own firm practice Judge Lockwood found full scope for his splendid talents and legal learning. On the bench he proved his comprehensive knowledge of the law and the judicial bend of his mind, but he was happiest in practicing his profession, relinquishing his high judicial position to again resume practice. He was a member of the city and state bar associations; was president of the Association of Judges of Michigan; and in 1909 was elected president of the Michigan State Bar Association. These two elections show the esteem in which Judge Lockwood was held by both bench and bar, the Judges Association being composed of the Supreme and Circuit Court judges of the State, the Bar Association being composed of lawyers without regard to rank. He was also a member of the American Bar Association, and the Lawyers' Club .

In politics Judge Lockwood was a Republican, and in religious faith identified long and actively with the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging in Detroit to the Cass Avenue congregation. He was interested in all good causes and a powerful advocate for any cause he espoused. He was forcible and eloquent in speech, a much-sought for speaker before civic and religious bodies throughout his State. His position on any public question was never uncertain and he fearlessly stood for the highest and best ideals of social, political, professional and religious life. While essentially the professional man, he had important business connections, being for a number of years a director as well as general counsel of the Boehme & Rauch Company, also director and general counsel of the Detroit National Fire Insurance Company. His clubs were the Michigan Union, and the University of Michigan Club of Detroit; his fraternity, Phi Delta Phi; his business organization, the Detroit Chamber of Commerce; his patriotic order, the Sons of the American Revolution, an organization of which he was president one term.

A man of quiet, domestic tastes, Judge Lockwood loved his home and there found his greatest happiness. He loved books,

particularly books of travel and history. He was widely read and an extensive traveler, his tours including his own country, Canada, Europe and South America. Cultured and gentlemanly, kindly and considerate, he made many warm friends and was generally liked even by casual acquaintances. He was an authority to his friends on American history and rarely was he found in error.

Judge Lockwood married, August 28, 1884, Helen Stone, who died in 1919, daughter of William A. and Caroline (Lamb) Stone, of Macomb county, Michigan. They were the parents of three children: Albert H., born June 11, 1888; a civil engineer and now superintendent of the Boehme & Rauch Company of Monroe, Michigan; Gertrude Alice, born May 8, 1893, who married Carl B. Grawn; and Ezra William, born May 20, 1896.

CADWALLADER, Isaac H., M. D.,

Gynecologist, Head of Noble Institution.

Almost half a century of identification with the best interests of St. Louis, Missouri, made Dr. Isaac H. Cadwallader an integral part of its citizenry. A native of Ohio, educated in Illinois classical and professional institutions, he made St. Louis the scene of his medical work. In general practice he made distinguished mark and then, called to the service of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, first as a member of the staff and later, in 1900, as physician in charge, he placed that institution, with the practical aid and encouragement of his devoted wife, upon a plane of usefulness and excellence that gained it national notice. The outline of the facts of his life work is interesting in itself, showing as it does the influence of a strong personality upon an institution and a profession, but his accomplishments are appreciated in far greater measure with a realization of the spirit that actuated his devoted service, of the loyalty that held him to his task, of the great aspirations that, attained or not, always made for progress and improvement. When death claimed him, regret, deep and sincere, at his passing, was mingled with gratitude that he had been granted strength and health to complete the noble work he had in charge.

Dr. Cadwallader inherited his medical tastes from both maternal and paternal ancestors, among whom were numbered physicians and surgeons of reputation and note. He was a son of Dr. John T. and Rachel (Farquhar) Cadwallader, and as he drew from his father his professional inclinations so did he receive from his mother qualities of mind and heart, a spirit of self-sacrifice, that made him the ideal physician. Dr. Cadwallader was born in Warren county, Ohio, August 29, 1850. He began his education in the public schools of Lincoln, Illinois, which became the family home during his early youth. Subsequently he attended Lincoln University, completing his studies in this institution in 1868, and his later preparation for medical practice included a course in pharmacy and prescribed work in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, whence he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of M. D.

In that year, Dr. Cadwallader established in independent practice in St. Louis, and until 1900 pursued general work, gaining a wide reputation for ability and skill. In 1891 he became a member of the medical staff of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, and his qualifications for institutional responsibilities were recognized in his appointment, in 1900, as physician in charge of the sanitarium. The Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, one of the foremost denominational institutions of the country, has a splendid location and equipment, in one of the most healthful residential sections of St. Louis. Large grounds, attractively planted

and well kept, surround buildings designed for their special purpose and maintained at a high standard of efficiency. When Dr. Cadwallader was appointed physician in charge of the institution, his wife became superintendent, and their joint efforts have been responsible for the notable success of the sanitarium. The institution co-operates extensively with charitable organizations of the city, and one of the best features of the hospital is the maintenance of a training school for nurses. The following quotation from the "New York Health Report" bestows well merited praise upon the sanitarium, recognition it has since received in its increased program of usefulness. It is designated as:

An institution second to none of its kind in this country, where high quality in such institutions is readily conceded by the medical profession of the entire civilized world. From whatsoever viewpoint we consider it, the establishment in question is entitled to foremost rank, and a consideration of its essential features will demonstrate good reason for singling it out from among similar establishments in St. Louis.

Primarily, the selection of a location for this institution indicates noteworthy judgment, for while wisely situated sufficiently near leading car lines to be readily accessible, it is located far enough away from the hurly-burly of downtown to escape the dust, noise and confusion accompanying the daily traffic and business turmoil naturally incident to a large city. Moreover, its environment is of a healthful character, and this fact, in connection with most excellent advantages of drainage and readability to ventilation, gives the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium decided sanitary features not often found.

In point of equipment this sanitarium deserves unqualified praise, for few of the magnificently endowed hospitals found in the eastern states are as thoroughly prepared in this respect, and we know of none in our own city of New York that has more promptly availed itself of modern hospital equipment or demonstrates greater zeal in securing for its use the auxiliaries for treatment offered in the steady progress of advanced surgical knowledge and evolution in the field of medicine. Every authentic appliance recognized by the leaders of the master-march of curative science is made use of; every commendable feature is utilized, and keeping, as it does, in close touch with the advancement of the science of medicine, nothing for the benefit or the convenience of its clientele is overlooked; and herein is found one of the salient reasons for the popularity of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, both with the laity and with the recognized leaders in the medical profession throughout the state and even adjacent states.

Dr. Pancoast once declared that the physicians offered one-third and the nurse offered two-thirds towards the recovery of the patient, and conceding the truth of this statement, there is but small cause for wonder at the remarkably successful record of this sanitarium, the nursing afforded is such as to exact praise from every physician familiar with the routine work of the corps of trained and intelligent nurses connected with this institution. With neither space nor inclination for personal elogium, we cannot but mention the recognized skill and high personal worth of the physician in charge and the earnest, conscientious efforts of the superintendent that have aided so materially in placing this establishment in the high position this institution occupies. These are some of the essential features that help to make it a leader among its kind and entitle it to the unreserved editorial endorsement of the "New York Health Report."

Dr. Cadwallader applied himself to his work in connection with the institution with tireless zeal. Under his management and that of his wife the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium grew from a small hospital to a large sanitarium, with facilities for the care of four hundred patients, and a new addition, constructed under Dr. Cadwallader's supervision, composed one of its finest departments. In private capacity he specialized in gynecology and obstetrics, and developed pronounced and exceptional talents in these lines. He was a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, an interested follower of all progress and improved methods in his profession. Dr. Cadwallader had numerous business connections, but these were always secondary to his medical work. He was for

forty-three years a member of the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis, and he held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order. He was also a member of the Ohio Society, the Missouri Athletic Club, and the Amateur Athletic Association.

Dr. Cadwallader married, in St. Louis, in 1896, Ella C. Brown, who was his professional colleague throughout their married life, and whose interests and aims were identical with his own.

Failing health, to which other work contributed, was disregarded by Dr. Cadwallader until, finally, he was persuaded to leave his post and go to his summer home at Arthur's Point, Minnesota. Here, one week later, July 22, 1919, his death occurred. As in St. Louis and everywhere he was known, Dr. Cadwallader was greatly beloved in the town near his summer home, where for many years during his summer residence there he had ministered to the sick. As his remains were being taken home, the sorrow of the little community was expressed in flags placed at half mast. Dr. Cadwallader was buried with the beautiful ritual of the Masonic order by the brethren of his St. Louis Lodge. So, in the warm and tender regard of all with whom he mingled in any relation of life, Isaac H. Cadwallader, learned physician and friend of his fellows, passed from the scene of consecrated and rewarded labor.

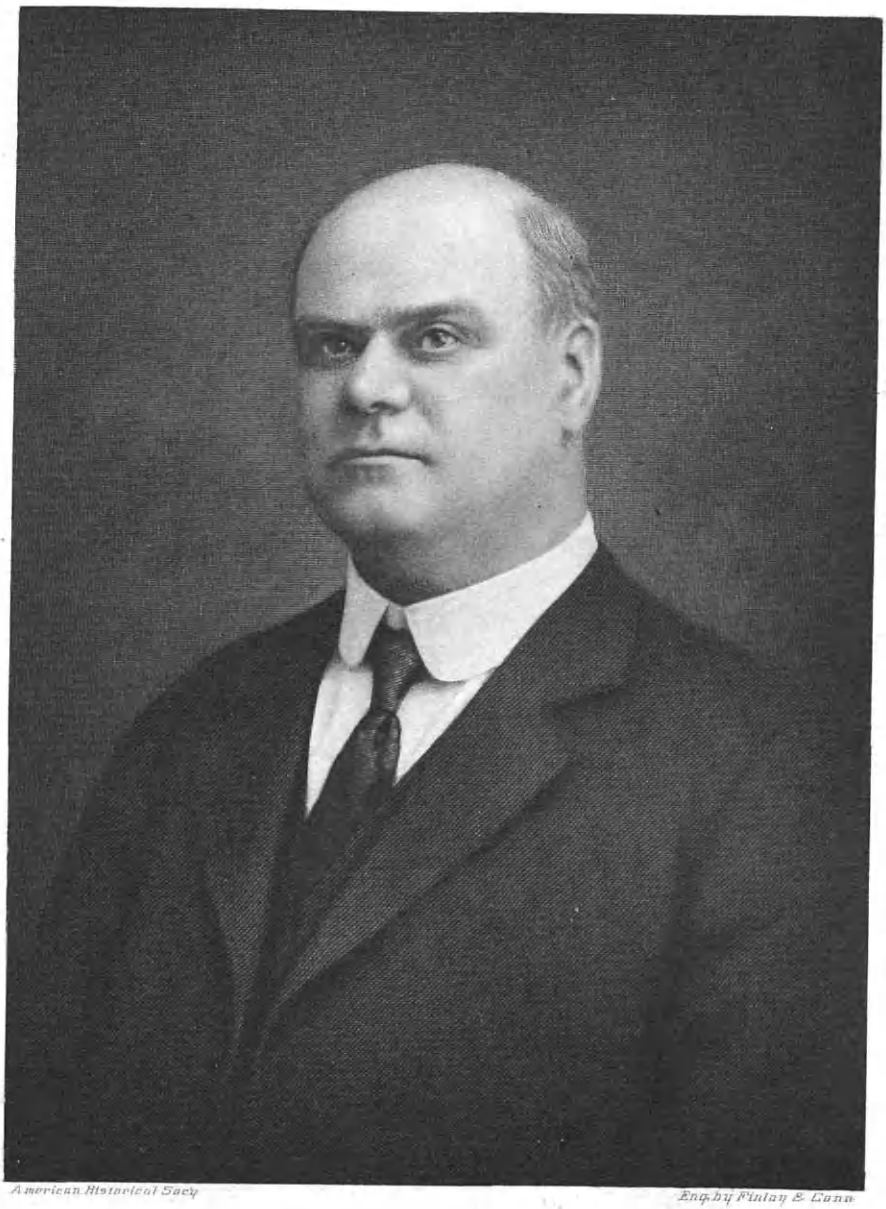
LECKIE, Adam E. L.,

Authority on International Law.

Adam Edward Lloyd Leckie was head of the law firm, Leckie, Cox & Sherier, of Washington, D. C., ranked as one of the leading attorneys of the city, and was counsel in many prominent cases. He was of Scotch parentage and birth, but at the age of eleven was brought to the United States by his parents and loved the land of his adoption. Three brothers, William, James and Robert, survive him as do seven sisters, all married, four of whom reside in Washington, D. C. His father, Samuel Leckie, was born in County Down, in the north of Ireland; his mother, Catherine Stuart (MacLellan) Leckie, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and in that city they were residing at the time of the birth of their son, Adam E. L., in 1868.

The first eleven years of Mr. Leckie's life were spent in his native land, the family coming to the United States in 1879 and locating in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, where his father was interested in coal mining. He prepared for college, was a student at State College, Pennsylvania, and prior to 1890 he was elected superintendent of public instruction of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Later he decided upon the profession of law, entered Georgetown Law School, and in 1895 was graduated from that institution with the degree of LL.B. He had formed so favorable an opinion of Washington during his student period that he became a member of the bar of the District of Columbia in 1895, and for nearly a quarter of a century he practiced at that bar. In 1901 he went to Europe as commissioner and referee in the celebrated will case of the Baroness Amos. Among the many prominent cases of record in which he appeared as counsel was: the port office fraud case, tried in the Federal Court at Baltimore, and the case against the West Virginia coal operators for violation of the anti-trust laws, tried in the Federal Court at New York City. During the last few years of his life he represented various interests in Mexico, and finally established a branch office in Mexico City, where he died October 24, 1919.

Mr. Leckie was a member of the American Society of International Law, the American Society on Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the American Bar Association, and the Bar Association of the



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Adam E. L. Leckie.

District of Columbia. He was learned in the law, skillful in its application, conscientious to the last degree in his relations with his clients, and the soul of uprightness, carrying himself according to the highest conception of the ethics of his profession. His relations with his contemporaries of the bar were most cordial and friendly and he was held by them in the highest esteem. He was a member of the Manhattan Club of New York City, the American and University clubs of Mexico City, the Commercial and Country clubs of Washington, and St. Andrews Society of Washington.

In Mexico City he was a director and vice-president of the American Society of Mexico, and at his passing, the board of directors testified to the value of his services to the society in a series of resolutions that were later sent to his family. An extract is here given:

> His services were marked by an activity seldom equalled. He treated all with a graciousness and a kindness that only a man with a great heart and the deepest sympathy could command. As members of this board of directors, having shared with him for a time the direction of and labors for the civic welfare of the Americans in Mexico, we deeply feel his loss and bow the head, endeavoring to emulate his example of usefulness.

Soon after becoming a resident of Washington, Mr. Leckie became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and while active and influential in other departments of the church, as member of the board of trustees and president of the congregation, he was best known as the devoted superintendent of the Sunday school. He was deeply interested in children and educational problems, and there he unconsciously wrought his greatest and most enduring work, leaving a good name and a loving memory. In Mexico City he identified himself as a Christian and a churchman. He immediately became the teacher of the men's class in the Bible school of the American church and later superintendent of the school. In that Union Church, after his death, a large and sympathetic audience united in a memorial service in loving tribute to his memory. The executive committee of Union Church passed resolutions of sympathy and respect from which we quote: "The community, the Church and ourselves have suffered an irreparable loss in the removing from our earthly presence the invaluable counsel and wisdom of this friend." These resolutions were dated Mexico City, December 4, 1919, and signed by the secretary.

As a citizen, Mr. Leckie represented the very finest and best ideals. During the war with Germany he expressed his chafing under the weight of years, which prevented his going overseas, and in darkest hours, before the rending of the clouds on November 18, 1918, he was being irresistibly driven to the conviction that he should urge his claims for overseas service upon the Young Men's Christian Association. In Mexico, in the American Colony, his patriotic zeal, combined with his vigorous force and personality, brought him into leadership in all war work activities, and he was the eloquent advocate of American ideals and patriotism.

Mr. Leckie married, at Winsted, Connecticut, August 15, 1917, Maud Lewis Norton, who was with her husband in Mexico City when he passed to his reward. The family home was at No. 1335 Harvard street, North West, Washington, D. C.

SPOONER, John Cort,

Lawyer, U. S. Senator.

The lives of mankind in their mature age are largely predominated by inherited traits of character and the environment of their childhood days. John Cort Spooner was the son of Philip and Lydia (Cort) Spooner. His father was distinguished as a law-

yer, and after serving as a judge in the courts of Indiana removed, in June, 1859, to the capital city of Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession with marked prominence, becoming an influential citizen in the affairs of his adopted residential city.

John Cort Spooner was born at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, January 6, 1843. After attending the public schools and receiving a preparatory course he became, in 1860, a student of the University of Wisconsin. The breaking out of the Civil War interrupted his collegiate course, and the class as a unit, enlisting in the Union army, were sent to Missouri. On his return to Wisconsin, young Spooner enlisted as a private in Company D, Fortieth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, and subsequently was promoted to a captaincy, commanding Company H, Fiftieth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. On his retirement from United States service he was brevetted major. Continuing his course of studies at the University of Wisconsin, he graduated in 1864, receiving the usual degrees of honor, and began the study of law in the office of his father. He was at this time military and private secretary to Governor Lucius Fairchild. He became a member of the bar in 1867 and made rapid strides in the profession, and before his twenty-fifth year served two terms as assistant attorney-general of the State.

Mr. Spooner, in 1870, removed from Madison to Hudson, Wisconsin, forming a partnership with H. C. Baker under the firm name of Baker & Spooner, which terminated in ten years, the junior member of the firm resigning to accept the general solicitorship of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, one of the largest railroad interests of the West. He had earned distinction as the trial lawyer of the firm, which became greatly enhanced by his arguments in the State and United States Supreme courts in the litigation of important and precedent establishing cases presented to these tribunals. His victory in the famous case of the St. Croix land grant placed him among the leaders in his profession not only in the State but in the Nation.

In politics always a rock-bound Republican, he was elected in 1872 a member of the Assembly from St. Croix county, the youngest member of that body. He was for three years, from 1882 to 1885, a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin. He was elected United States Senator to succeed Angus Cameron, and took his seat at a special session of the Forty-ninth Congress, March 4, 1885. Since the Civil War the eastern senators had largely influenced the legislation of the Upper House of Congress, but later, however, through the sterling qualities of John Sherman, of Ohio, the erratic John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, and the indomitable industry of William B. Allison, of Iowa, the influence of the growing and prosperous Middle West became an important factor in the legislation of the Nation. To this triumvirate came Senator Spooner with a well equipped legal mind, an imposing personality, powerful as a debater, forcible in argument. Later it was again to be augmented by that star of the "North Star State," Cushman K. Davis, with his diplomatic sagacity, keen wit and wealth of international law, and still further, as the sun pursues its western course, came from the "Silver State" Edward O. Wolcott. Then and not till then did the Middle West begin to take on its own and through her legislators in the Upper House to cast the control of that body from East to West and to form the nucleus of commanding attention that it has always maintained.

Senator Spooner's legal knowledge in his first and also in his subsequent terms in the Senate was often called into service, his advice was sought in the framing of

nearly every law passed during this period, consequently he gained the title of "Consulting Attorney of the Senate." A leading journal, writing editorially of Senator Spooner, says:

As a maker of law, as a corrector and revisor of bills he fashioned legislation amply and constantly. He was an unofficial supreme court of one. He was a large improver and builder. The Panama Canal act bears his name; it is not known how many treaties, how many great statutes that his crystalline and commanding brain has written. He knew law and how to make law. He was a thinker and a doer as well as one of the ablest talkers of his time.

The change of the political temperature of his State caused a Democrat, William F. Vilas, to succeed him at the end of his first term in the Senate. He had served as chairman of the committee on claims and survey, on the judiciary committee, and the committee of the District of Columbia.

On his retirement from the Senate, he engaged in the practice of his profession, served as chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the National Convention of 1888 and 1892, and was the unsuccessful candidate for governor in the latter year. He removed from Hudson to Madison, Wisconsin, and was again elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1897. President McKinley tendered him the portfolio of secretary of the interior in 1898, also appointed him a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission, both of which he declined. Again, in the formation of his new cabinet for his second term of office, President McKinley tendered him the position of attorney-general, which was also declined. He was reelected Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1903, but resigned April 30, 1907, to locate in New York City to engage in the practice of law.

His withdrawal from the United States Senate after sixteen years of service brought a general chorus of regret from all departments of the government. President Taft, then Secretary of War, spoke thus of his resignation:

The country suffers a great loss in Senator Spooner's withdrawal from public life. He is conceded to be the greatest parliamentary debater of his day and really deserves the title, so much misapplied, of a great constitutional lawyer. Every act of congressional legislation in his sixteen years of service has been made better and more lucid and more clearly within the constitutional authority by amendments and suggestions of his, which did not bear his name but which were prompted by his sense of responsibility for the body of which he was a distinguished member.

Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, spoke of his work as follows:

Our history shows a succession of a few able men, men of great force of character and devotion to the public service who have been predominant in molding the legislative policy of the country; Senator Spooner belongs to this succession.

The chief magistrate of the Nation, President Roosevelt, when learning of the presentation of his resignation to the Governor of his State, made this comment:

I cannot sufficiently express my regret at Senator Spooner's resignation. We lose one of the ablest, most efficient, most fearless and most upright public servants that the Nation has.

Senator Spooner, in the sixteen years of his senatorial career, performed stupendous labors in constructive legislation. The amendments and compromises on the statutes of the United States, of which he was the originator, cannot be computed. In his last year in the Senate he spoke on sixty-four subjects of legislative discussion covering widely separated topics, as juries in New Mexico, black sands of the Pacific coast, child labor, ship subsidy, Panama Canal appropriations, pure food, Santo Domingo affairs, revenue laws, Indian appropriations, also appeals to the Supreme Court in criminal cases.

Taking up his residence in New York

City after his resignation from Congress, he associated himself with his son, Charles Spooner, in the practice of law, although he always retained his voting residence in Wisconsin. He continued in active practice until a few weeks before his death, which occurred June 11, 1919. Thus was removed one of the outstanding figures in American public life, a man "rich in mind and even richer in character." He left an enduring monument in a military record of merit in defense of the Union, in public service, devoted and conspicuously useful, and a private life upright and free from reproach.

Senator Spooner was honored by recognition from several universities of the country, his degrees including those of Ph.B., A. M., and LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin, LL.D. from Yale University, and LL.D. from Columbia University.

Senator Spooner married, September 10, 1868, Anna E. Main, of Madison, Wisconin.

CLAPHAM, Ashton Grubb,

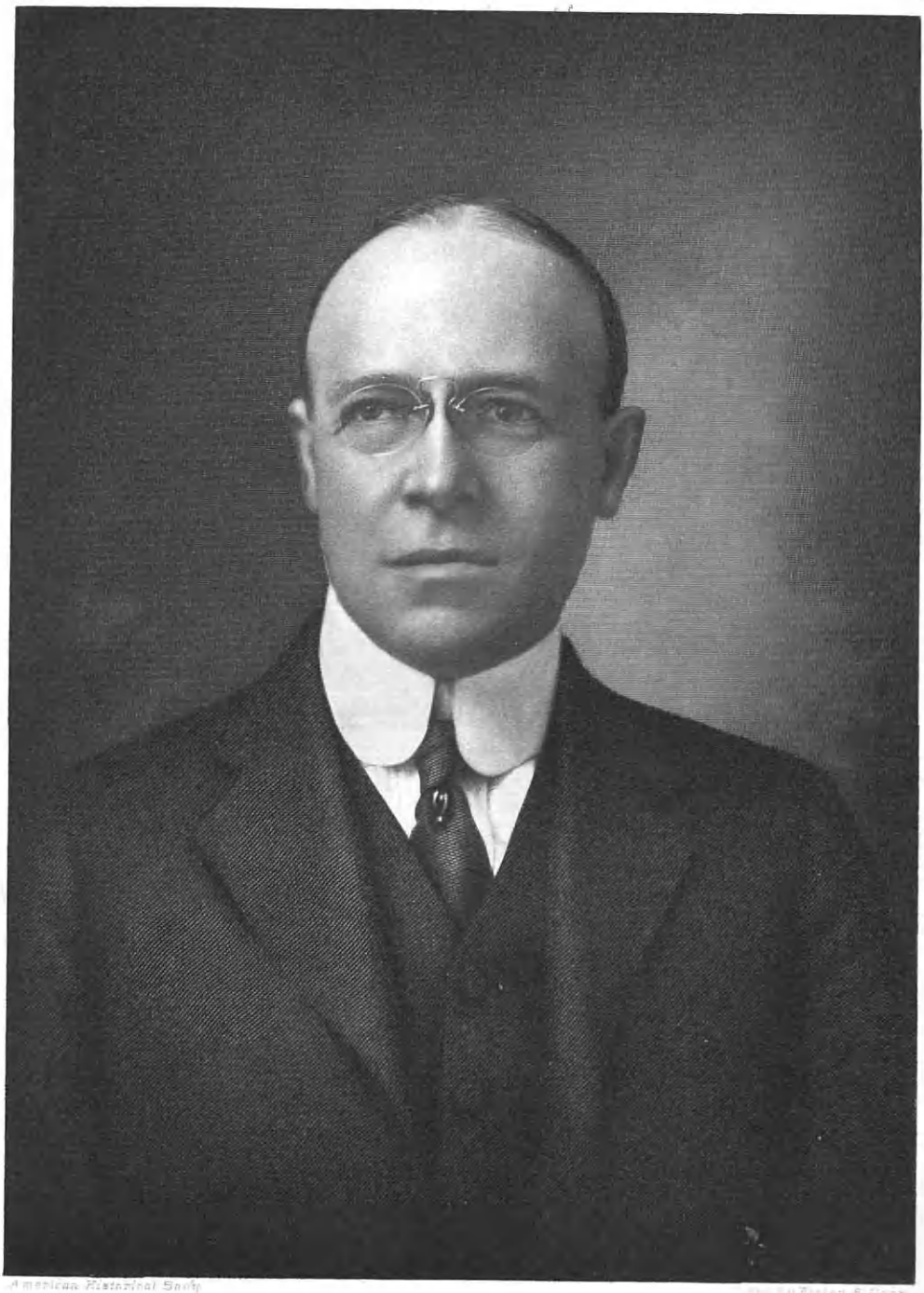
Leader in Important Directorates.

Although a country bred boy who for years made the farm his place of business, Ashton G. Clapham was strongly predisposed toward commercial life, and after an initial experience in clerical life he found his true sphere in finance, and for the remainder of his life he was connected with financial institutions, rising from the cashier's desk to the president's chair. His success as a banker was marked, and among men of affairs he held well established and honorable rank.

Ashton G. Clapham was a native son of the Old Dominion, but his grandfather, Josias Clapham, was of English birth, the neighborhood of Leeds his birthplace. He was born in 1795, was a graduate in law, studied theology, and after coming to the United States was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married Hannah West Hodge, born in King George county, Virginia, in 1795, died in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1879. They were the parents of: Elizabeth, Samuel, and Josias Henry, of whom further.

Josias Henry Clapham was born in King George county, Virginia, in 1833, and died in 1911. He was a merchant and a farmer, a member of the Baptist church, and in politics a Republican. He married, in 1859, Lydia Ellen Grubb, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1839. Lydia Ellen Grubb was a granddaughter of Ebenezer and Esther Ann (Lodge) Grubb, and daughter of Ebenezer (2) and Leah (Wirtz) Grubb, all of Loudoun county, Virginia.

Ashton Grubb Clapham, son of Josias Henry and Lydia Ellen (Grubb) Clapham, was born at the home farm at Waterford, Loudoun county, Virginia, November 22, 1865, died in the city of Washington, D. C., December 28, 1919. He was educated under private teachers in his own home, in public schools, and at St. John's Academy, Alexandria, Virginia. After finishing school years he remained for several years on the farm, then secured a clerical position with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Loudoun county, Virginia. Two years later he secured a position in a bank at Leesburg, Virginia, going thence to a bank in Manassas as cashier. He located in Washington, D. C., in 1905, having been chosen cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of that city. Later he held the same position with the National City Bank. That bank was later consolidated with the Commercial National Bank, and Mr. Clapham was chosen president. He held that responsible office until 1918, then retired, and in November, 1918, was elected president of the Consolidated Oil Refining Company, with headquarters in Baltimore. He gave much of his time to the last-named



American Historical Society

Geo. Ed. Fleming & Sons

A G Clapham

corporation, going to his Baltimore office daily from his Washington home.

Mr. Clapham was one of Washington's best known men and very popular. He was a member of the directorate of many corporations, including the Washington and Virginia Railroad Company, and the Daniel H. Willard Company of New York, of which he was the local head. During the World War he served as a member of the War Labor Board, and was very active in furthering all war activities. On the War Labor Board he served with former President Taft. He was prominent in club life, belonging to the Chevy Chase, Montgomery and Metropolitan clubs, all of Washington. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, and was an attendant of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church.

Mr. Clapham married Sarah Dunnington, daughter of W. G. Dunnington, of Farmville, Virginia, and they were the parents of two daughters: India and Sarah. Mrs. Clapham survives her husband with her two daughters.

The passing of Mr. Clapham was accidental and most tragic. The family home on Rhode Island avenue was closed for the winter, the family having taken up a winter residence at the Cairo Apartments. Not wishing to have his visiting father-in-law, who had arrived to spend a week-end, go to a hotel as had other relatives, owing to lack of room in the apartment, Mr. Clapham insisted that Mr. Dunnington stay at the Cairo Apartment, while he would go to the Clapham home on Rhode Island avenue and there spend the night. This was agreed to, but Mr. Clapham, in connecting a gas heater with the supply, used a defective tube and the escaping gas soon rendered him unconscious, and when medical assistance arrived, life was extinct. He was buried at Waterford, Loudoun county, Virginia, the home of his boyhood, where his mother yet resides.

CUMMINGS, George Herbert,

Business Man, Philanthropist.

Now and then a man is given to the world whose horizon is boundless; a man with a lofty viewpoint and an outward vision. Not always does such a man talk of the breadth of his life, and to the superficial observer he may seem in a treadmill. But a day comes sooner or later when every man is revealed to his fellows. If the enlightenment is left for the solemn hand of Death, those who have failed to understand find themselves doubly bereaved because they had not given appreciation and regard where it was due.

George Herbert Cummings, of Detroit, Michigan, who lived with his sister, mingled freely with his friends and neighbors. To some people he seemed austere, because he declined to indulge in many of those luxuries of life which have become ordinary necessities to people of wealth and position. The hand of Death revealed the object which had been the supreme force in this man's life, in a bequest of one million dollars to endow a home for crippled children. A great and selfless love made all else seem of little moment, and this object, which had reached him in its infinitely pitiable appeal in his early manhood, received the devotion of his lifetime.

Mr. Cummings was a son of a pioneer of Michigan, descended from an old New York family, reaching back into Colonial days, when the first thought of every man was for the children. Lewis Cummings and his wife, Martha (Pender) Cummings, were natives of New York State. He came from Erie county and she from Livingston county. He was one of the sturdy, self-reliant men who set their faces westward when the new lands of Michigan were opened up. He took up land in Genesee county, in 1836, married Martha Pender there, and became one of the early settlers in that region.

On his father's farm, George Herbert Cummings was born on September 7, 1855, in the township of Goodrich, Genesee county, Michigan. Having prospered greatly in the new country, the father gave the boy the best education he was able to afford, following the district school course with high school at Goodrich and later at Flint, Michigan. When the young man was graduated from high school he took up teaching near his home, continuing this work for several years, and knowing that whatever he made of his life it must be done on his own responsibility and by his own efforts. Thus he practiced rigid economy, and as soon as he was able to command a little capital, started out along the line of his own choice. When only about twenty-two years of age, he opened a general store at North Branch, Michigan, and continued along this line for a number of years. While he was successful, he did not feel satisfied, and after a time gave up this enterprise in order to study law.

This opened a new era in the young man's life. In connection with his legal studies, he handled a considerable amount of business in real estate. This he found increasingly profitable. The entire State was developing at a marvellously rapid rate, and the increase in land values was stable, while at the same time it kept pace with the increase in population and the advance in mercantile lines. Under these circumstances he found real estate a splendid game, worthy of a man's best mettle. His operations reached far, and included many kinds of property, bringing him in touch with the new industries which were flocking to the State, as well as with the development of residence property. Thus it came about that the study of law became only a very useful asset in his equipment for wider business operations.

In 1895 Mr. Cummings removed to Detroit and entered upon the manufacture of metal furniture, and from that time on his real estate interests became a pleasant and lucrative hobby. With this multiplicity of interests, Mr. Cummings availed himself, as many other men did, of the wonderful opportunities offered by the phenomenal development of Detroit—the city which changed, almost over night, from a frontier town to a manufacturing center, and has become one of the busiest hives of industry in all these United States. He founded the Detroit Rack Company, and through untiring energy and his never-failing business ability built up a large and profitable plant.

Mr. Cummings was a tireless worker, always busy in one direction or another of his manifold interests. He loved work and made it the whole of his life, giving all his time to it and finding his relaxation in the change from one line of work to the other. Shortly before his death he sold out the furniture business, and devoted himself entirely to the real estate interests in which he had always taken so much pleasure, carrying into this work the same fine business ability and excellent judgment which had given him so large a measure of success in the manufacturing line.

Mr. Cummings was, in the best sense of the term, a self-made man. Rising from the humble calling of the country school teacher, he became one of the most successful manufacturers of Detroit, placing himself among the millionaires of his adopted city. Few people knew, even among his personal friends, how large his fortune became. He was modest and unassuming, living simply and without ostentation. Far from penurious, and always willing to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy, he cared little for the luxuries of life, and used the same economy in providing for his personal needs that had been necessary when his income had been smaller.

George Herbert Cummings had for many years cherished a purpose in life, and

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Albert J. Gilligham

had bent every power to the accomplishment of that purpose. Away back in the years when he taught a country school near Flint, he saw the trials and hardships of the crippled child, and when success began to smile upon him, instead of pointing out to his friends the needs of helpless, misshapen little ones, or calling upon people of wealth for contributions, he made this matter, which had come to him with a personal appeal, his own individual responsibility, and proceeded to carry it out as fully as he was capable of doing. That he kept his plans secret was characteristic of the man. Nothing would have displeased him more than to have had his name shouted from the housetops as a benefactor of mankind. He might have announced that million dollar legacy in his lifetime, and men would have bestowed upon him in unstinted measure the praise which, in truth, was his due, but that was not George H. Cummings' way. He was satisfied with the knowledge that his life would make easier and happier the lives of many little children with bent spines and twisted legs and crooked shoulders, and the knowledge in his own heart was reward enough for him.

Besides this large legacy, Mr. Cummings remembered in his will three organizations in which his mother had been deeply interested, and which had shared her little contributions, small in amount, but representing great-hearted self-sacrifice, and ceaseless toil. These were the Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the Michigan Conference of the Congregational Church, and Olivet College, at Olivet, Michigan.

Mr. Cummings is survived by a sister, Mrs. Nellie G. Rockafellow; a half-brother, Stephen Cummings; and a niece, Miss Louise Rockafellow.

When Mr. Cummings died, on June 7, 1920, Detroit lost a man of great sympathies, of sterling character, and of remarkable business ability. Public offices and all kinds of effort which brings a man out into the lime-light he left for others, and quietly pursued his own way. His was the genuine manliness upon which all society is founded. The measure of his character was not the manner and custom of the man as he met his friends in his amiable, unpretentious way, or as he walked the streets of the great city with no mark to set him apart from the many except the genial sparkle of kindly eyes that saw the needs of others, forgetting to look inward. The true measure of the man lies in the magnificent bequest which gives to the most needy of all earth's unfortunate ones the means of help and comfort. A great man lived among the people of Detroit, and until he had passed on they knew him not.

GILLIGHAM, Albert J.,

Man of Large Enterprise.

In the passing of Albert J. Gilligham, of Detroit, Michigan, large interests were affected. But such was the personality of the man, modest and unassuming, given to no ostentation, and possessed of quiet tastes and habits, that the world knew little of the extent and importance of his business activities, and outside the immediate circle of his friends the news of his death brought to the people of Detroit no adequate sense of the loss sustained. This fact is most regretable, for few men have done so much for the pleasure and enjoyment of others as Albert J. Gilligham, the greater part of whose life was spent in the theatre business.

Mr. Gilligham was born in New York City, on September 17, 1867, a son of James and Johanna (Dugan) Gilligham. As a boy he attended the public schools of that city; then in preparation for the mercantile career mapped out by his family, took a course at the Cooper Union Business College. Bright, alert, and with the true business ability of the born New Yorker,

the young man gave ample promise of future success. He began his business activities as a clerk with Shoemaker, Dillon & Company, remaining in their employ for two years. He stood in line for rapid promotion, and was favorably regarded by the management. But the personality of the young man was to shape his career, and that, neither his family nor the business house with which he was then associated had reckoned with. Mr. Gilligham became interested in the show business, and taking the future into his own hands travelled all over the country. He learned theatre management by the eminently thorough method of managing theatres. And what he found to be more to the point in his ultimate success, he learned people. Few men could come so close to the people. He understood them and loved them. He was genuinely interested in every individual, not as a type, or as a specimen, but as another human being like himself. Unassertive, but never aloof, he won lifelong friendships among all classes of men.

In the nineties, Mr. Gilligham saw the opportunity of the time. Gifted with a foresight inborn in successful men, and a dominating factor in all success, he realized the potentialities in the moving picture business, then in its infancy. He appraised correctly the inevitable grip which pictures would have upon the people, and made his plans accordingly. Leaving behind the more or less erratic business associations which had theretofore absorbed his time, he located permanently in Grand Rapids, Michigan. This was in 1895.

There he made his start in the moving picture business. His unusual business ability and extraordinary talent for organization stood him in good stead in his early efforts here. And the experience gained from years on the road gave him a wonderful insight into the elemental conditions which govern an enterprise of this nature. These and his deep and broad appreciation of the people made him successful from the very start. Beginning with one moving picture house he soon took over another, then another, and continued absorbing these theatres of the people until he was the leading manager in this line in Grand Rapids, and owned every theatre in the city.

Successful beyond his early dreams, his ambition was not satisfied. He wanted to operate in a bigger field. The great and progressive city on the Straits was near by, the lure of it hard to withstand. Eventually, in 1908, Mr. Gilligham disposed of his interests in Grand Rapids and came to Detroit. Here he immediately assumed a prominent place in the motion picture business. He became connected with the General Film Company, then one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the country, as branch manager in Detroit. The impetus afforded by Mr. Gilligham's personality in this capacity was felt through the entire field, and the company went forward by leaps and bounds. Later he became the president of this company, continuing in this connection until, through changes and developments, the General Film Company, as such, went out of existence. Mr. Gilligham was also president of the United Theatres Company, the Valley Theatres Company, and the Empire Theatre Company. In all of these many interests the breadth and power of the man were always evident. Handling a business in which the principal assets are the emotions of a capricious public, he invariably proved himself bigger than the situation in which he was placed. He won out, no matter how great the odds against him.

Not long before his death, Mr. Gilligham resigned from the various theatre companies with which he was connected to enter a somewhat less exacting field which might offer him a little more leisure while he was still in the prime of life and able to enjoy

those out-of-door activities which were his delight. As the head of the Albert J. Gilligham Realty Company, he devoted himself to extensive real estate operations in and about the city of Detroit. In this business, as well as in the one in which so much of his life had been spent, he showed the same sure touch which marked his entire career. Had his life been spared he would undoubtedly have become a leading figure in real estate circles in Detroit.

Mr. Gilligham was a man who fully realized and acknowledged the responsibilities of success. His unassuming disposition had not permitted him to blazon abroad the acts of friendly assistance which meant so much to those who were his beneficiaries. His charities were never announced, but since he is gone his friends tell of many benevolent enterprises which he cordially fostered, and they laud the civic spirit he displayed, as they would not have felt at liberty to do while he was still an active worker in these lines of public endeavor.

In the affections of his friends and in the esteem of his business associates, Mr. Gilligham held a firm place. The memory of his cheerful optimism, his friendly actions, and upright dealings will long be cherished by those who were privileged to know him in his daily life. He was a deeply sincere man. His many kindnesses sprung from a genuine spirit of brotherly regard for those with whom he came in contact. It was not necessary for him to assume a friendly manner. He was a "friend to man," and the grip of his hand was simply the expression of his deepest self. He possessed simple and lovable tastes, and was fond of all kinds of sports, especially those which carry a man close to nature. He loved the outdoor life, and his greatest delight was motoring far into the country, or boating among the fascinating beauty spots in which the waters of this section abound.

Mr. Gilligham, while not widely connected in a social way, was most highly esteemed in the organizations of which he was a member. He held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order; was a member of the Commandery, Knights Templar; and was also a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was an influential member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the Friars, and the Wolverine Automobile clubs. In all these organizations his genial good comradeship is sadly missed, and it is in tones of sincerest grief and regret that his name is now mentioned.

Mr. Gilligham married twice. A son, Albert J. Gilligham, Jr., by his first wife, survives him. He married (second) on February 6, 1919, Beatrice Wommack, of New York, who also survives him and resides at the family home in Arden Park.

On September 3, 1920, Albert J. Gilligham died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he had gone for a season of relaxation. The news came as a relentless shock to the majority of his friends, who mourn not only the personal friendship in which they had felt such genuine gratification, but the loss to the city, to the people to whom his activities were always beneficial. He was such a man as the people need, such a man as no city can afford to lose. In perpetuating his memory in this permanent form it is the privilege of the biographer to record a fitting appreciation of this, one of Detroit's best citizens. His name will never be forgotten, for although other names may be written in bolder letters where the shifting public may read at will, no name is graven more deeply on the hearts of his many friends.

HARDING, Michael P.,

Business, Financial and Civic Leader.

The late Michael P. Harding, for several decades one of the foremost business, financial and civic leaders of the city of Bran-

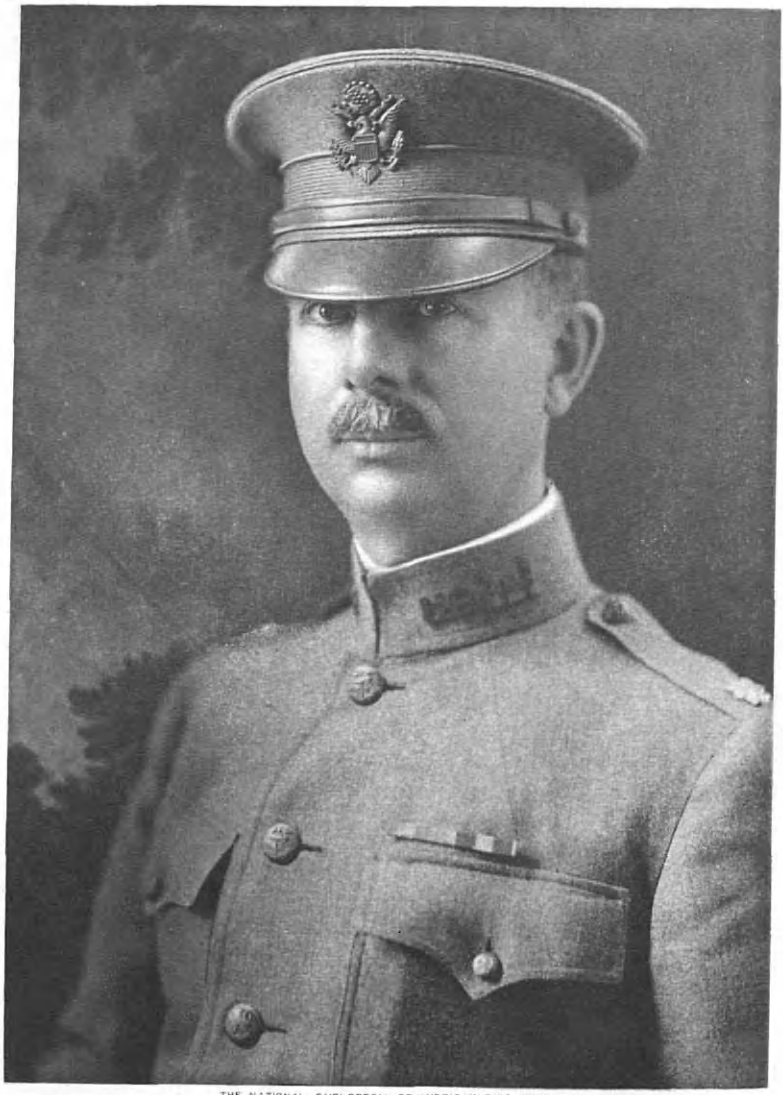
ford, Connecticut, was born there on April 15, 1850, the son of Francis and Ellen (Farley) Harding. His parents were both members of ancient Irish families, natives of Ireland, and were among the first of their race to settle in Branford. Their son was the first child born of Irish parentage in this old New England town. The name Harding, which traces an English as well as Irish origin, appears in history at an early date. The Hardings have been among the chief families of County Cork for centuries. The English family of the name has been equally distinguished, and the American branches of the family, dating from early Colonial days, take rank among the foremost families here.

Francis Harding settled in Branford in the middle of the last century. From the earliest years of his residence there he was a respected figure in the business and public life of the town, taking a position of leadership among the Irish. In 1859 he established a grocery store on Montowese street, which he conducted successfully until shortly before his death. Francis Harding gave the land for the first Catholic church built in Branford, and contributed liberally to its support and to its charities and benevolences throughout his life. He married, in Branford, Ellen Farley, and they were the parents of seven children. Three of their daughters entered the Catholic sisterhoods.

Michael P. Harding, the oldest son, was educated in the public schools of Branford, attended at Branford High School, and later entered the Yale Business College at New Haven, where he was graduated. The death of his father in 1871 threw the burden of support of his widowed mother, four sisters and one brother on his shoulders. He was then twenty-one years old. Taking up the management of his father's store on Montowese street, and assuming also the debts which the latter's financial shortsightedness in endorsing the notes of friends had left him, he threw all his strength and determination into making a success of the enterprise. He was successful from the very outset, and for more than twenty-five years conducted one of the most flourishing and progressive stores in Branford. In 1902 he retired from active business life, disposing of his interests to his head clerk. The death of this man, a few years later, provided him with the opportunity which he sought to reenter business activities. Discontented with the inactivity of retired life, he purchased the business, gave it his personal attention, and conducted it successfully until his death.

From almost the beginning of his business career, Mr. Harding was an honored and respected figure in the business and financial life of Branford. He gained the esteem of friend and competitor alike by the fairness and honesty of his business policies and by the unimpeachable integrity of all his transactions. Mr. Harding was one of the organizers of the Branford Savings Bank, its first vice-president and a member of the board of directors until his death.

Mr. Harding was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Branford, a devout attendant, and a liberal supporter of all its works throughout his life. He was a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's Church. He was a man of deep sympathies, kind hearted, generous to a fault, and ever ready to lend the helping hand to those who needed it. His gifts to charities and all good causes were large, but unostentatious. His simple kindliness, the high principles of honor and righteousness by which he governed his every act, his tolerance of the faults of others, all these things endeared him to hundreds of friends and hundreds of his associates in business and public life, and his death was deeply and sincerely mourned. The high esteem in which he was held is indicated by the fact that he



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Edward C. Hartnett

was chosen to represent Branford in the State Legislature. He was a Democrat in political affiliation, although not held by party lines against his better judgment.

On July 1, 1896, Mr. Harding married Sarah Ann Harland, who was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, daughter of Matthew and Mary (McCabe) Harland. Matthew Harland was a member of a notable old Irish family, and was related to the Harlands, famous Irish shipbuilders. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and came to the United States shortly after taking his degree. He located at Wallingford, Connecticut, where he established himself in business, contracting for the manufacture of silverware in the factory of R. Wallace & Sons. This business proved highly successful, and Mr. Harland rose to a place of prominence in business circles in Wallingford. He was also active in financial affairs, and was a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Wallingford. He was honored with several town offices, and was one of the leading men of his time in Wallingford. Matthew Harland married, in Wallingford, Mary McCabe. Mr. and Mrs. Harding were the parents of three daughters, Frances Margarete, Mary Eleanor and Sarah Irene, who with their mother occupy the old Harding home in Montowese street, Branford. The house has been standing since the early Colonial days, and is over two hundred years old. It was thoroughly remodelled for modern use by Mr. Harding.

Michael P. Harding died at his home in Branford, Connecticut, April 18, 1917.

HARTWICK, Major Edward Edgar,

World War Veteran.

A soldier by birth, education and profession, a cavalry officer and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, it was inevitable that Major Hartwick should be among the first to offer his services to the government when war was declared against Germany by the United States. He was accepted and commissioned, and ere the year closed was overseas and with his battalion of the Twentieth Engineers, soon engaged in restoring what the Germans had so ruthlessly destroyed. He won the profound respect of every man under his command, and always subordinated his personal interests to those of his country and his fellowmen.

Major Hartwick possessed a strong personality, was tender-hearted and sympathetic, strong-minded and influential, with a deep love for home ties that marked him of that type of fatherhood that has elevated his kind to the foremost position in the Christianity of the hearthstone. Major Hartwick was a very successful business man of Detroit, Michigan, operating a chain of lumber yards. He came of an old New York family, tracing to John Christopher Hartwick, a Lutheran minister, who came to the American colonies from Germany in 1714 as a missionary. The good pastor was rich in material things, and at his death, in 1796, left 20,000 acres in Hartwick township to found a theological seminary for the training of missionaries. His will was carried out, a start made in 1797, and the institution he founded yet continues its work.

Edward Edgar Hartwick, a descendant of Rev. John Christopher Hartwick, was born in St. Louis, Michigan, September 6, 1872, died in France of spinal-meningitis, while in the military service of his country, March 31, 1918. He was a son of Michael Shoat Hartwick, who had the pioneer spirit of the first American Hartwick, as he, with his wife and two small boys, travelled by covered wagon into the forests of Northern Michigan, being the first family of white people to settle among the Indians, at a point on the Au Sable river, afterward

called Grayling. Michael S. Hartwick was a veteran of the Civil War, and the family is proud of its record of having had a member in every war the United States has fought. He married Jan Augusta Obear, of French Huguenot descent, a woman much loved for her hospitality and kindliness to the many newcomers who followed the trail blazed by her family.

Edward E. Hartwick received his early education in Grayling, Michigan. He was marked as an earnest, faithful student, honest and upright, unhesitatingly taking his stand for justice and right. Faithful and studious, he stood at the head of his graduating class in high school, where his noble bearing and strong convictions caused him to stand out among his fellow students as a leader. He won first place in a competitive examination for candidate for the West Point examinations. Through insufficient knowledge of army requirements, he failed to pass all the required tests, but he at once sought reappointment and the next examination found him among the successful candidates. His career as a student at West Point was marked with the same fidelity to his studies and military duties that marked his earlier school years, and he was graduated with honors. He entered upon his military career with high hopes and a determination to act well his part, a review of his eight years in the United States army showing that he was not lacking of courage in any qualification of leadership.

After graduation, in 1893, he spent six years with the regulars, he first being assigned to the Seventh United States Cavalry, then transferred to the Fourth United States Cavalry, and later to the Ninth United States Cavalry, acting as adjutant to General Chaffee in the last Indian campaign in Wyoming, and later serving in Cuba.

As first lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry in Cuba, Major Hartwick acted as orderly to General Wheeler, in command. It was here that he attracted the attention of the late President Roosevelt, then colonel of the Rough Riders. Colonel Roosevelt says:

> It was about six o'clock in the morning (July 1) that the cannon of El Caney came booming to us across the miles of still jungle. Immediately our guns opened. As soon as the firing had ceased we marched toward the ford of San Juan river. The extreme advance of the Ninth Cavalry were under lieutenants Hardwick and McNamee. When I got to where the head of the left wing of the Ninth was lying, through the courtesy of Lieutenant Hartwick, two of whose troopers threw down the fence, I was able to get back into the lane, at the same time waving my hat and giving the order to charge up the hill. Stevens, with his platoon of the Ninth, was abreast of us; so were McNamee and Hartwick.

He served through the entire Santiago campaign, and besides the charge at San Juan Hill was present at Siboney, Daiquira and Las Quasimas. He was appointed acting chief quartermaster, Cavalry Division, per S. O. 99, H. Q. Fifth Army Corps, serving as such from July 26 to August, 1898.

Shortly after the close of the Spanish-American War, he resigned his commission as captain, returned to Grayling, Michigan, and there formed connection with the Bank of Grayling. He remained in the bank one year, then moved to Mason, in the same State, and started a retail lumber company. After operating there for about a year he sold out and removed to Jackson, Michigan, where he organized the Hartwick-Woodfield Lumber and Coal Company, which was successfully carried on until 1909, when, disposing of a part of his interest, he went to Detroit, locating his yards on Clay avenue, in the Milwaukee factory district. After operating successfully in that location for three years, he purchased a second lumber yard on East Jefferson avenue and the Terminal Railroad, equipping the plant with a modern interior wood-working mill. The rapid

growth of the city of Detroit prompted him to further expand, and a site for a third lumber yard was bought in the North Woodward district at John street and the Grand Trunk Railroad. The several lumber yards under his management were all very successful, and again, just previous to the World War, he bought a tract of land at the intersection of Grand River avenue and the new Pennsylvania Railroad, this, together with the coal business located at Kerchwall avenue and the Belt line, made five different yards all started and placed in successful operation within a period of nine years. For many years Major Hartwick was the manager of the Michelson Land and Home Company, a very large company devoted to land and building operations.

Major Hartwick's activity in the lumber business brought him prominently before the trade, and in 1907 he was elected vice-president of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. In 1906, together with four other lumbermen, he founded, edited and published the "Retail Lumberman," a national magazine which is one of two leading periodicals devoted exclusively to the lumber industry.

Besides his lumber business, Major Hartwick dealt extensively in real estate, and was a member of the Detroit Real Estate Board, and a director of the Guaranty Trust Company. He took great interest in all civic enterprises, and was an active member of the Milwaukee Junction Manufacturing Association. He promoted and organized the Michelson Land and Home Company. His clubs were: The Masonic, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Golf, Fellowcraft, Brooklands Golf, and Ingleside. He was a member of the Spanish War Veterans, Detroit Board of Commerce, Real Estate Exchange, and Bankers' Association. He also stood high in the Masonic order; was a member of lodge and chapter, and a sir knight of Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; a noble of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; and Consistory. He was knighted in the Jackson Commandery, receiving the Red Cross degree, November 29, 1902; Order of the Temple, December 10, 1902; and was made a Knight of Malta, January 5, 1903. He was received in the Detroit Commandery by demit, June 2, 1916. He was a life member of Michigan Commandery, Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, and of the Society of Foreign Wars.

Major Hartwick married Karen B. Michelson, who survives him with two sons: Nelson and Robert.

Among the sympathetic communications which Mrs. Hartwick cherishes is the following:

My dear Mrs. Hartwick:

I have learned with genuine concern of the death of your gallant husband. His going to the war as he did was entirely characteristic of him. These are very hard days for all of us. One of my own sons has been grievously wounded; and at least I can assure you of my most heartfelt sympathy.

Very respectfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The following extracts from "La Petite Voix," published "Somewhere in France," by companies A and C, at headquarters of the First Battalion, Twentieth Engineers, show the esteem and love with which he was held by the soldiers under his command in France. The article is dated April 6, 1918:

Last Sunday afternoon the Angel of Death took from us our esteemed commander, Major Edward E. Hartwick. Major Hartwick was sick less than a week. Two weeks ago he came out to Company C and personally delivered to the editor an article expressing his greetings to the men of the First Battalion. It appeared in last week's Easter issue.

That beautiful acknowledgment of his deep faith in our Savior was the last public message he ever wrote. The touching sincerity, now that

he is gone, seems to vaguely reveal a knowledge that something was going to happen.

Two days before the major became ill he requested some of the boys who were playing ball near his office not to swear, saying, "Boys, I wish you wouldn't profane so much. You can't tell when you might be called from this life; and I'd hate for any of you boys to die so unprepared."

This little incident is characteristic of the major. He was profoundly devoted to his family. Next to that came his country's interest, in which he was engaged at the time of his death. A tireless worker to the end, his mind was constantly on his duties.

He was a very successful business man, and when the United States entered the War, gave up his many obligations at home and rallied to the call of his country. He served her well—and paid the supreme price of patriotism—his life.

Another article in the same little paper says:

When the news reached the men of Companies A and C Headquarters that Major Hartwick had passed away it cast a pall of sorrow over the camps.

The major had won the profound respect of every man under his command because he possessed that acumen which is an essence of greatness, to see and understand the position of every soldier regardless of how menial his labor or how humble his station.

We mourn the loss of a man who was taken at a time when his country most needed him.

STACK, James Henry,

Business Man, Public Official.

There were few better known hotel men in the United States than James H. Stack of Boston, Massachusetts, and New York City, a one time manager of the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York City, and at the time of his death, in 1920, indirectly interested with his son in the management of the Hotel Imperial, of the same city. He was a son of James and Margaret (Duane) Stack, of Boston, Massachusetts.

James Henry Stack was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 6, 1855, died at his home, No. 122 East Thirty-fourth street, New York City, February 27, 1920. He completed full courses of study at Boylston Grammar School, Boston, and after graduation entered business life. In 1880, at the age of twenty-five, he established in business for himself as a wholesale and retail liquor dealer at Nos. 38-40 Eliot street, Boston, removing about a decade later to No. 769 Washington street. He retired from business in 1904, but in 1907 became manager of the Hotel Knickerbocker in New York City, where he remained for five years, retiring in 1912.

While living in Boston, Mr. Stack was interested in politics and in 1882 represented his ward in the Common Council. He was influential in the Democratic party and in 1892 was delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention. With his retirement from business in Boston, in 1904, he also relinquished political associations. He was long a member of the Montgomery Guards, and passed with the years into the veteran association of that well known Boston military company. His fraternal order was the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, an order he valued highly.

Mr. Stack married, April 26, 1881, in Boston, Massachusetts, Annie Frances Clifford, who survives him, daughter of James and Mary (Clifford) Clifford. Their only child, James Otto Stack, was born in Boston, June 14, 1882. He is a graduate of: Lawrence Grammar School, Brookline, 1897; Hopkinson School, Boston, 1900; and Harvard University, 1905. He is now president of the Hotel Imperial Corporation of New York City.

James H. Stack was a man widely known and well liked. He possessed strong executive and managerial quality and was a successful business man. He bore high reputation as a man of honor, whose word could be relied upon, and it was said of him that "his word was his bond."

BALDWIN, Alfred Strong,

Representative of an Ancient Family.

The surname Baldwin is of ancient German or Scandinavian origin, and signifies literally "Bold-winner," or "Bold, Courageous Friend." The name or its counterpart is found in practically every language in use in medieval Europe. The Latin form, Baldwinus, takes the form Baudouin, in French, in Italian Balduino, and in German Baldwin.

The first mention of the cognomen in a place of historic importance occurs after the battle of Roncenvalles, A. D., 778, when Baldwin, son of Gan, a young French knight, fell with so many other noble youths. Another Baldwin, son of Ogier, the Dane, was slain by Charlon, son of Charlemagne. This would seem to fix the name as of Danish origin, and to establish the fact that it was introduced into France by the Norseman, from which historic Normandy takes its name. In 837, A. D., we hear of "Baldwin of the Iron Arm," the founder of Bruges, so called from his skill in wielding the battle axe. He was the first ruler of Flanders of whom history has left any record. A brave and daring warrior, and a "forester" of Flanders, under Charles the Bald, Baldwin in his visits at court fell in love with the king's daughter, Judith, the youthful widow of two English kings, married her, and fled with his bride to Lorraine. The king, then harassed by the Danes, was unable to avenge what he regarded as an insult. He applied to the Pope who excommunicated Baldwin. The latter, in turn, pleaded his "cause of true love" so eloquently that the Pope withdrew his censures and induced Charles to pardon his children. Charles was at last conciliated, and made his son-in-law margrave of Flanders (Marchio Flandriae), which he held as an hereditary fief. The Northmen were at this time continually devastating the coast lands, and Baldwin was entrusted with the possession of this outlying borderland of the west Frankish dominion in order to defend it against the invaders. He was the first of a long line of strong rulers, who at some date early in the tenth century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count. His son, Baldwin II,—the Bald—from his stronghold at Bruges maintained, as did his father before him, a vigorous defence of his lands against the incursions of the Northmen. On his mother's side a descendant of Charlemagne, he strengthened the dynastic importance of his family by marrying Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great. On his death his possessions were divided between his sons, Arnulf the Elder and Adolphus. Direct descendants of Baldwin I. ruled the Dukedom of Flanders for several centuries.

In the tenth and eleventh centuries the Crusades convulsed all Europe. Every family of note was constrained to send its representatives to the East. The Counts of Flanders, and the English branches of the family, were numerously represented as leaders in the successive armies that went forth to deliver Palestine from the infidels. Baldwin, count of Flanders and Hainaut, known in history as Baldwin I, was one of the most prominent leaders of the fourth crusade which resulted in the capture of Constantinople, the conquest of the greater part of the East Roman Empire, and the foundation of the Latin empire of Romania. Baldwin, prince of Edessa, and first king of Jerusalem, was one of the "adventurer princes" of the first crusade, and as such he stands alongside of Bohemund, Tancred and Raymund. Tasso, in his poem, "Jerusalem Delivered," speaks often of the Baldwins:

> Baldwin he does ambitiously aspire
> The height of human grandeur to attain.

At Patti, Sicily, repose the ashes of

Queen Adelaide, mother of the great King Roger, who became the wife of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem. After two years' residence there, discovering that he had another wife living, she returned to Sicily, took the veil and buried her grief and mortification in a convent founded by her brother; she died in 1178.

Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, with a train of two hundred horse, three hundred foot, his banner inscribed with the name of Thomas A'Becket, accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion on a crusade in 1120. Matilda, daughter of the Duke of Flanders, married William of Normandy, the Conqueror, and went to England with him. History and tradition preserve an interesting story of the romance of William and Matilda. Matilda, it is said, showed an inclination to play the coquette, and refused to give a positive consent to marriage. William, not to be trifled with, adopted heroic measures. One day, accompanied by some of his boon companions, he met her at Tours, and contrived to have her hustled and crowded through the street and even tumbled in the dust. The lady forthwith concluded not to further incur the anger of so rough a lover, and they were married shortly afterward. One of their sons ruled Normandy. Another, William Rufus, became King of England, on the death of his father.

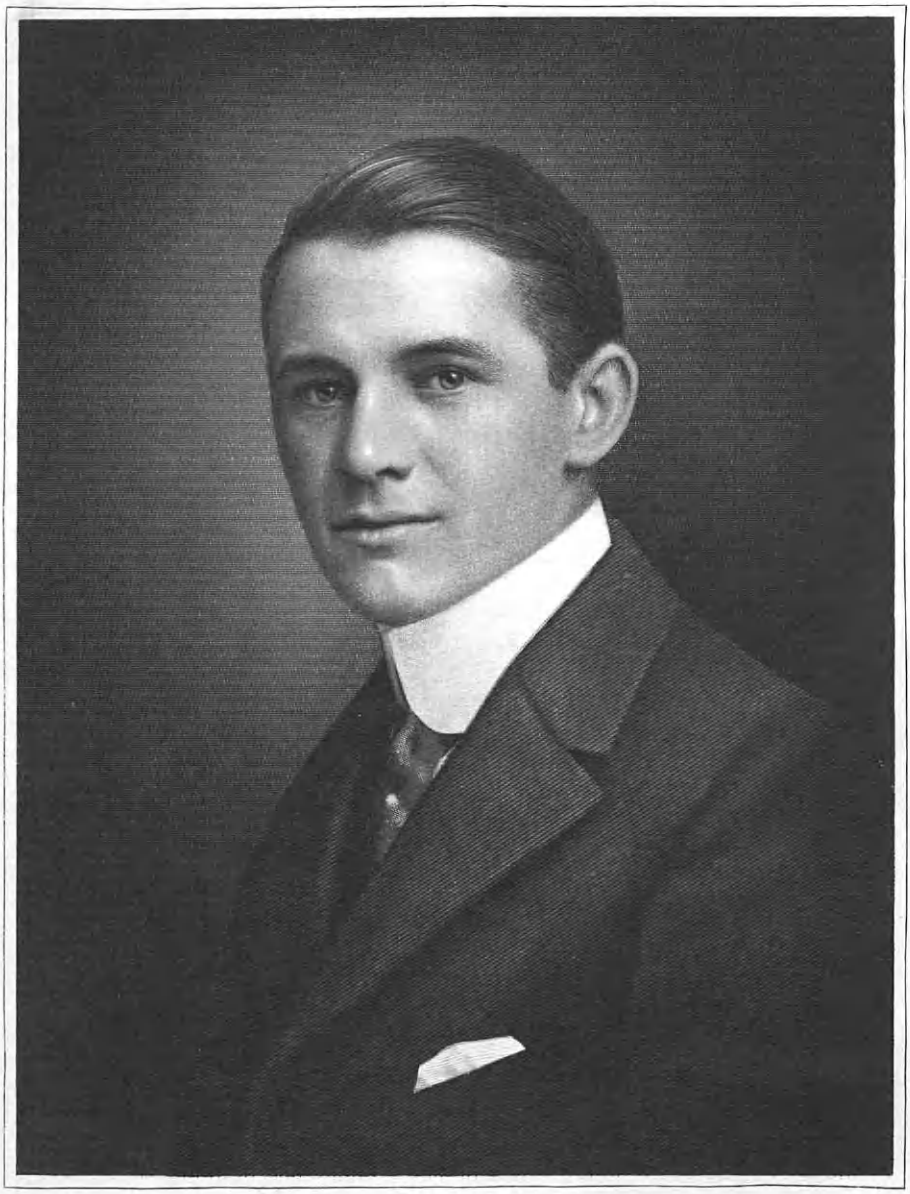
Baldwin as a cognomen and surname figures notably in English history from the end of the seventh century. The ancestor of John Hampden, the English patriot of ship money fame, was Baldwin de Hampden. We read of Baldwin D'Anesnes, son of Margaret, Countess of Flanders and Hainaut. He is known as the historian of his house in the thirteenth century. William the Conqueror created one Baldwin hereditary Viscount of Devonshire and Baron of Okehampton. He was succeeded by his son Richard. Hemington was held by Baldwin de Pettour, who was obliged every Christmas to go to Saltus, Sufflus and Pettus to retain his estate.

Rev. Thomas Baldwin, who died in 1190 at the siege of Petolemais, was the author of "De Sacremento Atlantis," "Bibliotheca Patrum Cisterciensum," and several other commentaries. Rev. William Baldwin, scholar and divine, was the author of a work called "A Mirror for Magistrates," and of several plays, poems, comedies, tragedies, similies, etc.

We read also of Benjamin Baldwin, an archeologist of the sixteenth century; of Sir Thomas Baldwin, a miscellaneous writer of the seventeenth century; of Fredericus Baldwin, of Wittenburg, in 1628, who wrote a Latin "Treatise on Cases of Conscience."

Mr. C. C. Baldwin in his "Baldwin Genealogy," gives much interesting information concerning the family in England, and particularly of the Bucks county branch, from which the American emigrants came. He tells us that "The most eminent Baldwin of Bucks was Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of England, 1536 to 1547, when he died. He was Lord of the Manor of Aylesbury. His office was very lucrative and he was very rich. In 1540 Henry VIII granted him the home and site of 'Gray Friars' in Ayglesbury." Richard Baldwin, of Dundrede, County Bucks, was the direct ancestor of the American Baldwins. The first Baldwin settlers in New England were all kindred but not all brothers. The family to-day is found in every part of the United States, and for two and a half centuries has been honorably represented in professional, public and business life.

Baldwins have been governors of States, members of Congress, divines, authors, and leaders in every honorable walk of life. Henry Baldwin was a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Abram Baldwin was a member of the conventions which



Josephine Guilfile.

framed the Constitution of the United States. He was later instrumental in founding Georgia University. Matthias Baldwin, the distinguished inventor, rose from a humble place to the foremost rank. Beginning in a small shop, of which he was the sole occupant, he became the head of an establishment employing a thousand workmen. He was the builder of the first American locomotive.

Connecticut has been the home of one of the most distinguished branches of the family for over two hundred and fifty years.

Theophilus Baldwin was born and lived in Watertown, Connecticut, and later moved to Cheshire, Connecticut. He followed the occupation of a tailor. He married Nancy Hitchcock, daughter of Eliakim and Lowly (Hull) Hitchcock; Mr. Hitchcock was the first silversmith of New Haven, Connecticut. Theophilus and Nancy Baldwin had three sons and one daughter: Alfred Strong, William, Siras Hull, Elizabeth L.

Alfred Strong Baldwin was born at Cheshire, Connecticut, June 17, 1815, and died there, June 9, 1888. He was a tailor in early life, and later conducted a general store at Cheshire, Connecticut. He was for a number of years postmaster of Cheshire. He was a member of the Congregational church of Cheshire, and a member of the Republican party. He married (first) Miss C. Peck. Married (second) Sarah Owen Ford, of Hamden, Connecticut. Married (third) Mary C. Ford. They were the parents of three children: Julia, married Milton Doolittle; Mary Elizabeth; Ellen Ford, married Judson Doolittle. Mrs. Baldwin is still living at Cheshire, Connecticut.

GUILFOILE, Joseph Clement,

Lawyer.

Joseph Clement Guilfoile, whose professional ability and personal energy have won him an acknowledged standing at the Connecticut bar, is a rising young attorney of Waterbury. He descends from the Guilfoiles of Mountrath, Ireland, and Waterbury, Connecticut. The beginning of this capable line of men was in that charming district of "Erin," to the southeast of the Slieve Bloom mountains in County Queens. Here Mountrath lies, and here during the first half of the nineteenth century William Guilfoile lived and prospered. He was engaged in farming and was sufficiently enterprising to undertake the marketing of his fellow farmers' produce as well as his own, and in course of time built up a large commission business. It was in the person of his son, Michael Guilfoile, that the family found its way to the New World and the United States.

Michael Guilfoile, father of Joseph Clement Guilfoile, with whose career this sketch is chiefly concerned, was born at Mountrath about the year 1840, and received the training of the average boy of the better class whose father is possessed of means. There was one factor in his training, however, that was not enjoyed by most of his comrades and that was the experience gained by him while still a mere youth in his father's commission brokerage house, which stood him in good stead when, a few years later, he left the parental roof and sought his fortune in the great republic across the sea. Mr. Guilfoile, Sr., was twenty-two years of age when he took this momentous step in 1862, a step which he had never cause to regret. He came at once to the State of Connecticut and made his way first to Norwalk, from there to Hartford, and finally to Waterbury, which became his permanent home thenceforth. He had found employment in a woolen house in Norwalk, and in the great plant of the Colt people in Hartford. His arrival in Waterbury, however, was marked by his engaging in business on his own account, a business for which his training in his na-

tive land had well prepared him. This was in the line of beef and provisions, in which he was highly successful, and in which he continued until about 1915, when he withdrew altogether from active life. His wife, Kate (Lawlor) Guilfoile, was, like himself, a native of Ireland, born in that country in 1847. She was a daughter of Peter and Mary (Little) Lawlor, and with them came to this country in 1848, when but a year old. Her father engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in Waterbury during the remainder of his life here and was highly successful. To Michael and Kate (Lawlor) Guilfoile eleven children were born, and of this large family eight are now alive, as follows: Francis Patrick, born February 4, 1875, a prominent attorney of Waterbury, and at one time candidate of the Democratic party for lieutenant-governor of Connecticut; Louis Peter, now a resident of Dayton, Ohio; Mary Frances, and Sarah Louise, who reside in Waterbury; Margaret Cecelia, now Sister Mary Catherine in a convent at Providence, Rhode Island; Gertrude, now Mrs. McEvoy; Joseph Clement, of whom further; and Vincent G.

Joseph Clement Guilfoile, son of Michael and Kate (Lawlor) Guilfoile, was born November 22, 1885, at Waterbury, Connecticut, where, with the exception of brief periods spent away at various institutions of learning, he has made his home ever since. For the early portion of his education he attended the public schools of Waterbury, then matriculated at St. Louis College, in Montreal, Canada, where he graduated with the class of 1907. It had been Mr. Guilfoile's intention to follow the law as a profession, and in pursuance of this purpose he entered the law school in connection with Georgetown University, D. C. In 1910 he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. He graduated from the university in 1911, passed his bar examinations and was admitted to the Connecticut bar the same year. He now has a law office in the Guilfoile building, Waterbury, and has established a splendid practice, to say nothing of a reputation as one of the most capable young lawyers in that city.

In religious faith Mr. Guilfoile is, like his ancestors before him, a Catholic. He attends the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Waterbury, and is an active worker for the advancement of the interests of the parish. He is a member of the Order of Eagles, and the Order of Moose, and is prominent in the social life of the city generally.

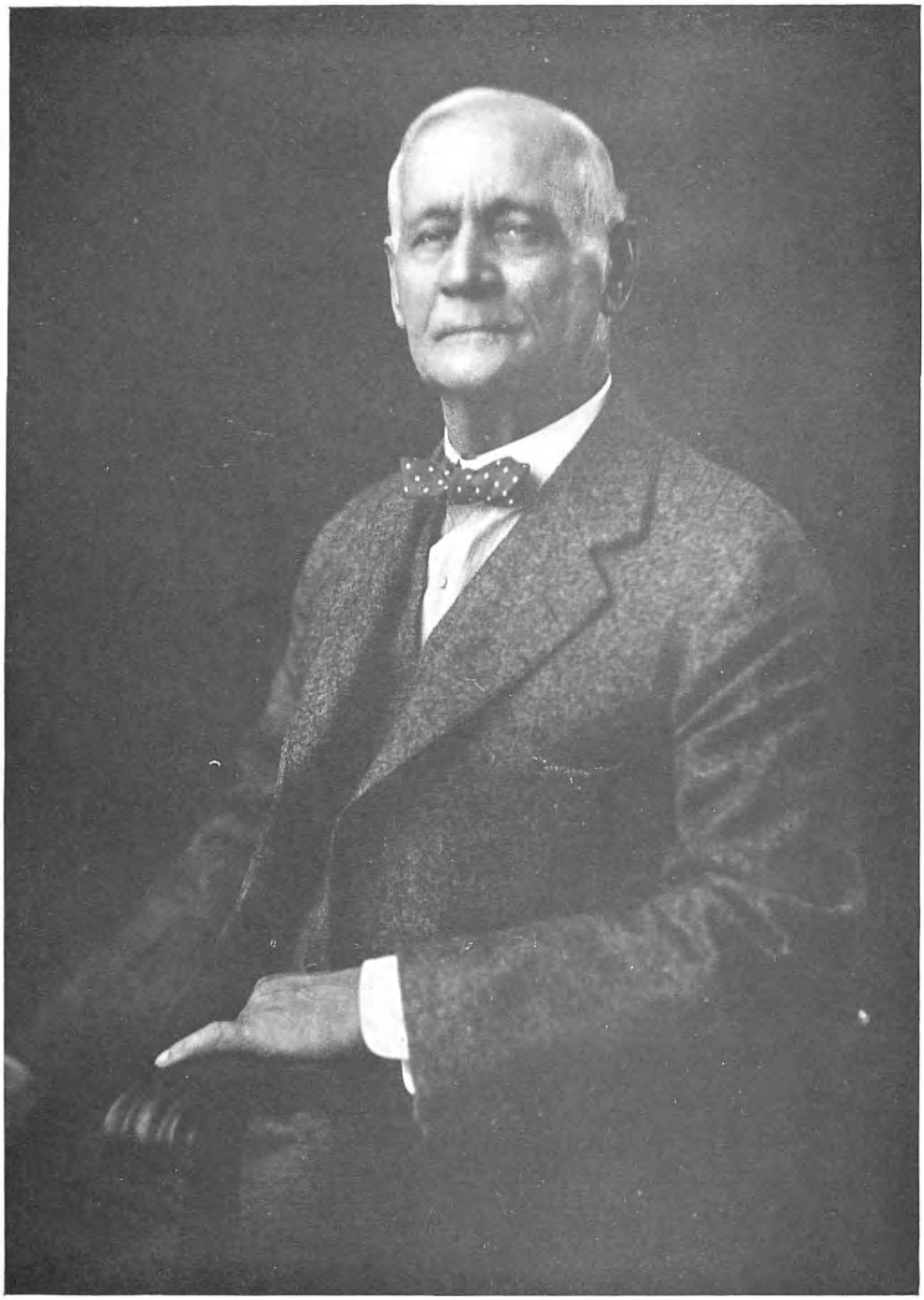
Mr. Guilfoile married, April 15, 1915, in New York City, Louise Peloso, a native of that city, born August 5, 1892, a daughter of Dominick and Mary (Leroy) Peloso, both natives of Italy. Mr. Peloso is a successful contractor in New York City.

LAASE, Dr. Christian Frederick John,

Surgeon, Respected Citizen.

In his fifty-first year Dr. Laase was called from the surgical work to which he had devoted his life. For a man to leave his field of endeavor when many years of further usefulness and achievement might naturally be confidently expected is in itself a source of sorrow, but when one dies in the prime of life who had given so many release from the too early grasp of death the event is more than the bereavement of his family, it is the public loss. So it was with Dr. Laase, skillful surgeon, respected citizen, loyal friend.

Dr. Laase was a son of Christian Frederick John and Marie (Koch) Laase, his parents natives of Germany, his father a cabinet maker, now living retired in Flushing, New York, aged eighty-three years. Dr. Laase was born in New York City, October 9, 1869, and after attending the public schools entered the University of New York, whence he was graduated. Upon



Isaac Gill

the completion of his classical studies he enrolled in the medical department of City College, being graduated in the class of 1889, and he immediately began private practice in New York City, acquiring a large medical following and achieving high position in surgical circles. The noteworthy success he attained in his chosen field of endeavor was attributable in large degree to his love for and devotion to his work, and he remained constantly in intimate touch with all the progress and research in both branches of his profession, his reading omnivorous and his writings valuable contributions to the medical literature of his time. He was associate surgeon of St. Mark's Hospital and a visiting physician of St. Joseph's, and held membership in the New York County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Few medical men have given themselves more entirely to their profession or made it more completely their life work than did he, and his absorption in his work, his ready sacrifice of all other considerations that it might remain paramount, were a source of great benefit to his fellows. In the hospital, in the home, or wherever medical or surgical men gathered, Dr. Laase was known as a practitioner of great learning, abundant skill, and high ideals, who held to the lofty principles of his calling and did his part to hold its standards high.

Dr. Laase took an intelligent interest in civic matters and movements affecting the public welfare, and took time from his brief periods of leisure to serve the Federation of Economic Leagues as vice-president and president. He was a member of the Masonic order, and his funeral was conducted by his Masonic brethren in accordance with the beautifully impressive ritual of that fraternity. From his youth he was a member of the Men's Club of St. George's Church. In his varied activities Dr. Laase became possessed of a large acquaintance who held him in respect for his abilities and the upright manner of his life, and who loved him for the sterling qualities of manhood he displayed in every relation of life. Service was the keynote of his career, and charity, kindliness, sympathy and brotherhood all entered into the composition of a character of surpassing richness and worth.

Dr. Laase married, in New York City, July 31, 1898, Madeline Margaret Thoesen, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 8, 1868, daughter of Matthew and Mary E. (Braun) Thoesen, her father a native of Germany, her mother born in New York. Madeline Margaret Laase, daughter of Dr. Christian Frederick John and Madeline Margaret (Thoesen) Laase, was born in New York, June 12, 1901, and after attending public schools was a student in Hunter College, Gardner School, and Finch School. She began musical study at the age of seven years and has pursued a musical career, a talented performer instrumentally and vocally.

GILL, Isaac,

Efficient in Public Service.

Since his seventeenth year, when he left Newport, Rhode Island, his birthplace and the scene of his early business experiences, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, has claimed the allegiance and service of Isaac Gill. From that time he has been continuously active in the civic and industrial life of this thriving municipality—the city of Samuel Slater and the birthplace of the cotton industry in America. Mr. Gill has repeatedly been honored by election to public office. His acquaintance in the City and State, gained in social, fraternal, political, official, and, in his younger years, in athletic circles, is a large one, and he is accorded the very highest popular regard and respect.

Of a quiet and unobstrusive disposition, Mr. Gill is one who moves cautiously in

whatever he undertakes. He is a capital listener, and his wonted inclination and practice is to listen rather than to be listened to. He gives his promise only after careful and mature consideration, and then sticks to it with the firmest tenacity. In politics Mr. Gill is a Republican and perhaps it is his absolute adherence to a promise once given, equally as well as to his farsightedness and clarity of vision, that has made him one of the most powerful state leaders in the councils of his party.

Isaac Gill is a son of Isaac Gill, who was born in Manchester, England, and came to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1842. In Newport he met and married Agnes Frances, who was born in 1821 in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Newport as a child with her parents. Shortly afterwards, in the fifties, Isaac Gill (the father) joined the westward rush of so-called "forty-niners" to California for gold. He remained in the West for about fifteen years, returning to Newport, Rhode Island, where he lived until his decease in 1880.

Isaac Gill was born in Newport, Rhode Island, December 30, 1852. He attended the public schools in his native city until his thirteenth year, when he entered the employ of Caswell, Mack & Company, of Newport, remaining four years. At the age of seventeen he began an eight years term of employment with Cole Brothers, steam fire engine builders, in Pawtucket. In 1876 he formed an association as engineer with the Dunnell Manufacturing Company and this endured until 1897. While with the Dunnell Manufacturing Company, Mr. Gill was an active member of the Pawtucket Boat Club and Athletic Association, and holds the honor of being a member of the champion six-oar crew of that club for Rhode Island from 1882 to 1884. He was the number four man of the crew.

Always a student of governmental affairs, Mr. Gill early entered politics. In 1885 he was elected to the town council of Pawtucket. This was the last town council, as the city charter went into effect the following year. He was elected to the first city council and served in this body in 1886, 1887, 1888, 1895, 1896 and 1897, giving always to public problems and work the best of his thought and ability. In 1897 he was elected superintendent of cemeteries of Pawtucket. In 1900 he was made assistant commissioner of public works, and in 1909 was elected commissioner. This office he has filled capably to the present day (1920), his long administration being marked by a thorough knowledge of the technical duties of his position and their diligent, conscientious performance. The municipality has in him a faithful public servant, and his department is unsurpassed by any in the city government in well-planned, well-directed efforts.

For many years he has been active in the Masonic order. He is past master of Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Pawtucket Council, Royal and Select Masters; past grand thrice illustrious master of the Grand Council of Rhode Island; and past commander of Holy Sepulchre Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Masonic Temple Company. His church is the Congregational.

In 1891, at Pawtucket, Mr. Gill was married to Annie Macklin, and from this union there are two children: 1. Isaac, Jr., a graduate of West Point, a major in the United States Army, who saw much active service overseas in the World War. 2. Agnes, who was connected with the government bureaus in Washington during the World War.

SMITH, James Maxwell,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The necessity of the smith to every village, town or hamlet of medieval Europe gave rise simultaneously in every language to the surname Smith, now the greatest in point of numbers of any in use among English-speaking people. When the adoption of occupative and trade names became common, the surname sprang into being throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, which explains its numerical superiority. The spelling has been practically unchanged all the way through, perhaps because the name permits of so little variation. The "y" in Smyth is the almost invariable spelling in early rolls and register, and cannot with justice be called a modern affection in all instances. Smith is of occupative classification.

The late James Maxwell Smith, founder of the James M. Smith Company, of Seymour, Connecticut, and for many years a prominent figure in the business life of the city, was a member of an old Scotch family, and was born in Glasgow, in July, 1838, the son of Traver and Margaret (Nelson) Smith. His mother died in Scotland, and Traver Smith, a master mechanic, brought his children to the United States. He settled in Seymour, where he resided, an eminently respected citizen, until his death at the age of eighty-three years. Shortly before Traver Smith brought his six motherless children to America, all were stricken with typhoid fever, but recovered. The voyage, made under great difficulties in a sailing vessel, consumed eleven weeks.

James M. Smith was but eleven years old at the time of his coming to America. Despite his years, however, he soon found work in a cotton mill in New York State, for an infinitesimal wage, and under conditions which at the present day seem horrible. Starting to work at 5.30, he worked until 6.30 a. m., when there was a short stop for breakfast. The day was over at 6 p. m. Despite these conditions, he became deeply interested in the work, and in the milling machinery, displaying a decided talent in this line which brought him quickly to the attention of his superiors. His evenings were spent in night school, and by this method he secured the education and the foundation in essentials which made him in later life a cultured man. He was advanced gradually in his work in the mill, working from one position to another of greater responsibility, and familiarizing himself thoroughly with every department of the industry in which he was engaged. In 1862, he received a flattering offer from the Humphreys of Seymour, Connecticut, to become manager of their plant there. His connection with the Humphreys extended over several years, and was only terminated when he decided to enter business for himself. Mr. Smith launched his own enterprise in a shop in Seymour, beginning with the manufacture of the lathes which are used in the making of fountain pens. This industry is one of the most important in this section, and the products of these plants are known all over the world. The business prospered from the outset, and Mr. Smith expanded his plant and began the manufacture of augers, bits, and other tools and machinery which he marketed readily in all parts of the country. In 1916, the business was incorporated under the name of the James M. Smith Company. Mr. Smith continued to manage the business actively, controlling its policies and directing its methods until his death. He was a man not only of exceptional inventive ability, but of fine executive and organizing ability. He invented and patented many machines and labor-saving devices, and was widely recognized in manufacturing circles in Connecticut.

On March 20, 1864, Mr. Smith married

Martha Skeels, daughter of Burritt and Sara (Bradley) Skeels. Mrs. Smith descends from Revolutionary ancestors, and is a great-granddaughter of Truman Skeels, who fought with the Continental forces in the War for Independence. She is a granddaughter of Jason Skeels. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of the following children. 1. Frank T., who succeeded his father in business, and is now superintendent of the James M. Smith Company Machine Shop, at Seymour. 2. Augustus H. 3. Agnes M., who resides with her mother. 4. Mabel, wife of Frank H. Cooper; their children are: Helen and Mildred. Mrs. Smith survives her husband, and resides with her daughter at the old Smith residence at No. 80 Humphrey street, Seymour.

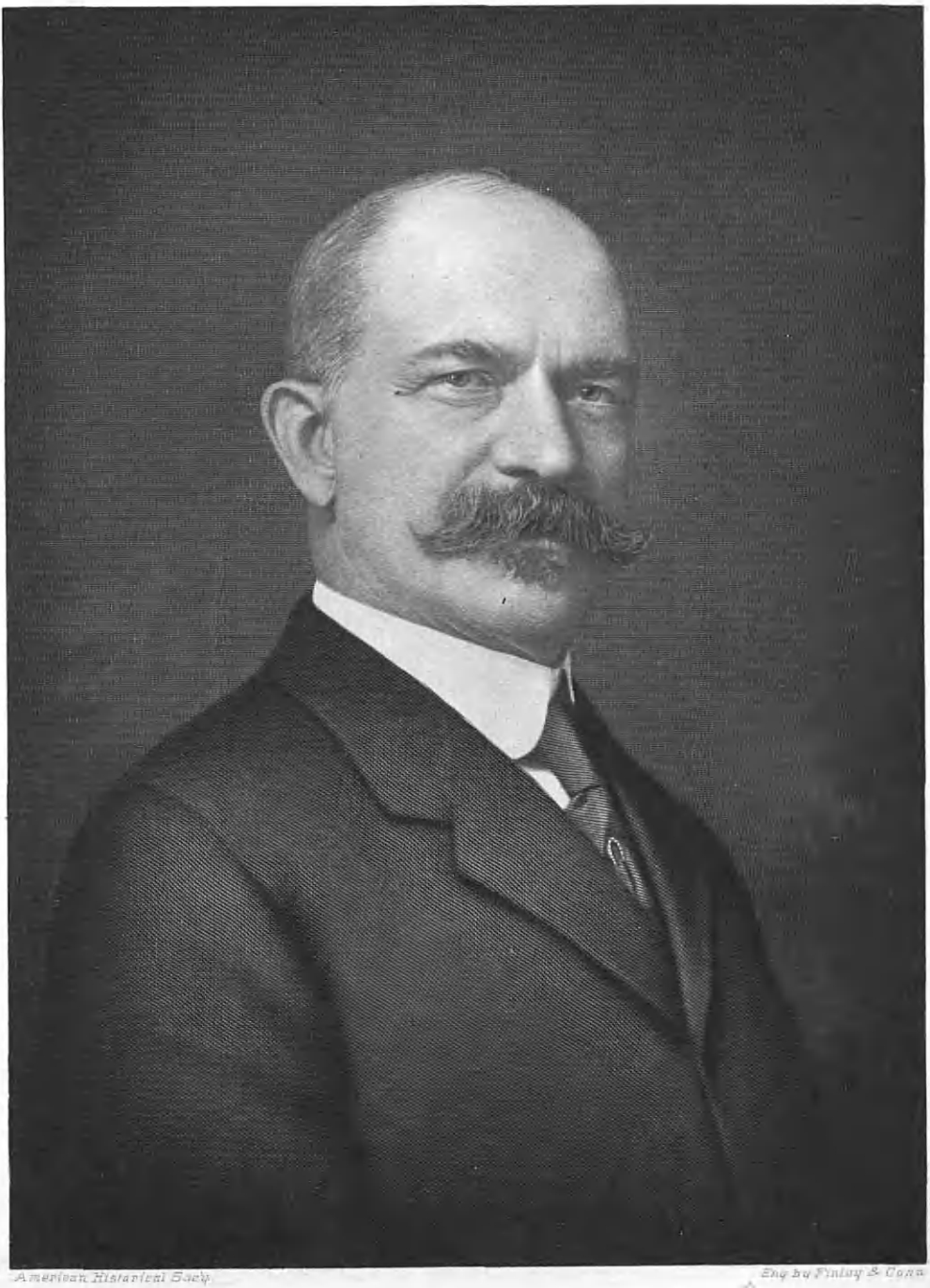
Mr. Smith was active in public life in Seymour, although in no sense of the word an office-seeker. He gave his support willingly and tirelessly to all movements designed to advance the welfare of the city. In political belief, he was a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Veteran Firemen of Seymour. His success in business gave him a place of prominence and influence in business circles in the city. He was eminently respected not only for his ability in his chosen work, but for the unimpeachable honesty and fairness of all his dealings with men. His success was self-made, the result of his own efforts and his indomitable courage and perseverance, and as such compelled the respect of all his associates. His death, which occurred at his home in Seymour, August 8, 1916, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, was deeply and sincerely mourned in a wide circle of friends.

DECKER, Charles Martin,

Man of Affairs.

Standing throughout his life for the best in business relationships in home, civic and community life, Charles Martin Decker was a man whose life was at once an example and an inspiration. A successful business man, he had become head of a great commercial enterprise by foreseeing the changing trend of retail merchandising and by possession of an ability to reorganize, plan and meet these changes with progressive, modern methods and make the changes a benefit to him and those who looked to him for service. He never lowered his standards of business integrity, but raised them higher if possible, and won the confidence and respect of all with whom he had dealings. To his work Mr. Decker gave the best that was in him. After half a century of constructive, successful labor, he was still giving to the great enterprise which bore his name his thorough attention and careful thought. He never shirked a duty and rounded out to the full a life of service. His was a genial, generous nature, happiest amid his beautiful home surroundings, but his keen mind and dominating personality were exerted in behalf of civic and community life, and his interest was keen in the political life of the borough. Madison, New Jersey, was his well-beloved home, and it had no more devoted supporter.

Charles Martin Decker was born in Wellsburg, Chemung county, New York, November 1, 1850, a son of Harrison and Harriet (Tubbs) Decker, of Chemung county, New York, his father a merchant and farmer. He spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native place. He died in Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, August 28, 1920, having been a resident of Madison for twenty-eight years preceding his passing. At the age of fourteen he left home and became a grocer's clerk in New York City, later moving to East Orange, New Jersey. He showed great business adaptability and rose rapidly to the rank of merchant, forming a partnership with Abraham Johnson when barely of legal age. They bought out the store of their employer, at Main and Washington



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streets, East Orange, in 1871, and operated it for three years. In 1874 Mr. Decker bought his partner's interest, and after becoming sole owner moved to the Washington place corner. That store, established in 1871, was the first of a chain of grocery stores which dot Essex, Union and Morris counties, owned and operated by the Chain Grocery System, Charles M. Decker, president, until his passing away. For nearly half a century, 1871-1920, he catered to the public tastes, and each year saw him in a stronger, more impregnable position in the good will and confidence of the people he served.

Mr. Decker was the sole head of his business until 1882, when he admitted his brother, Caton L. Decker, to a partnership. In 1889 another brother, Guy Decker, was admitted and the chain store idea was first given expression. The first of the chain was a second store located in Orange in 1889, a business which so prospered that in 1892 it was housed in a new building, which remains, a quarter of a century later, one of the handsomest business blocks of Orange. Continued and growing success resulted in the incorporation of Charles M. Decker & Brothers, grocers, and subsequent expansion resulted in many stores in different parts of the three counties above named, some of them, in suburban towns, located in special buildings erected by the corporation. Coöperation was a keynote to the success of Mr. Decker's enterprise, the men who worked with him knowing him not as their employer only, but as their friend and adviser. It is a striking fact that there were men in his employ who had been with him for forty years, others for thirty years, and many for a long but a shorter term than thirty years.

In 1893, Mr. Decker became president of the Orange National Bank and began his career of distinction as a banker. He was president of that bank ten years, 1893-1903; vice-president of the same bank from 1903 until his passing in 1920; a director of the Savings Investment and Trust Company of East Orange, and of the Trust Company of Orange. An ardent Republican, and keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, he never sought nor accepted public office, but as a private citizen worked for party success, and wielded an influence for good in the party. He had no fraternal nor society relations, and but one club, the Essex County Country, of Orange. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith.

Charles M. Decker married, in East Orange, New Jersey, in 1871, Harriet Louise Jones, born in East Orange, in 1848, died in Madison, New Jersey, in 1913, daughter of Alfred and Margaret E. Jones. East Orange was the family home until 1892, when Madison was chosen as the home town, and there the Decker home on Madison avenue became a center of hospitality and social life. Charles M. and Harriet Louise (Jones) Decker were the parents of nine children, as follows: Mrs. Margaret (Decker) Baker, of Madison, New Jersey; Harrison Decker, of Stamford, Connecticut; Mrs. Harriet (Decker) Sears, of Madison, New Jersey; Arthur M. Decker, of Madison, New Jersey; Mrs. May (Decker) Keeler, of Yonkers, New York; Richard F. Decker, of Summit, New Jersey; Katherine, wife of James H. McGraw, Jr., died December 25, 1918; Charles M. Decker, Jr., deceased; and Lawrence Decker, deceased.

On the day of Mr. Decker's funeral all the stores of the Decker chain were closed in respect to his memory. The Orange National Bank and the Trust Company of Orange, and all merchants of the Oranges, for a period of five minutes stopped all business activities as a mark of respect to their most successful and respected merchant.

STRAUS, Oscar Solomon,

Diplomat, Author, Philanthropist.

Closely interwoven with the diplomatic history of the United States is the name of Oscar Solomon Straus. Though a foreign born citizen, he has fully maintained his love, pure Americanism and patriotism for his adopted country. The third son of Lazarus and Sara (Straus) Straus, he was born in Otterberg, Rhenish Bavaria, December 23, 1850. His parents emigrated to America in 1854, settling in Talbotton, Georgia. Here the elder Straus engaged in business, but in 1862 he removed to Columbus, Georgia, where the family resided during the Civil War period.

Oscar S. Straus attended Columbus Grammar School, taking a two years' course. The elder Straus lost heavily during the war, and in 1865 he decided to remove to New York City, and in connection with his son, Isidor, established the importing house of Lazarus Straus & Son, dealing in earthenware, to which was afterwards added fine porcelain, chinaware, etc. The firm soon gained a world-wide reputation. The second son, Nathan, after finishing his business education, in 1866, at the Packard Business College in New York City, became a member of the firm, the name being changed to L. Straus & Sons. Later these two brothers became sole proprietors of the firm of R. H. Macy & Company, and interested in the firm of Abraham & Straus, which are among the largest of the department stores of Greater New York. The tragic fate of the elder brother is well known, for when the savage waves of the Atlantic Ocean, on April 15, 1912, engulfed the "Titanic," he and his devoted wife were passengers, and deciding not to be separated in death, they went to their last home together beneath the waves of the tempestuous sea. The philanthropic acts of the other brother in behalf of the poor of his adopted residential city, as well as his magnanimous gift to the captured city of Santiago, Cuba, are two events too well known to be chronicled here.

Oscar S. Straus, on coming to the metropolis, pursued his studies, and in 1867 entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1871 among the first honor men in his class. Afterwards he attended the law school of that institution, and in 1873 became a member of the bar. During his collegiate course, he partially supported himself by writing for the daily press; on his entrance into the legal profession, he was at once entrusted with some of the largest and most important commercial and railway cases of the period. The care of this voluminous business impaired his health, forcing him to retire from the practice of law, and in January, 1881, he became a member of the firm of L. Straus & Sons. Here his legal training, methodical discipline and thorough attention to detail made his services to the firm invaluable.

The diplomatic career of Mr. Straus commenced in 1887, when President Cleveland appointed him United States Minister to Turkey. In the Orient, during his two years' residence, he was indefatigable in his efforts in behalf of American schools, and by his heroic endeavors they were insured protection which has served in the nature of a charter, giving these institutions a legal status. He also interested himself in behalf of the American Missions in Turkey, for which he received the gratitude of the Congregational and Presbyterian boards of foreign missions, and was also complimented by the administrations of Presidents Cleveland and Harrison through their Secretaries of State. By the Turkish Government, through his efforts, the American Bible Society was permitted to publish Bible tracts in Turkish and to freely distribute them. The British Bible Society also availed themselves of this privilege, ren-

dering their gratitude to Minister Straus for the services rendered. The decoration of the highest order of the Empire was tendered to him by the Sultan, which honor as an American Minister he would not accept, and as an American citizen was constrained to decline. The Sultan, however, insisted on bestowing on Mrs. Straus the highest order for women, the First Order of Shefekat.

Mr. Straus was again called into the diplomatic service in 1898, when he succeeded James Burrill Angell as Minister to Turkey. This was after the Spanish-American War, when Aguinaldo was attempting a revolution in the Philippine Islands, and Minister Straus was mainly instrumental, through the aid of the Sultan of Turkey, who is the Khalif or spiritual head of the Moslem world, of preventing the Mohammedans from joining the insurgent forces. This was a clever and timely piece of diplomacy, and had a far-reaching effect. He resigned the Turkish Embassy in 1901, and the following year he was appointed a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-President Harrison. President Roosevelt, on December 17, 1906, tendered to Mr. Straus the cabinet portfolio of Secretary of Commerce and Labor, which he accepted, and he held that office during the balance of the term of office of his chief. In 1909, the relations between Turkey and this country were again in a precarious condition and at a critical point. Again Mr. Straus' diplomatic qualities were called into action, and as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to that country, he settled quickly and satisfactorily the main questions and obtained from the Sultan the recognition of the claims of the missionaries for losses sustained during the Armenian massacres of 1895 and the promise of payment.

Returning to this country in December, 1910, relieved from his diplomatic duties, he was in 1914 chairman of the arbitration committee to decide the wage dispute between the fifty-two eastern railroads and their engineers. Later, from 1915 to 1918, he was chairman of the New York Public Service Commission for the First District. Mr. Straus has filled many important executive offices in different organizations. He is an ex-president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; of the National Primary League; of the American Social Science Association; and ex-vice-president of the National Civic-Federation and the International Law Association. He has filled the position of president of the American Jewish Historical Society, and has been a director of various charitable institutions, notably trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund and Hebrew Orphan Asylum. For many years he was chairman of the Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes. In the literary field he has written extensively upon international legal questions, upon consular and diplomatic reform, international arbitrations, the Venezuela controversy and kindred subjects. In his early life he covered a wide range of reading, until with business precision and method he in 1880 limited his literary labors to historical works and set about forming a required library. He gathered a collection rich in Americana, including valuable manuscripts of founders of the government. This led him to write for domestic and foreign magazines. In 1886 he published "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States," which commended itself to students of political history in America, and was translated by Emile de Laveleye into French. This was followed in 1894 with "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty;" two years later "The Development of Religious Liberty" was published; the following year "Reform in

the Consular Service" was issued; "The United States Doctrine of Citizenship" was published in 1901, and was followed in the next year by "Our Diplomacy with reference to our Foreign Service;" his last publication was "The American Spirit," appearing in 1913.

In his political faith Mr. Straus has been a Liberal—a Democrat under President Cleveland, afterward a Republican, and a Progressive with President Roosevelt, being active in all the efforts for municipal and local reform. His social clubs are the National City, the Bankers and the Authors. He received from Columbia University the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1871; the Bachelor of Laws in 1873; and Master of Arts in 1874. Brown University in 1896 conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Letters, and Washington and Lee University in 1898; the University of Pennsylvania in 1900, and Columbia University, in 1904, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

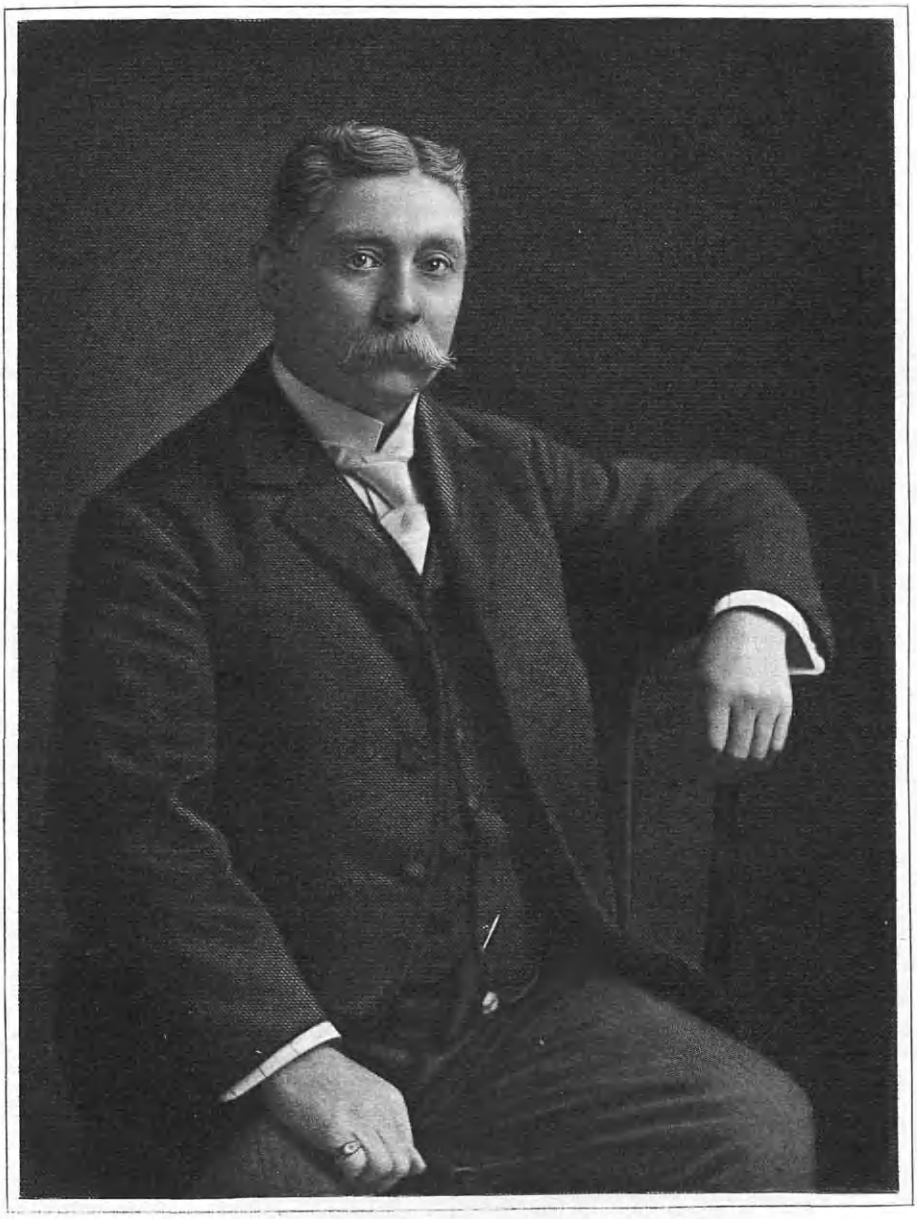
Mr. Straus married, in 1882, Sarah, daughter of Louis Lavanburg, of New York City. His only son, Major Roger W. Straus, was on General Graves' staff in Siberia.

DORNEY, Richard,

Theatrical Manager.

The life of Richard Dorney was spent in close association with the theatre and from the time when as a program boy at the Old Olympic Theatre on Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, under John A. Duff, until his final retirement from the management of the George M. Cohan Theatre under Klaw & Erlanger, he knew no other profession, business or occupation. He was closely associated with Augustin Daly in his theatrical enterprises, first joining him in 1879 at Daly's Theatre, New York City. He was Mr. Daly's trusted business manager "On Tour," and in New York and London until Mr. Daly's death in Paris, France, in 1899, and was executor of Mr. Daly's estate and the consequent closing of Daly's Theatre, New York City. For forty years, 1879-1919, he was connected with the theatre management capacity, and prior to 1879 he had for ten years been advertising manager. He retired at the age of seventy-seven, and two years later died, leaving a widow and four children. He was a son of Richard and Julia (O'Neill) Dorney, both born in Ireland.

Richard Dorney was born January 2, 1842, at Mott and Grand streets, New York City, and died in the same city, at No. 1816 Harrison avenue, Morris Heights. He attended New York public schools until thirteen years of age then, being left fatherless and motherless, was taken to Chicago, Illinois, by his married brother, Michael, with his three younger brothers, Thomas, William and Edward. Later he returned to New York and became a program boy at the old Olympic Theatre, then under the management of John A. Duff. In 1869 he became advertising manager for Mr. Duff, continuing until 1879, when he resigned to join Augustin Daly. Beginning with 1879, Mr. Dorney's career as manager is thus traced through a period of forty years: 1879, joined Augustin Daly Theatre, New York; 1883, business manager Augustin Daly's company on tour, San Francisco, California; 1884, New York to London, Toole's Theatre; 1885, New York; 1886, London; 1887, San Francisco; 1888, London, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Stratford-on-Avon; 1889, New York; 1890-1891-1892, London; 1893, London, in opening Daly's Theatre, London, England; 1894, New York; 1895, "Gaiety Girl" tour; 1896, New York; 1897, New York; 1898, New York; 1899, Augustin Daly died in Paris, France, Daly's



Richard Dorney

Theatre, New York, closed; 1900, manager Ada Rehan in "Nell Gwynn" on tour under the management of Klaw & Erlanger; 1901-1902, James K. Hackett, "Don Cæsar's Return" and "The Crisis"; 1903-1904, Forbes Robertson, "The Light That Failed," "Hamlet" and "Love and the Man" on tour; 1904-1905, star cast "Two Orphans"; 1905-1906, "45 Minutes from Broadway" on tour; 1907-1908, "Right of Way" on tour; 1909-1910, "The Barrier" on tour; April 7, 1910, manager City Theatre, New York, six weeks opening with Fox & Krauss; 1910, manager Lillian Russell "In Search of a Sinner"; 1911-1912-1913, Morris Heights —retired for rest; September, 1914-1915, manager of Grand Opera House, New York, for Klaw & Erlanger; July, 1916, manager George M. Cohan Theatre, New York, under Klaw & Erlanger; August, 1919, retired permanently from George M. Cohan Theatre in theatrical life.

When he retired as business manager for Klaw & Erlanger, Mr. Dorney retired permanently and the theatre knew him no more, and not long afterward he made his final "exit" and the curtain was "rung down" on this lovable, kindly and efficient man who, in connection with the mimic stage, played the real drama of life. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and belonged to many organizations, theatrical, business, fraternal, and social, including the Players Club, charter member, 1888, and the Green Room Club after its consolidation with the Business Managers Club.

Mr. Dorney married (first) Mrs. Minnie Dolan Smith, a widow with two daughters, from Lynchburg, Virginia. She died in September, 1890. He married (second) August 30, 1896, Katherine Kelly, born in Ireland, who died January 5, 1905, leaving four children: Katherine Dorney Lee; Richard Dorney; Madeline Anne Dorney; Maritana Virginia Dorney. Mr. Dorney married (third) December 7, 1905, Rita Maloy, born in Boston, January 28, 1876, daughter of James Wall Maloy, inventor of stone cutting and shoe making machinery, and his wife, Marie Rita (Lavoux) Maloy, born in Trinidad, British West Indies. Mrs. Rita (Maloy) Dorney survives her husband with two sons: James Maloy Dorney, George Thomas Dorney. She resides at No. 1816 Harrison avenue, New York City.

BECKER, Augustave Adolph,

Man of Enterprise.

In the history of business development in Seymour, Connecticut, it is imperative that mention be made of Augustave Adolph Becker, now deceased, who was for many years connected with the H. P. and E. Day Manufacturing Company, and maintained an unassailable reputation for the integrity of his business methods and his unfaltering enterprise.

Augustave Adolph Becker was born in Koenigsberg, Germany, August 9, 1834, son of Carl Frederick and Johanna (Melchert) Becker. His paternal grandfather was John Frederick Becker. Carl F. Becker was for many years a clerk in the employ of the government, retaining his position until his death, July 1, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frederick Becker were the parents of six children. They were both members of the Evangelical church.

Augustave A. Becker received his education in the schools of Germany. At the age of twenty-six he arrived in the United States to find a new home among people whose customs and speech were to him new and strange. He brought with him, however, what was better than fortune—good health, a sound constitution, sturdy purpose and rugged integrity. He had learned the trade of brass working in his native country, but after reaching these shores he found his way to Kentucky, and went to work upon a farm. From that State he went to

Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence drifted back to New York. In 1863 he went to Seymour, Connecticut, where he entered the employ of Austin G. Day, Hard Rubber Works, which in time changed to the H. P. and E. Day Manufacturing Company, as a turner of hard rubber. He soon demonstrated his skill as a workman, and in 1872, nine years after beginning his new experience, he was promoted to a responsible position, and has continued to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of that important post with signal ability and unswerving fidelity. His technical knowledge was superior to that of any man about the works, and this, joined to his long practical experience, made him a most capable and efficient superintendent. Naturally endowed with mechanical genius of high order, he had been able to devise and perfect many improvements in the machinery used in the plant. The force of employees not infrequently numbered hundreds, and all were under his direct personal supervision and control. During his long connection with the establishment, he had seen many changes in its management, one generation succeeding an earlier one, and sons taking the places once filled by their fathers. In 1900, after a long and successful career, Mr. Becker retired from active business and spent the remainder of his life privately.

Mr. Becker was thrice married. His first wife was Auguste S. (Trost) Becker, who died in 1868. His second wife was Elizabeth (Popp) Becker, born in Bavaria, March 27, 1852, died June 24, 1901. On November 5, 1902, he married (third) Mary (Wolforth) Henninger, a native of Germany, daughter of Michael and Anna (Wengert) Wolforth. Mrs. Becker came to the United States from Wurtenberg, Germany, at the age of twenty-one years. She married (first) in Seymour, Connecticut, Bernhardt Henninger, who was born and received his education in Germany. He there learned the cabinet maker's trade. Came to the United States at the age of twenty-three years, and settled in Seymour, where he died at the age of thirty-nine years, January 2, 1897. Bernhardt and Mary (Wolforth) Henninger were the parents of three children: 1. Frederick William, married Clementine Martin, daughter of Frantz Amil and Maria Ann (Kirk) Martin, both natives of Germany, now deceased. Mr. Martin had been a successful baker and a highly respected citizen of Germany. 2. John, deceased. 3. Emma, deceased. Mrs. Becker was one of a family of three to reach maturity, the others are: Charles, of Seymour, Connecticut, and Fred, of Waterbury, Connecticut.

Augustave A. Becker built the beautiful residence at No. 61 Grand street, Seymour, Connecticut, and his death occurred here on December 5, 1915. He had made many friends in all walks of life, and his death was a distinct loss, not only to his family but to the community-at-large. By his own indefatigable will and strict integrity, he had succeeded and he was always willing to lend a helping hand to those not so fortunate. He was a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 47, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Seymour, and formerly belonged to the Concordia Society. Politically he was a member of the Republican party, while in religious faith he was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church.

CUTLER, Col. Harry,

Humanitarian, Participant in Peace Conference.

Among the representatives of the United States who participated in the Peace Conference at Versailles during the first part of 1919, there was none who took up his work in that historic body with a deeper sense of responsibility for the great trust reposed in him than Colonel Harry Cutler,

Harry Cutler

of Providence, Rhode Island. One of the nine delegates of the American Jewish Congress, he was a spokesman for the three and one-half millions of Jews in the United States and indirect representative of the fourteen millions of Jews of all the nations of the earth. Although a commission from a sectarian organization, their object was the championship of all minority groups, regardless of creed, and to this object they remained steadfast throughout the Conference. The specific results that Colonel Cutler accomplished are merged in the work of the delegation that secured the writing into the treaties and covenants between all the nations, newly formed or old established, the clearly stated principle of equal rights, civil, religious, political, and linguistic, for all minority groups within those nations where such rights had been denied. The pomp and ceremony of the Conference concerned Colonel Cutler but little. All of his life he had been a worker, first as a contributor to the support of his mother and sister in their new American home; then working for a start in independent business; then, head of a prosperous and successful enterprise, bending his energies in support of every good cause it was within his power to aid. So it was natural that in committee and open conference the sacred cause he represented should engage the best of his time and attention. On leaving the United States for the Peace Conference he made this statement: "We ask that in the treaties to be enacted by the nations of the world there will be included provisions which will give equal rights—political, civil, and religious—to the Jews of all lands. . . . We want that from now on, Jews, no matter under what colors, whether in monarchy or republic, to have the same reason to thank God, by being given similar rights and opportunities to those we enjoy here." That is substantially what was evolved in the work of his delegation at the Conference, where the Jews of all countries sought for relief from the discriminations and persecutions that have been their lot through the centuries. That was the work in which Colonel Cutler was privileged to play a worthy part as representative of the United States, a country to which he came as a stranger in 1882.

The story of the life of Colonel Cutler is one filled with interest. It is no story of an immigrant who simply gained financial independence in his new home, but the tale of a boy of eight years forced from the land of his birth under circumstances dramatic and terrible, of a struggle first for existence and then for position, and, finally the record of manhood and brotherhood transcending the prejudices of race and creed and placing him among those citizens of Providence and Rhode Island who look to lofty ideals for guidance and who hold the trust and confidence of men of all classes. The Distinguished Service Medal of the United States is his recognition for valued service rendered in many capacities during the World War. Throughout a much longer period Providence came to know and honor him with signal honors. Upon his return from Europe, at a reception in one of the theatres attended by Jew and Gentile, all classes of society, he was presented by his fellow-citizens with a silver vase, inscribed: "True American, faithful Jew." The regard in which he was held and the high estimate placed upon his devoted, unselfish coöperation in good works was attested in his membership in the directorate of St. Joseph's Hospital, a Catholic institution of Providence. He was also a director of the Church House, a Protestant organization. The outline of his active career follows.

Colonel Harry Cutler was born in Yelisavetgrad, Russia, May 1, 1875. His father was a merchant of the city, and when he was a youth of seven years the pogroms of

1882 broke upon the region, adding another chapter of terror to the sorrowful history of the Jews in Russia. He and his mother and sister were hidden and protected by Christian friends, and his father, who had gone to defend his place of business, was seen no more. The brave mother escaped to the United States with her children, landing in New York, and later was placed on one of the islands in New York harbor, where an agency employing emigrant help sent them to the canning factory operated at Farnham, New York, by the Erie Preserving Company. All of the family were employed in the factory until the end of the canning season, when they went to Buffalo, where the boy, quickly learning the methods, customs, and language of his new home, sold papers, ran errands, and did whatever offered remuneration, going to school when he was able. When he was twelve years old he made his way to New York City, and here was employed by Reese & Reese in distributing circulars, and during this period he learned of an opportunity in the mills of Fall River, Massachusetts. He became a doffer in the mill of the American Linen Company at that place, misrepresenting his age to meet the legal qualifications, and as a youth of fourteen years became a boss doffer in charge of a dozen other lads, at a wage of four dollars and forty cents a week, from a beginning of $1.90 per week. Seeking larger opportunity he came to Providence, and was for a time employed doing odd jobs for a tailor, and then, after long search, was given work by George F. Cole, proprietor of a picture framing shop. His work was the making of room moulding, at which he became so proficient that his weekly wage was materially increased. Determined to establish in a line that would furnish him with an objective for a life work, he left Mr. Cole and took employment with a jewelry jobber who subsequently began to manufacture. The knowledge of this business therein acquired enabled him to fill in a short time the position of foreman and afterward he was made general manager. During this time he attended night classes, adding to his meagre scholastic training, and, convinced that he had found his proper sphere, sought an opportunity for independent activity. This presented itself when William Walton offered for sale a small factory that had been taken under mortgage foreclosure. Mr. Cutler had no savings, all of his earnings being used in aiding in the support of his family, but he borrowed one hundred and fifty dollars, and although the property was appraised at one thousand dollars, Mr. Walton sold it to him for his small capital. The bill of sale for that little property was one of Colonel Cutler's most cherished possessions and hung framed in his office, a conspicuous and happy milestone along the journey of his life.

The business that he established in that small place developed under his wise direction until the Cutler Jewelry Company was one of the best known in its line in the United States, Colonel Cutler, as its head, having received some of the highest honors in his craft. He served as president of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths Association, presiding at the occasion when President Taft was the guest of honor, and was president of the Jewelers Protective Association of New England. His business record was one of diligent application to the interests of his house, in whose vigorous, healthy expansion he took just pride. He founded his company upon the soundest and strongest of business principles and conducted it along lines of fairness and value, and a substantial and successful enterprise was the result. Colonel Cutler was a director of the Union Trust Company and the Manufacturers' Refining Company, but confined his business efforts principally to his private affairs.

In public service and philanthropic endeavor, Colonel Cutler achieved a splendid and far more extensive result. Elected to the Rhode Island Legislature, he concentrated into his three consecutive terms the most strenuous effort, finding in his office a most effective means of furthering a lifelong aim, the improvement of the condition of the oppressed or unfortunate. He played no political game. The very righteousness of his cause rallied support. He introduced and forced the enaction of laws of immediate benefit, the "small package" coal bill, the usury bill, and the pawnbrokers' bill. The first Rhode Island employees' compensation bill was introduced by him, and he fathered public service commission and state hospital bills. His terms in the Legislature were productive of creditable activity, and he won secure hold upon the regard and affection of his constituents.

The entrance of the United States into the European conflict brought him weighty duties in the national service and in morale work. He was a member of the Council of National Defense, and as chairman of Selective Service Board No. 5 of Rhode Island had an important part in helping to place the quota of his State in the field. Appointed chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board of the United States Army and Navy, he was the leading spirit in the valuable work of that organization, which throughout the war conducted, in coöperation with the other organizations for personal work among the soldiers and sailors, an extensive campaign of entertainment and recreation, offering the hospitality of its headquarters and the service of its representatives to anyone wearing the United States uniform, regardless of his faith. The efficiency of the work of this organization and the fidelity of its representatives to its high ideals are attested by the many expressions of commendation and gratitude that have come from all quarters, official and private, which, with a consciousness of duty well done, form the reward of Colonel Cutler and his associates.

All of his life devoted to the welfare of his people, and prominent in Jewish national organizations, Colonel Cutler was a logical choice for the delegation of nine representing the American Jewish Congress at the Peace Conference at Versailles. He was chairman of the Administrative Committee and vice-president of the American Jewish Congress, and when the executive session was fully under way at Versailles he was elected a member and treasurer of the executive committee of the Comite des Delegations Juives aupres de la Conference de la Paix. This committee was composed of the delegates from the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish delegations from all countries of Europe and Asia, and it was in the meetings of this body that the propositions were formulated which were subsequently written into the several treaties. Those fond of stories of human interest will find in it this conception of Colonel Cutler returning, with the delegated power of three and a half millions of his people, to secure justice and self-determination for those of his faith in the very country from which he had been driven thirty-six years before because of that faith. During all of the long weeks of the Conference he worked with inspired energy to secure for the Jews of all lands the equality that is their right in the United States and to write "finis" for all time to the oppression and suffering they have endured. Upon his return to the United States, Colonel Cutler was summoned to Washington, where on June 16, 1919, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary of War Baker "for especially meritorious and conspicuous service," the highest tribute of a grateful nation. Later on, Colonel Cutler was signally honored by having the Government of France confer upon him a

special gold medal of honor for his splendid war activities.

Colonel Cutler's interest in his fellows and his works in their behalf were bounded only by physical limitations. He was an ex-Chief Boy Scout of the Boy Scouts of Rhode Island, a director of St. Joseph's Hospital, a Catholic institution of Providence, and a director of the Church House, another organization fostered by a faith differing from his. He also served as a co-director of the educational department of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee, one of the most influential Jewish organizations in the world; also was a member of the executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America.

Colonel Cutler's appointments to these offices were not made because he was an able representative of an influential element of the city, nor were they made on any basis other than his proven usefulness to Providence, his unswerving fidelity to high ideals, and his tenacious championship of those whose defenders were few. His membership on the Committee of Six on religious work, to which he was appointed by Secretary of War Baker, was a signal distinction, his colleagues of this small body of men who represented the best of the different denominations, gladly and effectively coöperating for the creation of a real moral force in the troops of the United States. Through the work of this committee and his leadership of the Jewish Welfare Board, Colonel Cutler was privileged, as were few men, in opportunity for needed and valued service in the maintenance of a high morale among the soldiers in both camp and field. The Committee of Six secured the knowledge that an order had been issued to abandon the time honored mark of the cross as chaplain's insignia, substituting therefor the shepherd's crook, because of the pressure brought to bear on the Secretary of War by various denominations seeking a variety of insignia. With everything to gain for his own people, and nothing to lose, since the initiative was taken by the Secretary of War and the General Staff, Colonel Cutler vigorously insisted that the symbol of the cross was a mark of salvation to millions of Christian boys in the service and should not be abolished. He urged its retention and had the satisfaction of having the order rescinded and the cross reinstated. He urged with equal vigor for the first time in the history of this country the adoption of an insignia for the Jewish chaplains, which was approved by the Secretary of War and the General Staff, symbolizing the tablets of the law, superimposed by the double triangle, or Mogen Dovid—Star of David—which is now part of the regulations in the Army and Navy.

Colonel Cutler was auditor-general of the Perry Victory Centennial Commission. This organization had its origin in Ohio, where a State appropriation was made for the purpose of commemorating Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie in 1813. Subsequently other Lake States were invited to participate, as well as Rhode Island and Kentucky, the former as Perry's birthplace, the latter as the home of most of the soldiers in General Harrison's army, which supported the naval victory. The Federal Government then appointed a commission to coöperate with the various State commissions, and later an Interstate Commission was formed. The object of this body was the erection of a monument or shaft to commemorate the one hundred years of peace ushered in by the Treaty of Ghent, and its further object was to cement forever the cordiality and friendship existing especially between the United States and Canada. The Interstate Commission caused a shaft to be erected on Bass Island, in Put-in-Bay, and held a notable jubilee, in which Colonel

Cutler was chief marshal of all military exercises on land and lake. The complete plans of the commission included a Peace building on the side of the island toward Canada, and a Historical building on the United States side. This project was temporarily abandoned when the United States entered the great war. At the last session of Congress, 1918, the commission was Federalized as the Perry Victory Centennial Commission, of which Colonel Cutler was auditor-general.

Colonel Cutler's military title came from his service in the First Light Infantry of Rhode Island, the State's crack regiment. He enlisted as a private, later served as captain of Company E, subsequently attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and on January 13, 1913, was elected colonel, serving until 1916. At the time of the United States entry into the World War, Colonel Cutler was sent abroad by the Secretary of War in connection with work overseas, and after his return was commissioned as an officer in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, and also belonged to the Metacomet Golf Club of Providence, and was an honorary member of Eta Chapter, Tau Epsilon Phi. He fraternized with the Masonic order; was past master of Redwood Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was also a member of Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was past president and member of the general committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. He was president of the Congregation of Temple Beth-El, which he long and loyally served. One of the most notable of Jewish institutions with which he was related was the Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colorado, of which he was a director. This hospital ranks second to none for completeness of equipment, advantageous location, and eminent personnel, and has splendid reputation among institutions organized for special treatment.

Colonel Cutler was appointed a member of the National Commission for the return of the bodies of the American soldiers who died in France, and the proper care of the cemeteries and graves wherein repose the bodies of those whose remains were to be undisturbed. He also represented on this last patriotic European mission the Jewish Welfare Board and the State of Massachusetts, being appointed to represent the latter Commonwealth by Governor Coolidge and having this appointment confirmed by United States Secretary of War Baker. He went abroad in the interests of these commissions and philanthropic organizations. He had not been well since January, 1920, when he was stricken while in active post-war duties, probably the result of overwork. Apparently convalescing satisfactorily and hopeful that an ocean voyage might hasten his restoration to normal health, he sailed for Southampton, August 12, 1920. The end of this busy, useful life came with shocking suddenness in the Savoy Hotel, London, August 28, 1920, when he succumbed in a few minutes to an attack of heart disease.

Colonel Cutler married, in April, 1900, Ida B. Rutberg, of Worcester, Massachusetts, also a native of Russia.

Colonel Cutler's record is an instance of the imploring need for men with a vision of brotherhood untainted by selfish motives. Through strength of character and unusual ability he rose to an honored place in his city, his State, and the Nation, overcoming formidable obstacles. He progressed far from the immigrant lad, and the passing years only strengthened his sympathies and his resolution for the finest service. Provi-

dence could not claim him, nor any State, nor any business. Jewry was unable to compass his spirit, for he was an American, a citizen of the world.

CULVER, Lucius Lewellyn,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

Although at no time a very numerous family, the Culvers or Colvers are readily traced in many of the English shires. The name is found in various forms of spelling, such as Colver, Collver, Colver, Culver, and Cullver. Several excellent authorities state that the family originated in Saxony and that the descendants in England and later in America were of Saxon ancestry. In America the various branches have invariably used one or the other of the two forms, Culver and Colver, both of which are found in the old records applying to the same person. The name is the application as a patronymic of the word "culver," meaning a pigeon or dove.

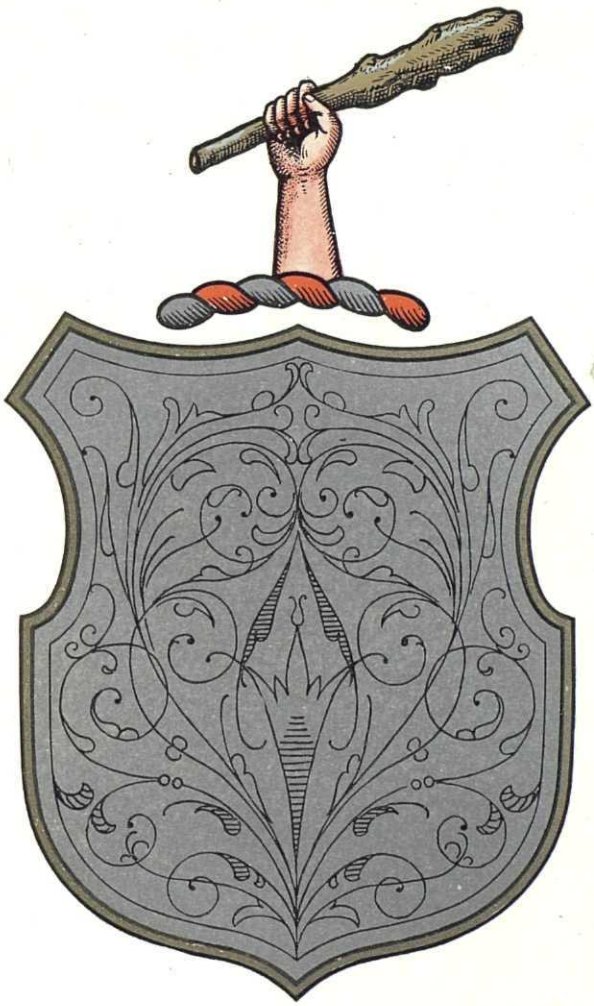
Edward Culver, the founder of the family in America, came from one of the southeastern countries of England to America in 1635 with John Winthrop, the younger, son of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts. Edward Culver settled first at Dedham, Massachusetts, with his wife Ann, removing later to Connecticut, and residing in turn at New London, Groton and New Haven. He was a soldier in King Philip's War, and had a grant of land in New London, on the Mystic river, on the water side, next south of the Fort land.

An American branch of the family bears the following crest:

A dexter cubit arm holding in the hand a club proper, underneath the crest an empty shield argent.

The name of Culver is inseparably connected with the city of St. Louis, Missouri, through the career of Lucius Lewellyn Culver in industrial and commercial relations, and through the interested and generous activity of Mr. and Mrs. Culver in civic, philanthropic, and charitable enterprises. In the two decades that have passed since the death of Mr. Culver, Mrs. Culver has continued alone the works that were formerly their joint interests, and with steadfast devotion she has made the alleviation of suffering and the aid of the unfortunate her guiding aim of life.

Lucius Lewellyn Culver was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 18, 1839. His early youth and young manhood were uneventful, his education one of fair proportions, and for a few years after his marriage he resided in Illinois, moving to St. Louis about 1876. His business career in that city covered less than a quarter of a century, but into that period he put an almost unbelievable amount of energetic labor in industrial connection. About 1881 he became a founder of the Wrought Iron Range Company, of St. Louis, and for a number of years was officially identified with this organization, its prosperity and successful continuance largely due to his clarity of judgment, determination in the attainment of desired ends, and close personal touch with all branches of the concern. After severing his relations with the Wrought Iron Range Company, Mr. Culver did not immediately re-enter the manufacturing field, but in 1890 organized the L. L. Culver Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of furnaces for hot water heating systems. In 1891 the business was reorganized on a larger scale as the Majestic Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Culver became president of this organization, associating with himself in 1892, Messrs. John Fowler and R. H. Stockton. Mr. Stockton was vice-president and Mr. Fowler secretary and treasurer of the company, and the manufacture of Majestic Malleable Iron Ranges was begun. This range embodied original ideas of Mr. Culver and met every



Culver

Lucius L. Culver

Mary Culver

THE BLIND GIRLS' HOME

Ann Bell (Dunlap) Comegys

domestic requirement. Mr. Culver was president of this company at the time of his death, and in addition to leadership in the determination of the policy of the company, made the active charge of the factory his especial province. In the course of his work he came to the conclusion that he had designed a range immeasurably superior to any then on the market. Notwithstanding the fact that the market for cooking stoves was at that particular time overstocked, and that prudence and conservatism would have dictated delay in introducing this new model, he formulated plans for its manufacture and sale, giving to the stove trade and to the purchasing public the first steel and malleable iron range manufactured. Its outstanding merit won general favor and a judicious and widespread advertising campaign placed the new range in the lead in national demand. The result was a flood of orders that taxed the capacity of their foundry to the limit. Mr. Culver's associates attributed to his courage and proved judgment, as well as to his inventive genius, this splendid achievement, and credited to him the prosperity that attended the enterprise. He combined the qualities of the capable, industrial manager with those of the far-seeing, constructive executive, and in paths of unquestioned honor he led the way to commercial influence and material fortune.

Mr. Culver, close as was his application to the large interests that claimed so much of his time and attention, was ever ready to aid any movement for civic improvement or any undertaking of progress. He was a dependable factor in the support of any project appealing to the high citizenship of St. Louis residents, and charitable enterprises and philanthropic works knew his generous friendship.

Lucius Lewellyn Culver married, in Danville, Illinois, in 1860, Mary E. Comegys, born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 19, 1841, daughter of Cornelius and Ann Bell (Dunlap) Comegys. Mr. Culver died in St. Louis, February 11, 1899. Mrs. Culver has continued her residence in St. Louis, where she has long been prominent socially, and where her kindly spirit and sympathetic nature have found expression in the most helpful charitable work of the city. Her life is a long record of constant devotion to her husband during his lifetime, and of watchfulness for opportunities to do good. Most of her kindly acts have been unheralded, performed solely to meet an insistent need and to fulfill the deep convictions of stewardship she so keenly feels. For a long period of years she has been the loyal friend of the L. L. Culver Union Hospital Association, which is located at Whitlock Place, Crawfordsville, Indiana. The hospital building was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1893, having been erected at a cost of $12,000. It was the outgrowth of the work of the Women's Union, an organization performing systematic social service in Crawfordsville, but whose endeavors had been handicapped by lack of finances to support the hearty enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of its members. Mrs. Culver became interested in their work, joined the Association as a life member, and, impressed with the vision of their work, made an initial gift of $10,000 for the building of the hospital, and later added to the fund until her gift totaled $13,200. The hospital which had previously been known as the Union Hospital, its incorporated title, was renamed the L. L. Culver Union Hospital, in recognition of its benefactress, and as a memorial to her revered husband. The Blind Girls' Home of St. Louis is another of Mrs. Culver's especial interests and the recipient of her liberal aid, while no opportunity to lighten the burden of her fellows, to smooth their paths, or to help them along life's journey is neglected by her. The distinguished

service of her husband and the large measure of good she has accomplished with her means and influence have made the name of Culver a blessing to St. Louis.

DOWNS, William Sidney,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The Downs family in Connecticut dates from the year 1646, when the founder, John Downs, first appears on the records of the Colony as a witness in court. From that time to the present the name has been continuous in the annals of public, business and professional life in Colony and State.

The surname is of ancient English origin, and for centuries the spelling varied greatly, eventually narrowing down to the two forms most in use to-day—Downs and Downes, and eliminating Dounis, Dunes, Doune, Don, de la Donne, atte Doune, etc. It is of local classification, signifying literally "of the downs," and the first to adopt it were residents in the vicinity of the sloping declivities which the English call downs. The most ancient and historically notable family were the Downes of Macclesfield, anciently "de Dunes." Their original estates may still be seen. All of the name who came to America in the early decades of the colonization period are said by the College of Heralds in England to have been of this ancient family. John Downes, the Regicide, who signed the death warrant of Charles I, belonged to this family and used its arms, which are "Sable, a stag lodged argent."

The first of the name in America was Richard Downes, who was in Virginia in 1619. The next was John Downs, founder of the Connecticut family herein under consideration. His descendants are to be found in all parts of the State. For several generations the Huntington and Derby Downs families have ranked among the foremost in the county, and have numbered among their representatives such men as the late Sidney A. and Nelson H. Downs. Its present head, Judge William Sidney Downs, of Derby, Connecticut, has been a prominent figure in legal and judicial circles in Connecticut for several decades. It is with the Downs family in the line of Judge Downs that this article will deal.

John Downs, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of England, and descendant of an ancient family. The exact date of his coming to America is not known. He was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, as early as 1646, when his name appears on the Colonial records as a witness in court. On April 4, 1654, he took the oath of fidelity, and subsequently became a freeman and a land owner. He was a friend of the regicides who settled in New Haven after the beheading of Charles I. John Downs married Mary ———, and they were the parents of several children.

(I) Joseph Downs, lineal descendant of Joseph and Mary Downs, and great-grandfather of Judge William Sidney Downs, was born January 14, 1768, died March 17, 1823. He was a prosperous farmer and well known resident of Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut. He married Hannah Patterson, who was born July 28, 1767, and died June 9, 1857. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Lewis is mentioned below.

(II) Lewis Downs, son of Joseph and Hannah (Patterson) Downs, was born in the town of Huntington, Connecticut, December 19, 1790, died March 19, 1876, aged eighty-five years. He engaged in agricultural pursuits on a large scale, and also took an active and prominent part in the public and political life of Huntington. In 1834 he was elected to represent Huntington in the Connecticut General Assembly, and discharged the duties of his office ably and well. In 1848 he was one of the founders of the old Manu-

facturers' Bank at Birmingham, which in 1865 became the Birmingham National Bank. He was a member of the first board of directors of this institution. He was widely known and eminently esteemed as a disinterested public official, and a shrewd and able adviser in business and financial matters. Mr. Downs married Mary Gilbert, daughter of Eli Gilbert, of Huntington; she was born in 1790, member of a family noted for longevity. Mrs. Downs died at the age of eighty years. Their children were: 1. Sidney A., mentioned below. 2. Henry L., born February 7, 1820, died February 10, 1872. 3. Nelson H., born November 18, 1821; was a well known business man of Huntington.

(III) Sidney A. Downs, son of Lewis and Mary (Gilbert) Downs, was born August 13, 1817, on his father's farm in the town of Huntington, Connecticut. He spent his boyhood on the home farm, and secured his education, as did all other farmer's sons of the period, by attending school during the winter months, and working on the farm in summer. On attaining his majority, in 1838, he settled in the village of Birmingham, then in its infancy. Engaging first in the mercantile business, he later went into the hardware business, locating in the old store of F. Hallock & Company. In 1854 Mr. Downs became interested in the manufacture of hoop skirts, a popular industry in Birmingham for a decade following 1854. On the decline of the hoop-skirt fashion, he turned his attention to the manufacture of corsets, forming the firm of Downs & Bassett. He conducted this business successfully up to January, 1880, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Downs' early career was contemporaneous with such men as John I. Howe, Donald Judson, Thomas Murlock, David W. Plumb, George W. Shelton, Fitch Smith, David Bassett, George Kellogg, Thomas Wallace and many others, all prominent and active business men of 1846. With the above named and others, he was one of the incorporators of the Derby Savings Bank, under the charter of May, 1846. He was also one of the first board of directors of the old Manufacturers' Bank in Birmingham, which was chartered in 1848, and in 1865 became the Birmingham National Bank. Mr. Downs was active and prominent in public life, and served the town of Derby in many important offices. In 1844, 1846, 1850, 1851, 1875 and 1876, he was a member of the Board of Selectmen. He also served as town clerk and assessor, and in 1860 was judge of probate. He was universally esteemed for the unimpeachable integrity of his business and public life.

Mr. Downs married Eliza A. Bassett, who was born March 12, 1818, member of a prominent old Connecticut family. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, deceased. 2. Frances M. 3. William Sidney, mentioned below. 4. Charles Nelson, leading banker of Derby. Sidney A. Downs died June 4, 1890. Mrs. Downs died June 5, 1867.

(IV) Judge William Sidney Downs, son of Sidney A. and Eliza A. (Bassett) Downs, was born March 16, 1857, in the town of Derby, Connecticut. He received his early education in the public schools of Derby and in private schools. Deciding on the legal profession as his life's work, he entered the Albany Law School, Albany, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. Returning to Derby, he continued his studies under the late Samuel M. Gardner, one of the leading attorneys of the time, and in June of the same year was admitted to the bar of New Haven county. Immediately thereafter he established himself in practice in Derby. He rose rapidly to a position of leadership in legal circles, and was recognized early as one of the ablest lawyers in New Haven county. In 1884 and 1885 he was chosen assistant clerk

of the House of Representatives, and in the following year served in the same capacity in the Senate. From 1883 to 1885 Mr. Downs was warden of the borough of Birmingham. For several years he served as prosecuting attorney of the Town Court, as judge of the City Court, from which post he retired in 1914. Judge Downs retained his active interest in legal and judicial affairs, however, and was a prominent figure in the public life of Derby until his death, October 24, 1918.

On July 7, 1892, Judge Downs married Ella M. Hinman, member of an old and prominent family of Oxford, Connecticut.

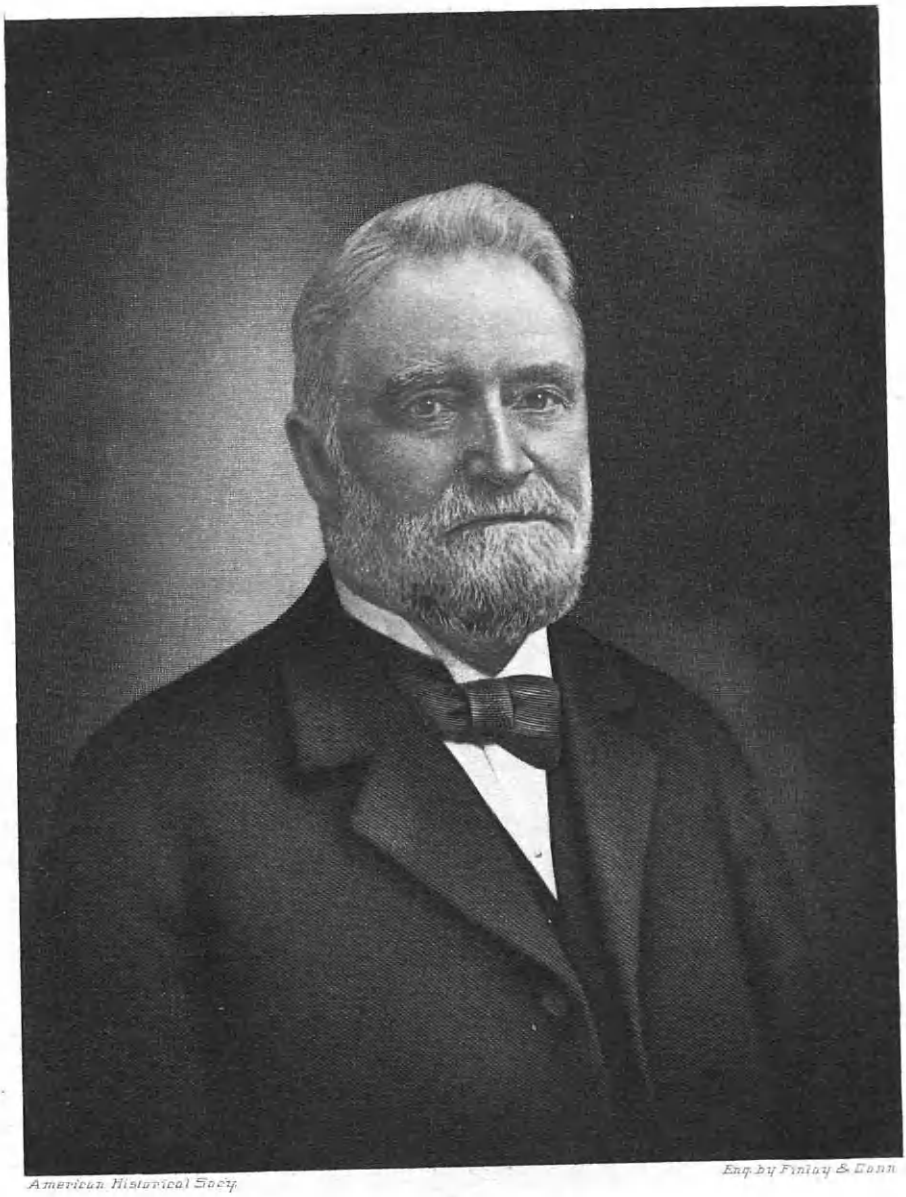
TIERNEY, Myles,

Contractor, Railroad Constructor, Financier.

For many years an outstanding figure in business and finance in the metropolitan district, Myles Tierney was called from the scene of vast and fruitful labors when within a few months of his eightieth year. This biography is one written by his friends, by those with whom he was most closely associated, by those in a position to know the extent and value of his work, and is dedicated to his memory in the sincere regard and respect that was his throughout his life.

Myles Tierney was a son of John and Bridget (McCartin) Tierney, and was born in Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1841. He attended public school in the neighborhood of his home, and as a young man entered the employ of his uncle, Myles McCartin, of Jersey City, New Jersey, also that of Peter Henderson, of the same place, both of whom were engaged in farming and gardening operations. He became skilled in this line of work, and his industry and ability impressed Mr. Henderson so favorably that he invited Mr. Tierney to enter partnership with him. The young man had no intention of confining himself to such a career, and gradually worked his way into contracting operations, first digging cellars in Jersey City, New Jersey, then advancing to the grading and paving of streets there and in Bayonne, and finally was equipped to enter the broader field of general contracting. He executed commissions all along the Atlantic coast, building water works in Boston, Massachusetts; Kingston, New York; Norfolk, Virginia; Long Island City, and New Rochelle, New York, and constructed plants for the Hackensack Water Company in New Milford, Oradell, Woodcliffe Lake, New Durham, Englewood, and at many other places in the State of New Jersey. His most notable contracting achievement was the construction of the Washington Bridge in New York City over the Harlem river, an operation that gave him place among the foremost contractors of the East. This work stands out conspicuously in the history of public works in New York City for the efficient manner of its performance and its freedom from influences that have so often contaminated such work. As a building contractor Mr. Tierney was likewise widely known, and he directed the construction of hundreds of small dwellings and flats in both Jersey City and Hoboken, New Jersey. The construction of several buildings for Fordham University, Fordham, New York, the present home of the Hudson Trust Company, Hoboken, New Jersey, and numerous public buildings throughout the State of New Jersey also stand to his credit in this period of his active career.

From contracting activity, Mr. Tierney extended his sphere of influence into electric railroad construction, operation and ownership, becoming president of the former North Hudson County Railway Company, embracing all the surface roads in the upper part of Hudson county, New Jersey. During his presidency the motive power of these roads was changed from cables and horses to electricity. Mr. Tierney was the originator and builder of what is known as



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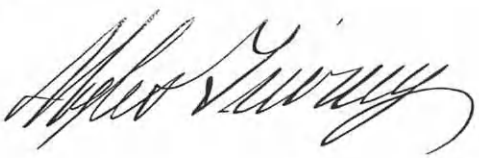


the Hillside road on the trolley system at Fifteenth street, Hoboken, New Jersey, and the Side Hill road at the Weehawken Ferry, Weehawken, New Jersey. Public utilities of all kinds claimed his attention, and from 1882 until his death he was vice-president of the Hackensack Water Company, giving earnest attention to its management and exercising an important influence upon its affairs.

It was in the field of finance that Mr. Tierney attained his greatest success, and it was for this line of endeavor that his qualifications best fitted him, worthy as had been his accomplishments in the other lines of business that he had entered. For many years he was a director of the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, New Jersey, and from 1898 until his death was known as one of the foremost financiers of the district. At various times he was a director and vice-president of the First National Bank, Hoboken, New Jersey; director of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York City; trustee of the New York Trust Company, New York City; and director of the Commercial Trust Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, also being a member of the executive committee of the last named institution. For many years he was vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York City, and played a leading part in the development of this institution into the largest savings bank in the world, a position that it now proudly fills. In 1900 Mr. Tierney became president of the Hudson Trust Company, Hoboken, New Jersey, and he with his associates directed its business with such wisdom, foresight and decision that under his leadership it became one of New Jersey's largest and soundest banks. The following is taken from the minutes of the Hudson Trust Company:

The directors of the Hudson Trust Company of Hoboken and West Hoboken, with deep sorrow, are called upon to record the death of their late President, Mr. Myles Tierney, and in doing so they have ordered that the following preamble and resolutions be entered upon the minutes:

Whereas, We have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our beloved associate, Mr. Myles Tierney, President of the Hudson Trust Company for twenty-two years and a director for thirty years, and desiring to place upon the records an expression of the feelings of love and affection in which he was held by every member of the Board, their high esteem for his great ability, their appreciation of his successful labors as chief executive officer of the Trust Company, and their sorrow and regret for his death, it is

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Tierney, the Hudson Trust Company has lost an executive officer who presided over its affairs for a generation, and who, by his courage and great ability, had built up its business to its present proud position. He brought to the office all those sterling qualities which go to make up the ideal executive of a bank. His great business ability, integrity and sound judgment enabled him by advice and suggestion to guide the bank's affairs upon sound and conservative lines and build up for it a name and reputation of which its directors and officers are justly proud. In the various important crises, both political and financial, through which the country passed during his long term of office he was always found on the side of safety and conservatism.

Resolved, That in their departed and much respected colleague the directors, officers and employees of the Trust Company alike had a true and warm-hearted friend whose every act in public and private life could be pointed to with pride. His name was the synonym for kindness among his intimates. Strong in his convictions, he was frank and outspoken in his views. Kindly and modest in his nature, unostentatious but discriminating in his many charities, his death will be deplored and his name held in grateful remembrance by every one who knew him.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be entered in full upon the Minutes of the Board as a token of our sincere respect and sympathy and an engrossed copy thereof be prepared.

That which impressed Mr. Tierney's associates most strongly was his faithful stewardship of his means and his talents. He

was never too completely engrossed in the business cares that were his life-long portion to give time to service for the general good. He was appointed by Governor Roosevelt to the original New York Tenement House Commission. Here his practical building knowledge and experience stood him in good stead, and many of the present Tenement House Department Regulations represent the time and study he gave to conditions as they existed in New York. He was appointed by Mayor Seth Low a member of the board of trustees of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York City, was made chairman of the building committee, supervised the alteration and building of Fordham Hospital, Harlem Hospital, and Gouverneur Hospital, and started the new Bellevue Hospital. Influenced, no doubt, by the circumstances of his own boyhood, which had contained little of joy or cheer, Mr. Tierney was particularly solicitous for the welfare of children, and no service was too arduous, no gift too generous for him to give to this cause. He was a member of the board of managers of St. Joseph's Day Nursery of New York City, was president of the New York Catholic Protectory, and a member of the board of managers of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin of New York City, and the Spring Valley Fresh Air Home of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Tierney was mainly responsible for the establishment of the Lincoln Agricultural School in Lincolndale, New York, an institution which it is admitted heads all others in the training of boys in farming and dairy work. He was devoted to all of the activities of his church, was for many years a trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and served as chairman of the Calvary Cemetery Committee. Under his direction many new methods and numerous improvements were instituted in the management of the cemetery, the new mortuary chapel, receiving vaults and water supply system being some of the results of his activity. His unfailing devotion to his church and the great number and extent of his good works both within and without caused him to be made a Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Pius X, one of the highest honors conferred upon the laity by the Holy See. The following appears upon the minutes of the board of managers of the New York Catholic Protectory, covering a meeting held January 14, 1921:

Mr. Myles Tierney, President of the Board of Managers of The New York Catholic Protectory, died on January 13, 1921. He was elected to the Board in the autumn of 1895. He served for many years on the various committees of the Board, and in December, 1912, was elected President, an office which he continued to hold without interruption until the time of his death.

Mr. Tierney will be forever remembered by all the friends of the Protectory as the moving spirit in the erection and development of the farm school at Lincolndale. He was the chairman of the committee in charge of the project, planned the enterprise and superintended its construction. Upon its completion he followed its development closely, contributing generously to its maintenance and improvement and giving freely to it of his own most valued time.

He kept in close personal touch with every branch of the Institution, and implanted in each of them his own sterling zeal for order, patience, industry, straightforwardness and courage.

Our departed President was of heroic mold. His was the rugged temperament that makes leaders among men. He had firmness of mind, tenacity of purpose and an indomitable will. He was patient, prudent, tactful and wise, and above all he was the very essence of kindness, generosity, charity and love—a deeply religious man, permeated with a never failing realization of his own obligations to God and to his neighbor—an ideal chieftain for an enterprise such as ours, dedicated to the Christian education and upbringing of the young.

In Mr. Tierney's death The New York Catholic Protectory loses a guiding spirit of inestimable value, and each member of the Board of Managers a well beloved and always to be remembered friend.

In view of the foregoing be it resolved that the Board of Managers attend his funeral in

a body, and that a copy of the minutes be forwarded, suitably engrossed, to his family.

MICHAEL COLEMAN, Vice-President.
JOSEPH P. GRACE, Secretary.

Among Mr. Tierney's affiliations were those with the United Aid Society of Hoboken, the Catholic Club of the City of New York, the International Catholic Truth Society, the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Particular Council of St. Vincent de Paul Society, the American-Irish Historical Society, the United States Catholic Historical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the New York Botanical Garden.

Myles Tierney married, in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 3, 1872, Elizabeth L. N. Finn, of Newark, New Jersey, born December 20, 1846, daughter of Timothy and Mary A. E. (Downey) Finn, her father an insurance broker. Children of Myles and Elizabeth L. N. (Finn) Tierney: 1. Anna T., deceased; married Dr. John Aspell, of New York City. 2. Lillian M., deceased; married Paul W. A. MacMahon, of Montclair, New Jersey. 3. Myles J., physician of New York City. 4. John C., contractor, of New York City.

Myles Tierney died in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, January 13, 1921. The farmer boy of many years before had become the noted man of affairs, honored by his fellows for great practical and humanitarian works, and given high recognition by the earthly Head of his Church. There is no standard by which the worth of a man can be measured that does not accord him pre-eminence among his fellows, yet such was the friendly kindliness of the man, so even his democracy, that envy of his success and position was never felt. He had received the best that earth could offer, and passed to higher rewards.

BURNHAM, Thomas Winston,

Active in Commercial and Financial Affairs.

The life of Thomas Winston Burnham signified much to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and his death on March 2, 1920, when temporarily sojourning in Pasadena, California, came as a great shock to his friends and buisness associates, and carried sincere regret to the hearts of many people throughout a wide circle of acquaintance.

The world knows too few men of his calibre, and when such a man passes he leaves empty, in every line of activity which his life has touched, spaces which are not readily filled. Descending from one of the old and prominent Colonial New England families, Mr. Burnham was a present day exponent of those qualities of mind and heart which inspired the builders of our American civilization. His line of descent is traced back to Thomas Burnham, the progenitor of the family in America, who was born in England in 1617. In 1635 he sailed from Gravesend for the Barbadoes, coming soon after to New England, where he settled in Hartford, Connecticut, and there spent his remaining days. The name still survives in New England, standing for all that is best in citizenship, but many representatives of the family forged westward as the frontier lines advanced in that direction.

Thomas Burnham, father of Thomas Winston Burnham, came to Cleveland, Ohio, from Glens Falls, New York, in 1833, where he became one of the honored and valued citizens of that community, then almost on the edge of civilization. For many years he was engaged in the grain elevator business, founding the business which was afterwards carried on by his son. He was a pioneer in the grain trade, and for a long period carried on a successful undertaking

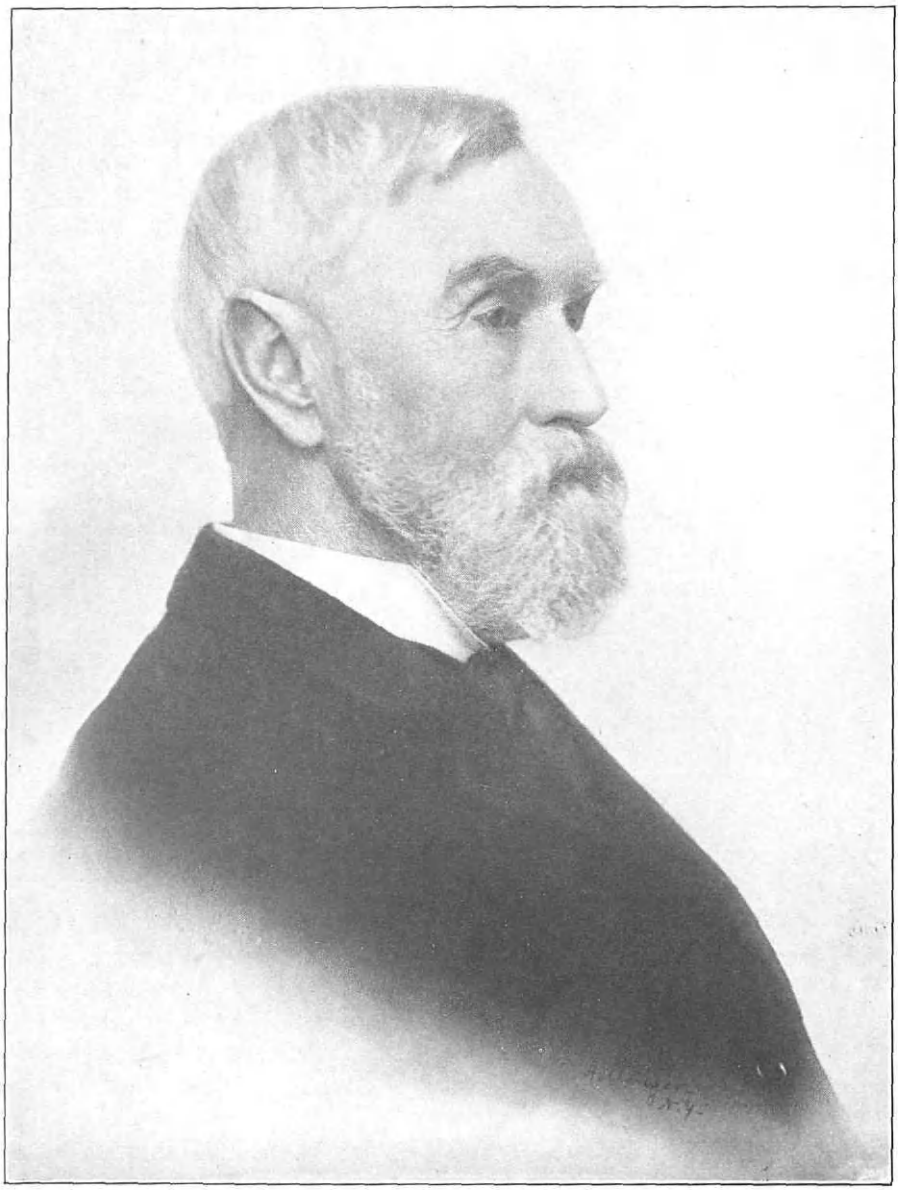
in the Erie Grain Elevators. Year by year the importance of this industry increased, owing to the constant expansion of his trade connections and the rapid development of the region. After a long and honorable career Thomas Burnham retired in 1885, returning to Glens Falls, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was widely known in commercial circles, for not only did he handle extensive grain interests, but was also at one time president of the Cleveland Malleable Iron Company, and of the Cleveland Burial Case Company. He was a man of determined spirit, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, and his honesty stood as an unquestioned factor in his career. Politically he was first a Whig, and holding fast his principles, he became at the time of the transfusion of the great political parties a Republican. For two terms he served the people as mayor of Ohio City, now the west side of Cleveland. His efforts in behalf of general improvement and public progress were far-reaching and beneficial. He was a man of deep and sincere piety, one of the original members of the Second Presbyterian Church, and his influence counted much for the moral progress and upbuilding of his fellowmen. He passed away at Glens Falls, New York, at the venerable age of ninety years.

Thomas Winston Burnham, son of Thomas and Mary Louisa (White) Burnham, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 22, 1844. At that time Cleveland was scarcely more than a village, and he saw it grow to the great industrial and commercial metropolis that it now is, saw it develop from a straggling collection of nondescript structures housing a crude social order to one of the most beautiful cities in the Middle West, leading the entire region in social uplift, and in the patronage of literature, science and art. He wielded a strong influence in the commercial progress of the city, and none the less was he a constructive force in the higher life which makes material prosperity worth while.

Mr. Burnham received his early education in the public schools of Cleveland, completing his formal education with a course at Union College, of Schenectady, New York. But his graduation by no means ended his studies. The habits of studious application formed in college he carried with him throughout his life, and being endowed by nature with an orderly mind, and an unusual degree of discernment, he won from every phase of life the essentials of education.

About the time of his marriage, which took place in 1869, Mr. Burnham resided for a few years elsewhere than in the city of his birth; first in St. Louis, Missouri, then in Leavenworth, Kansas, then in New York City; but he returned to Cleveland in the early seventies to become associated with his father in business. The elder Burnham was then the head of the Star Elevator Company in that city. While this was a growing concern, alive to the conditions which demanded progressive methods of the men who handled the grain trade, and thus spelled Opportunity for the son, still the hand of the younger man was distinctly felt through all the ramifications of the business. His sound judgment, clear perception and indefatigable energy not only won him success in continuing the business, but enlarged its scope and promoted its importance as a factor in the commercial circles of Cleveland.

Mr. Burnham maintained his relations with the Star Elevator Company up to the time of his death. Very early, however, in his business career, he became interested in an active way in many other Cleveland enterprises. At the time of his decease he was not only connected with, and president of the Star Elevator Company, but was chairman of the board of the National City



Dan P. Eells

Bank; president of the Kilby Manufacturing Company; a director in the Cleveland Burial Case Company; the Cleveland Union Stock Yards Company; a director and on the executive committee of the Citizens' Savings & Trust Company; and a director of F. H. Hill & Company, of Chicago. With many of these lines of business he had been connected for a great number of years. He was highly esteemed by the entire management of every institution with which he was connected, and his business judgment was heartily respected. His loss in an advisory capacity was greatly felt by them all. Few men were more thoroughly and accurately informed concerning the grain trade than Mr. Burnham, and his operations in that line placed him in a prominent position in business circles. He gave to every matter coming to his hand the same exhaustive attention to detail, and the same sane, but incisive action, which made him a power in the grain world. No relevant influence was disregarded, however remote or insignificant it might appear to a less discriminating mind, but once a course of action was adopted the man was fearless in carrying it through.

But Mr. Burnham was far from being a one-sided man. He was not wholly absorbed in business. The full and well-rounded life reached into all those wholesome and uplifting activities which give to American manhood the supremacy of the world. In politics he was affiliated with the Republican party, and although never holding or aspiring to public office he was always a staunch supporter of its policy, especially in National affairs. Twenty years ago he was president of the Union Club, and at the time of his death Mr. Burnham was a member of the Union, University, Country and Mayfield clubs, of Cleveland; and of the University Club of New York City. He was fond of out-door sports, and was a familiar and always welcome figure on the golf links not only in Cleveland, but wherever he might be temporarily enjoying a vacation.

Always a courteous and refined gentleman, Mr. Burnham's personality was rooted in a genuine, sincere good-will toward his fellowmen. For several years prior to his decease he was vestryman of Trinity Cathedral, and was always cordially interested in all the religious life of the church society.

Mr. Burnham married Mary Kate Call, who died a few years before him. Mrs. Burnham was a charming hostess, and the home was a center where congenial groups often gathered, Mr. Burnham always giving a particularly warm welcome to the alumni of Union College, his *alma mater*. He was a kind and considerate parent, and companionable to a marked degree with his children and grandchildren. He is survived by two daughters: Mrs. G. W. Grandin and Mrs. J. P. Burton, both residents of Cleveland.

In the death of Mr. Burnham, Cleveland lost a citizen who was ever interested in promoting the real growth and solid development of the city. The significance of his influence upon the social and industrial life of his native city would, perhaps, be more widely recognized had he been less reticent regarding his own public activities. The many forces for good which he augmented or set in motion will be living, vital energies when the people-at-large are watching the lives of other men, and the name of Thomas Winston Burnham, and the personality for which it stands, will long be treasured memories in the hearts of his friends.

EELLS, Dan Parmelee,

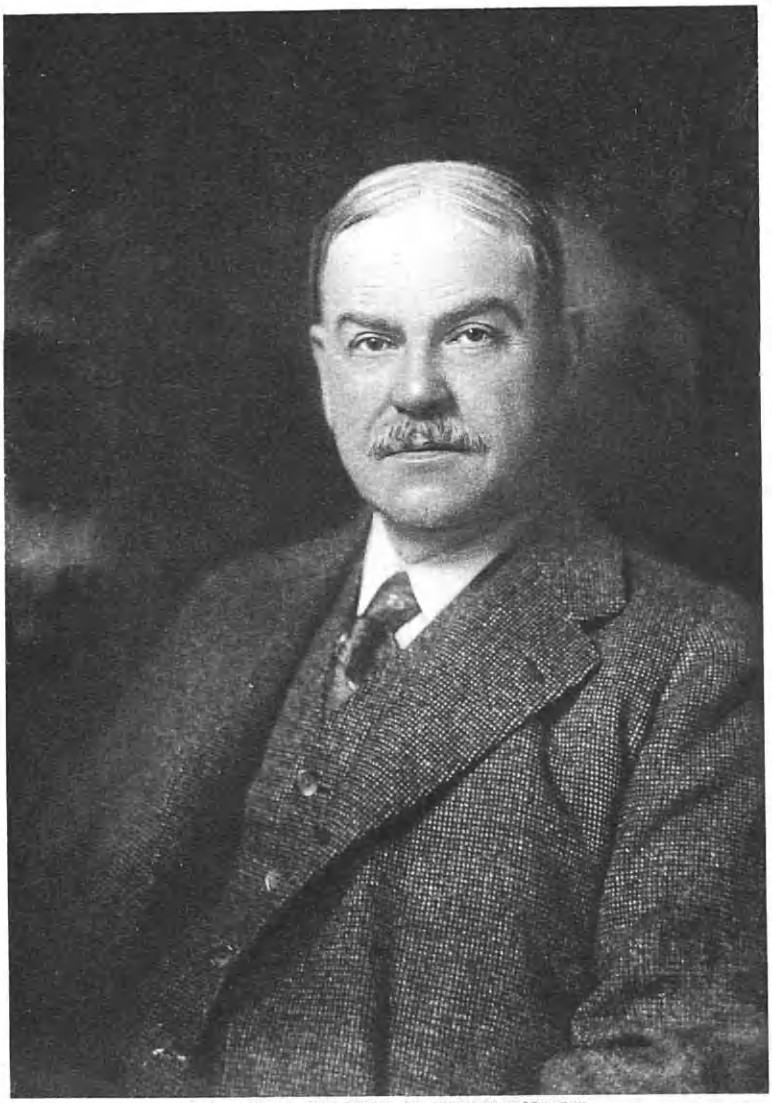
Man of Great Enterprise, Philanthropist.

The death of Dan Parmelee Eells at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 23, 1903, deprived that city of one of its most

honored citizens. Mr. Eells was one of a group of broad-minded, public-spirited Cleveland men who did much for the welfare of the community.

Dan Parmelee Eells, the youngest son of Rev. James Eells and Mehitable (Parmelee) Eells, was descended from old New England stock from both parents. The Eells family traces its descent from Major Samuel Eells, of Barnstable, England, who came to America early in the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut; his military rank was gained in the colonial army. Mr. Eells' maternal ancestors resided at Durham, Connecticut, where there was a Deacon Dan Parmelee for successive generations. His father, Rev. James Eells, removed from Connecticut to New York in 1804, and lived at Westmoreland, Oneida county, until 1831. At Westmoreland, Dan Parmelee Eells was born on April 16, 1825. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Ohio, where his father labored as a home missionary in several towns until he finally settled at Amherst. Dan entered the famous school at Oberlin, now Oberlin College, and worked in one of the village stores in order to pay his tuition fees. At Oberlin he prepared for college, and finally went back to the country of his birth and entered Hamilton College as a member of the class of 1843. The expenses of the college course were so heavy that at the end of the sophomore year he was obliged to withdraw; but he won the respect and admiration of his instructors, and Hamilton College later conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college, Mr. Eells secured employment in Cleveland as a bookkeeper. During the winter of 1846-47 he taught in the Amherst schools, but in the latter year he returned to Cleveland and became a bookkeeper in the commission and forwarding house of Barney, Waring & Company. On March 1, 1849, he commenced his long association with the Commercial Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, now the National Commercial Bank of Cleveland. In the year 1857 he temporarily withdrew from the bank to become a partner in the private banking firm of Hall, Eells & Company; but in 1858 he became cashier of the Commercial Branch Bank. In 1865 the charter of this Institution expired, and the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland was organized with Mr. Eells as vice-president. Three years later, in 1868, he was elected as president, which office he held until 1897, when failing health necessitated his retirement from active business life. At the time of his resignation, Mr. Eells was the longest in service of any bank officer in Ohio.

Mr. Eells' most important activities were incident to the development of the following great railroads: Lake Erie & Western; Ohio Central; St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; Detroit, Mackinaw and Marquesette; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Munsing; Mahoning Coal; and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. He was also identified with many important industrial and other enterprises. He was one of the founders of the Otis Iron & Steel Company, which became during his association with it the most successful steel mill in Cleveland. For more than three decades and until his death he was a director and secretary of the United States Express Company. He was associated with the American Steel & Wire Company, the King Bridge Company, the Republic Iron Company, the Cleveland City Railway Company, the Cleveland Gas Light & Coke Company, the Bucyrus Company, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company, all of Cleveland; the Brown-Bonnell Company, of Youngstown; the Union Iron & Steel Company, which was consolidated with other companies to form the Illinois Steel Company, the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, all of Chicago; the Chicago Drop



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Forge & Foundry Company of Kensington, Illinois, the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Railway; the Central Railway & Bridge Company; the Chicago & Atchison Bridge Company, and many less important concerns.

Mr. Eells' activities were not confined to business. There were very few departments of the community's life with which he was not identified. He was associated with many religious and beneficent enterprises and gave liberally to their development. He was president for a number of terms of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland, and a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association. He was a director of the Cleveland Bethel Union, the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Children's Aid Society, and the Cleveland Bible Society. For more than half a century he was successively deacon and elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cleveland. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of that church for many years. He purchased a valuable property on the corner of Wilson avenue (now East 55th street) and Lexington avenue, Cleveland, upon which he erected a church which he presented fully equipped and free from incumbrance, to the organization known as the Wilson Avenue Presbyterian Church. In memory of Mr. Eells, the church society after his death changed the name of the church to the Eells Memorial Church. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Eells erected for the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, the Idaka Chapel, as a memorial to their daughter. This chapel is still a part of the church edifice at the corner of Prospect avenue and East 46th street. Mr. Eells was a trustee of Lane Theological Seminary of Cincinnati; of Lake Erie Seminary of Painesville; and of Hamilton and Oberlin Colleges.

Mr. Eells was twice married. His first wife was Mary M. Howard, daughter of Colonel George A. Howard, of Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, by whom he had two children: Howard Parmelee Eells, of whom see forward; and Emma Paige Eells, wife of the late Arthur St. John Newberry. Mr. Eells' second wife was Mary Witt, daughter of Stillman Witt, of Cleveland. Five children were born of this union, of whom only Stillman Witt Eells survives.

This simple account of Mr. Eells' varied activities testifies more eloquently than formal praise to his remarkable and diversified powers, to his forceful character and to his wide influence. His name is cherished and honored by all who were associated with him, and by those who were privileged to be his friends it is held in loving remembrance.

EELLS, Howard Parmelee,

Man of Large Affairs.

Howard Parmelee Eells, the son of Dan Parmelee and Mary Maria (Howard) Eells, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 16, 1855. Few families are there in this country who can trace their genealogy through so many links of the ascending chain, and find cause to congratulate themselves on being the descendants of a nobler or better ancestry than that of this true gentleman.

John Eells emigrated from Barnstable, England, between the years 1628 and 1630. Little is actually known of this progenitor of the family in America. From what facts we have it may be fairly deduced that Eells was one of that class of stalwart Puritans to whom such men as the Rev. John White were appealing "to raise a bulwark against the Kingdom of Anti-Christ," by establishing a strong retreat in the New World in case of a disaster in the old. In any event his arrival in America and consequent settlement in the youthful hamlet of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, was coincident with the height of the despotism of Charles I; and his return to England in 1641 to become an officer in the Cromwellian army

agrees in point of time with the commencement of the active revolt of the liberal forces which had suffered so long the unwillingness of their popular leaders to resort to violence. On his return to the Mother Country, John Eells took with him his wife and infant son, Samuel, who at the age of twenty-one returned to the land of his birth to plant permanently on new soil the seeds of the family. Howard P. Eells was removed from this ancestor, a major in the Colonial Army, by five generations, through the youngest son of Samuel Eells, the Rev. Nathaniel Eells, a graduate of Harvard College in 1699. There followed him three generations of Congregational ministers, all University graduates, and all prominent in the religious and educational life of their respective communities. The Rev. James Eells, the grandfather of Howard P. Eells removed with his family from New England to Westmoreland, New York State, where his influence as a Presbyterian missionary and educator was felt in the Central and Eastern portions of that State, then the fringe of civilization, and in the development of Hamilton College, at Clinton, fifteen miles from Westmoreland. It was here that each of his five sons received their education, though the youngest, Dan Parmelee, (named on a following page), had his preliminary schooling at Oberlin College, Ohio. His father, conscious of the wider fields for Christian endeavor offered by the march of immigration westward, had removed to Ohio with the intention of building up another community from which would radiate the teachings of Christ and the influence of educational advantages. These designs, however, failed completely to mature. Rev. James Eells settled in Amherst, Lorain county, Ohio, from where he pursued his missionary work and supported his family on the salary of $100 a year.

On his mother's side Howard Parmelee Eells was scarcely less fortunate in his heritage. The original ancestor of the Howard family in America was one Thomas Howard, of Aylesford, County Kent, England, who settled in Ipswich, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634. Another Thomas Howard, fifth in line from the first settler, moved from Ipswich to Pomfret, Connecticut, and thence to the not far distant township of Tolland. It was his grandson, Colonel George Austin Howard, who in the spring of 1833 moved to Bristol, Ohio, and subsequently to Windsor, in Ashtabula county, to settle in Orwell in 1837, as a merchant and financier. In all these places he was successful in his business. By enterprise, prudence, and the judicious use of capital, he accumulated a goodly estate which was rapidly increasing at the time of his death. In his nature he was social, genial and popular. He was sympathetic and generous to the needy, warm and true in his friendships, and singularly happy in his conjugal relationships. The eldest of his five children was Mary Maria, who became the wife of Dan Parmelee Eells. The first of their two children was Howard Parmelee Eells.

From this summary, all too short to do justice to the lives of worthy forbears, we see that this boy came of stock rich in those qualities which constitute the true nobility —virtue, intelligence and education. His life, the realization of all that is purest, noblest and best, bore upward the standards handed down to him from Major Samuel Eells through six generations of splendid Americans.

When four years old the boy was attacked by a sickness which left him crippled by depriving him of the use of his right leg. Thereafter he never walked without the aid of crutches. Easy as it is to realize what a factor this was with which he had to contend, no one could have known him as a boy or as a man and thought of his handicap as an infirmity, since ever it was dwarf-

ed by the supreme, indomitable courage which, springing up with the realization of that which lay before him, developed to that degree where in strength it brooked no obstacles. It was in October of the same year, 1859, that his mother died, and Howard P. with his sister, Emma Paige, two years younger, was cared for by his Aunt Lucy Howard. At the age of six he attended a private school kept by a Mrs. Day, on Erie street, now East Ninth street, between Euclid and Prospect avenues, Cleveland, Ohio. A little later he was sent to another private school taught by Miss Sarah Andrews, where most of the youths who afterward became Cleveland's leading citizens received their first schooling. In 1866, as a frail lad of eleven, he was sent away to the Greylock School, of South Williamstown, to receive the education which prepared him to enter Hamilton College in the fall of 1872. Massachusetts was in those days a long journey from Ohio, and the fortitude with which he faced the separation from his family, the discomforts of severe Berkshire winters in unheated dormitories, and the limits of his physical handicap, limited as he was in joining in the pursuits of the boys around him, was a marvel and example to the many school-day friends whom by his charm and sincerity of manner he easily won. In 1878 he was graduated from Hamilton, where he excelled in English and oratory, having been awarded the senior prize in the latter course. Already his pen had developed a facility it ever retained. These four years at college ripened those tastes for literature, music and art which he cultivated throughout his life, and which made him the cultured gentleman that he was.

To the A. B. degree received by Mr. Eells from Hamilton was added a second similar degree the following year at Harvard. On June 30, 1877, he started for Europe, where a year was spent in travel and in the pursuit of favorite studies. In 1878, a young man of twenty-three, Mr. Eells returned to Cleveland to commence business life as his father's secretary.

Dan Parmelee Eells had already attained prominence in the banking and industrial circles of Cleveland, and his interests were many and far-reaching. It was not long before his son, with keen intellect and sound judgment, became an active factor in his father's enterprises, and an organizer upon his own initiative. He became treasurer of the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Railroad, the American Smelting Company, and the Rocky Mountain Oil Company, and held official positions in numerous other corporations. But soon his faculties were centered upon a concern which was to become the most important connection of Mr. Eells' career. The Bucyrus Foundry & Manufacturing Company was organized by his father and himself in 1880, at Bucyrus, Ohio, Mr. Howard P. Eells acting as treasurer. By means of his great foresight, an outstanding quality of his character, he became convinced of the future of the company, and permitted it to claim an increasing share of his attention to such an extent that from an early period he played a large part in the management. In 1892 this concern, a little later The Bucyrus Company, and at that time the Bucyrus Steam Shovel & Dredge Company, was transferred to South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1895 he became its president and continued as its active head until late in 1911, when he became chairman of the board of directors of the enlarged corporation, then given the name of Bucyrus Company. During his presidency the company enjoyed an era of great prosperity and growth, and under his wise direction successfully carried out projects, such as the building of the machinery used in the excavation of the Panama Canal. There has been erected in the offices of the company in South Milwaukee a bronze tablet

which testifies to the part which Mr. Eells played in the creation of this great corporation. The inscription thereon reads as follows:

Erected in memory of the man whose self-sacrifice, undaunted courage and wise foresight led to the present success and prosperity of this company; whose steadfast faith in its future safely guided it through the bitter struggle following the panic of 1893; whose prophetic judgment and integrity of character created the policy which ultimately gained for it the international reputation it now enjoys; and whose broad sympathy and unfailing kindness of heart won the respect, admiration and love of his associates and employees.

The success which crowned this achievement, fraught as it was with many difficulties, was the most important of his business career. From the prominence which it gave him in the industrial life of the Nation, Mr. Eells became affiliated with The National Metal Trades Association, for many years served on its council, and became its president in 1915, acting in that capacity until 1917. His unsurpassed sense of justice and fairness lent much to the formulation and culmination of the policies of this association, the purpose of which was to promote cooperation between the employer and the employee, the freedom of the honest worker from the oppression of trade union methods. These purposes achieved much during a period of growing industrial unrest. Of the many enterprises with which the name of Howard Parmelee Eells will always be linked, there is need to mention only those in which he was actively interested at the time of his death. From its organization, for which he was responsible, in 1898, Mr. Eells was president and treasurer of the Atchison & Eastern Bridge Company, which owns and operates a railroad and highway bridge across the Missouri river at Atchison, Kansas. This bridge, built in the early 70's by Dan P. Eells, J. H. Wade and other Clevelanders, has played an important part in the development of the Missouri River Region. He was president and treasurer of the Dolomite Products Company, which controls large stone quarries in Seneca county, Ohio. He was a director of the Sandusky Cement Company, of Cleveland, and as such was largely responsible for its financial reorganization in 1916. He was a director and member of the executive committee of the Superior Savings & Trust Company from its organization in 1905, and he was president of the Howard Realty Company.

Success of undertakings in this great and industrious country is measured by constructive contribution to the progress of our civilization. The business career of Howard Parmelee Eells was eminently successful. But whereas time at some distant day will partially obliterate industrial achievement, hiding it in the detail of the development of science, the part which a man plays in the progress of a great city will ever be felt and remembered. The influence of Mr. Eells was potent in all which concerned the social and civic life of Cleveland. He gave with great generosity to countless public philanthropies. The span of the latter half of his life is in fact the history of the progress of the Cleveland Humane Society, which he served so faithfully since 1882. Taught in the ways of sympathetic affection for man and beast from boyhood, and carrying out through life the precepts so thoroughly grounded, the full strength of his strong personality was brought to bear upon the urgent need of protection for the weak. He became treasurer of this society in 1900, which position he also filled in the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum from the year 1903. Another charitable organization aided by liberal contributions of his time and money was the Home for Aged Women, of which he was secretary and a member of the board of trustees. Few persons know of the extent and breadth of

the liberality of Mr. Eells. His public acts were only an indication of his far-reaching private generosity.

With his whole heart Mr. Eells was actively interested in the development of art in Cleveland. He was a member of the accessions committee and the advisory committee of the Cleveland Museum of Art, where his presence at the meetings, his unselfish devotion to all its interests, his exquisite, richly cultivated tastes and practical judgment were ever an inspiration to his associates.

The educational life of the community he entered through his trusteeships in the Western Reserve University, the Cleveland School of Art, and the East End School Association. From 1914 to 1918 he was president of the Cleveland Branch of the Archaeological Institute of America. No man could have been found more eminently fitted to counsel and advise in undertakings of this nature. His was an educated, cultivated mind, with keen appreciation of the beautiful in nature, in literature and in art. And dominating all these attributes there stood out that without which no life is fully rounded, the faith in the teachings of Christ and adherence to the principles of Christianity. He was for years a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, and he supported its work no less assiduously than his fathers before him.

The long list of social organizations of which he was a member only partially testifies to the qualities which made Mr. Eells a delightful, charming companion, and an ideal host. He was a member of the Union, Tavern, Country, Mayfield, Chagrin, Valley Hunt, Harvard, University, Rowfant, City, Tippecanoe and Shaker Heights clubs, of Cleveland; the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; the Ohio Horticultural Society; The New England Society, of Cleveland; the Western Reserve Historical Society; the University and Alpha Delta Phi clubs; the Ohio Society of New York; the American Academy of Political Science; the National Geographic Society; the Hamilton Chapter and Williams Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi; Shore Owners Association and Lake Placid Yacht Club; and a number of other similar institutions.

Howard Parmelee Eells was married (first) on April 20, 1881, to Alice Maude Overton, who died May 26, 1885. On November 11, 1889, he married (second) Maud Stager, who survives him. Of the first marriage there were born Mrs. Robert H. Crowell, of Cleveland, and Dan Parmelee Eells, who is treasurer of Bucyrus Company, at South Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and of the second marriage, Mrs. Allan C. House, Howard P. Eells, Jr., Harriet Stager Eells, Samuel Eells and Maud Stager Eells. Mr. Eells' sons, Lieutenant Howard P. Eells, Jr., and Lieutenant Samuel Eells, served in the United States Army in France from September, 1917, to the spring of 1919. To the love which he bore and dispensed with such liberality to mankind was added a devotion to his family that by virture of its depth and power transfused his home with an atmosphere of refinement, virtue and devotion.

Mr. Eells' death occurred suddenly at Pasadena, California, February 11, 1919. The funeral services were conducted at his residence in Cleveland by the Rev. F. Sutphen, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, who spoke the following memorial, which may fittingly serve as a conclusion to this narration of the life of Howard Parmelee Eells:

In glancing back over my long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Eells, I think his one characteristic which most impressed me was his strong personality, his spirit of confidence and victory. He thought and spoke in terms of strength. He recognized no obstacles or limitations in his forward march to lofty character and great success, and in this he set an example to all around him. This strength he displayed, not only in his busi-

ness achievements, but in everything that demanded his interest—everything that tended toward the welfare of his home city. A city is indeed bereaved when a great citizen, with a great vision and an open heart and hand, passes away. Such a man was Howard P. Eells.

OSBORN, Homer W., M. D.,

Skilled Diagnostician.

Dr. Homer W. Osborn, of Cleveland, Ohio, was spared to a life of usefulness and honor until the age of seventy-six years, when on November 20, 1919, death called him from his professional associations and from the large circle of friends whom lovable qualities of mind and heart had bound closely to him. Dr. Osborn was a physician of a type that modern science and teaching are making steadily more rare, the general practitioner and family doctor. For almost half a century he was engaged in practice, always in Cleveland, and during that period it was his privilege and joy to conduct a ministry of medicine that was as productive of hope and cheer and courage as any ministry of the church. Dr. Osborn realized in a long life of devotion to his practice the highest ideals of a noble calling, and beyond that no tribute can be paid to any man.

Dr. Homer W. Osborn was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, February 27, 1843. His family moved to Darlington, Wisconsin, in 1857, and he there attended school, also studying for a time in a private school in Kingsville, Ohio. Although he was a lad of but seventeen years when war broke out between the states, he at once enlisted in the Third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, which became a part of the famous "Iron Brigade," and fought through the entire conflict, achieving a most creditable military record. At the battle of Antietam he was severely wounded, but as soon as possible after recovery rejoined his regiment and was in action at the battle of Gettysburg, where the Third Wisconsin bore the brunt of the fighting when Pickett's charge was broken. Later his regiment was attached to Sherman's army, and he received another bad wound at the battle of Resaca, Georgia. Here he fell between the lines, and dragging himself to the cabin of a friendly negro was there sheltered until his comrades found him.

After being honorably discharged from the service he returned to Darlington, Wisconsin, joining soon after a surveying party for work in Kansas and Nebraska. Upon the completion of this work he again returned to Darlington and began the study of medicine in the office of a physician of that place. In 1869 he came to Cleveland, Ohio, entered the Homeopathic College, and continued professional study in the office of Dr. D. H. Beckwith, and upon graduation opened an office on Erie street, now East Ninth street. At this time he was associated with Dr. William Saunders, and after his marriage, in 1872, he made his office in what was then his home at the corner of Huron road and Prospect street, where it remained until the present structure, named in his honor the Osborn building, was erected on that site. His office thenceforth until his death was in the Osborn building. Dr. Osborn was widely known as a skilled diagnostician. His practice grew large and remunerative, but his thorough knowledge and helpful presence were ever at the disposal of his fellows, whether of high or low degree, a real need all that was necessary to bring him to their side. His influence grew with the years, and cordial, loving welcome greeted him everywhere. In personality he was peculiarly well adapted to his profession, for he was of a strongly philosophical turn of mind, with a warm sense of kindly humor that helped him and his friends and patients over many of the rough places of life. At his death Dr. Osborn was president of the Cleveland Philosophical Society.

Dr. Osborn married, February 2, 1872,

Mary, daughter of Zenas and Maranda C. (Wheelock) King (q. v.), who survives him with one daughter, Mrs. Samuel N. Moore, of Cleveland, Ohio.

To Dr. Osborn belonged, in surpassing degree, the "common touch," the ability to impress his fellows with the sincerity of his purpose and the genuineness of his friendliness, and this it was that made him so universally mourned. Beautiful memories are valuable possessions, and those who knew Dr. Osborn treasure the thought of a man who exemplified high ideals of manhood.

KING, Zenas,

Inventor, Executive.

Each great practical scientific achievement that has meant comfort, convenience, and utility to the world has had connected with it one outstanding name, the name of a benefactor of his kind for all time to come. What Bell is to the telephone, Morse to the telegraph, Fulton to the steamboat, and Goodyear to the vulcanized rubber industry, Zenas King is to the science of building iron bridges. The record that follows is of a youth of energy and initiative leaving the home farm, going courageously into a new territory, plunging into the world of business, seeking tirelessly the field in which he was qualified to excel, and when he had found it giving to it the best of his superior abilities to the promotion of his own fame and reputation and the inestimable benefit of his fellow-men.

Zenas King was born in the town of Kingston, Vermont, May 1, 1818, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, October 28, 1892. His parents moved to St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1823, and there he grew to manhood, attending the common schools and becoming his father's assistant on the home farm. He was a boy of quiet, studious habits, early evincing the mechanical talent that later bore such rich fruit, and of gentle, modest disposition. In the year that he attained his majority he left the farm, seeking broader fields of opportunity, and went to Milan, Ohio, a growing town, where his ambition and confident courage led him at once to enter the building trade, taking contracts that were successfully fulfilled during the five years of his continuance in this line of work. In 1848 he formed a partnership with C. H. Buck in mercantile trade, from which he was compelled to withdraw after eight years because of ill health, and he subsequently travelled in the interests of Scott & Hedges, of Cincinnati, Ohio, large dealers in agricultural implements. For two years he remained with this firm and at the end of that time formed his first association in the field of endeavor to which he afterward contributed so greatly, with the Mosely Bridge Company. In this employ he gave much time and deep study to bridge construction, seeking a manner of overcoming the obvious defects of wooden bridges. This he believed he had found in the substitution of metal as the building material, and after many experiments and tests, changes and substitutions, he perfected plans for an iron bridge. Forming the firm of King & Foris, he secured patents on the method in 1861, and in Cleveland built a large plant at the corner of St. Clair and Wason streets, where the building of steam boilers was combined with the manufacture of iron bridge materials. In 1863 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Foris taking the boiler-making department and Mr. King applying himself entirely to the building of bridges. The introduction to general use of the King bridge was a task presenting almost insurmountable obstacles. Public prejudice and distrust in technical circles had to be overcome, engineers were one by one converted to the principle and practice of iron bridges, and the economy of a method by which a bridge

formerly costing twelve thousand dollars could be built for less than two thousand fully demonstrated. The King bridge satisfactorily met every test imposed upon it despite its apparent lightness, carried every load, stood all strains, and proved its superiority in every respect over the old wooden bridge. So complete was the triumph of the iron bridge when the opposition of custom and the disinclination to change had been conquered that by 1886 he had erected more then one hundred and fifty miles of King bridges, a truly remarkable record. In 1871 the great volume of business transacted by the firm made advisable the formation of a stock company under the name of the King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company, with Mr. King as president, and some of the keenest, shrewdest industrialists and financiers of the Cleveland district among its stockholders and in advisory capacity. Under this form of control vast expansion took place and the business of the company was extended to immense proportions, its bridges appearing wherever streams or valleys were to be spanned. Among the most important bridges built in this country by the King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company were the Central, Walworth Run, and Kingsbury viaduct in St. Louis, Missouri, the South Omaha, Nebraska, bridge, and several bridges across the Mississippi river. Mr. King, in the administration of the important interests of the company, displayed the attributes of the man of large affairs, so rarely a concomitant of inventive genius, and throughout his active years was the guiding spirit in its country-wide operations. He acquired numerous other holdings of importance in industrial and commercial connections, and was president of the old St. Clair and Collamer Railway Company.

Mr. King was a lifelong member of the Protestant Episcopal church, for many years a vestryman, and later, senior warden of St. Paul's Church of that denomination. His every act in business and private life was in accordance with the Christian principles he professed, and a more upright, more strictly honorable gentleman never lived.

Zenas King married, in 1842, Maranda C. Wheelock, of Ogdensburg, New York, and they were the parents of seven children, three living: Mary, widow of Dr. Homer W. Osborn; James, and Harry W.

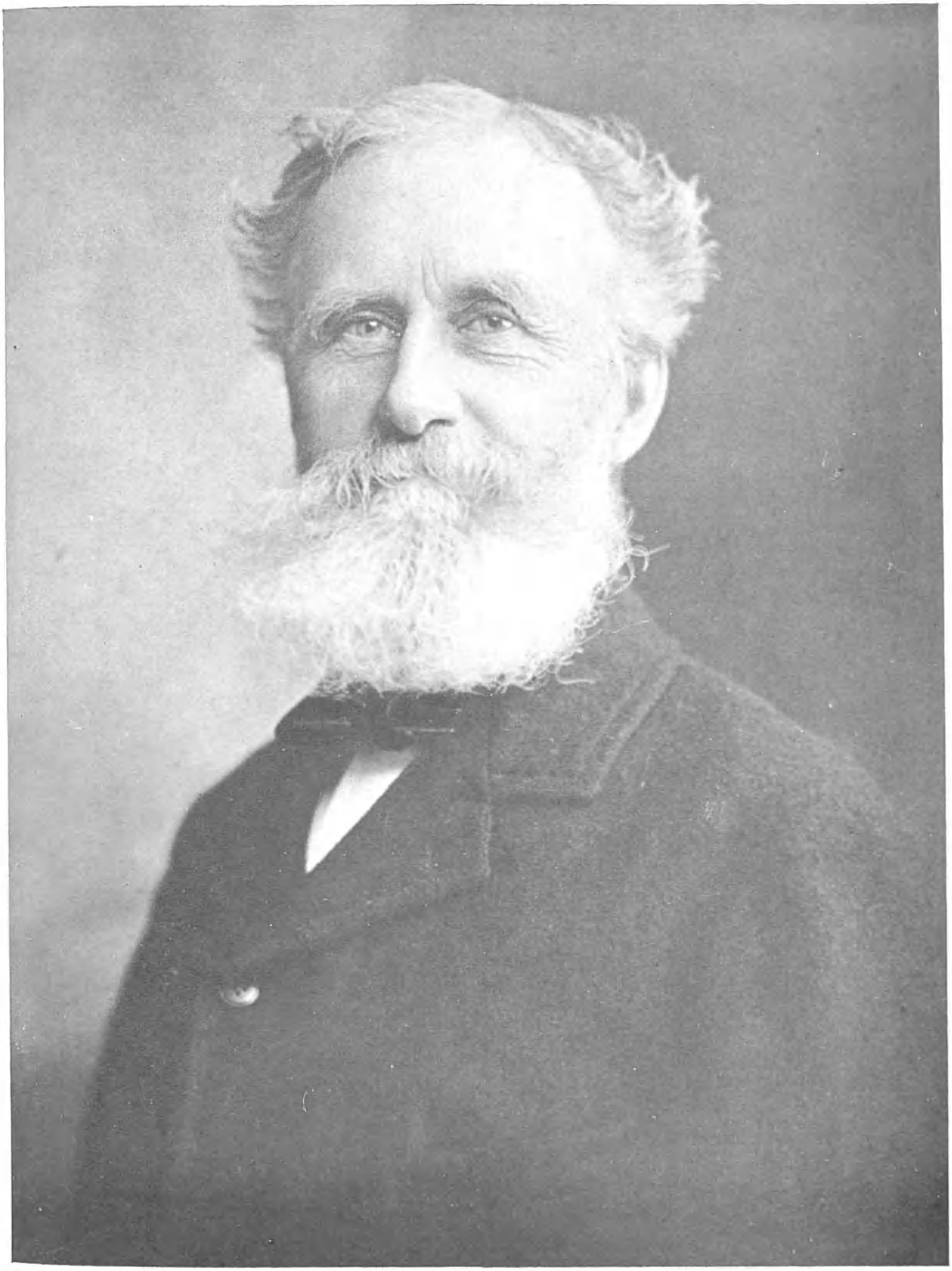
So runs the life story of Zenas King, inventor, executive, and Christian gentleman. Travel, even for a limited distance, is almost impossible without employment of his gift to science and progress, and this memorial to him, inscribed almost three decades after the close of his life work, is most fitting.

GREENE, Richard H., A. M., LL.B.,

Man of Varied Activities.

In his long life of more than fourscore years, divided rather distinctly into periods of interesting and constructive service, Richard Henry Greene has touched many fields of human endeavor. He graduated from Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, A. B., 1862. Before he had taken up the business of life he gained the rank of captain in the Union Army during the Civil War, and his subsequent record is a story of useful activity in the law, in public affairs, in important business connections, in religious work, in genealogical research, and in patriotic and historical organizations.

Mr. Greene descends from a distinguished ancestry, and the veneration in which he has held the men and women from whom he has received a goodly heritage of principles and ideals is best indicated in the preface of one of his works, "Greene (Green) Family of Plymouth Colony," published in 1909. Mr. Greene mentions in this book that every descendant of the first William Greene through his wife, Elizabeth (Warren) Greene, has



Nicholas M. Greene

descent from "good Richard Warren" of the first trip of the "Mayflower" in 1620 to Plymouth, and every descendant of his only son, William Greene, Jr., traces also to John Tilley, Elizabeth and John Howland, Thomas and Gyles Hopkins. There is, however, one more matter of especial interest. He traces not by tradition, but unmistakably to three of the Barons of Runnymede, made sureties for Magna Charta, to wit: Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; Saier de Quincy, Earl of Winchester; and Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford. All men honor these aristocrats whose seals are on the Great Charter, the foundation of English liberty, as well as the humbler God-fearing men who signed the compact of the Pilgrim Fathers, the source of American Independence; these all builded better than they knew. If you ever boast the possession of their blood, see that it may be said of you (as was said in one of Mr. Greene's books), "you have lived to honor God, and tried to bless mankind." Mr. Greene has traced his line nine times to William I., of England, three of the Doges of Venice, two Czars of Russia, Charlemagne, Rodrigo Diaz the Cid., Brian Boru, and nearly every throne in Europe, all of which connections have been fully published.

(I) The American ancestor of the Greene line of which Richard H. Greene is a member was William Greene, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the seventeenth century, although no record of his sailing, arrival, or previous residence has been found. He married Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Nathaniel Warren, and granddaughter of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower." The line of descent is through their son, William, of whom further.

(II) William (2) Greene, son of William (1) and Elizabeth (Warren) Greene, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, married Desire Bacon. The line of descent is through their son, James, of whom further.

(III) Captain James Green, son of William (2) and Desire (Bacon) Greene, was born September 17, 1728. He became a resident of East Haddam, Connecticut. He served in the French and Indian War, and in the Revolution, participating in the battles of White Plains, 1776, in General Washington's army, and Bemis Heights, Stillwater and Freemans Farms, 1777, and at the capture of General Burgoyne's army, serving in the Northern army under General Gates. Captain Green was a volunteer with Captain Dunham and three others who captured Thomas Lovelace and his gang of Tories and brought them to headquarters, where they were tried by court martial, and the leader, Lovelace, was hung on the hill opposite the Schuyler Mansion, Saratoga. Captain Green married Ruth Marshall, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Winslow) Marshall.

(IV) Richard Green, son of Captain James and Ruth (Marshall) Green, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, March 10, 1765. He was a merchant and ship owner until he retired from business in 1814. He was tithingman, constable, surveyor of highways, selectman, and many times moderator of town meetings. He was captain of the East Haddam South Company, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Connecticut Militia. He married Sally Webb, daughter of William Webb, and the ancestry, military service, and descendants of William Webb form the subject matter for a valuable work by Richard H. Greene, published in 1914.

(V) William Webb Green, son of Richard and Sally (Webb) Green, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, March 29, 1807, and died in New York City, December 30, 1894. Before he was twenty years of age he was at the head of a business in New York City, and at the age of forty-nine years retired. He was a director of the Jackson Marine Insurance Company, the Anchor Fire Insurance Company, Sherman &

Barnsdale Oil Company, president of the Brooklyn Oil Company, and Green Island Oil Company, and also president of the North Second Street Railway Company, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Green was trustee of the Church of the Pilgrims (Dr. R. S. Storrs), and the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church (Dr. Charles A. Stoddard), where he was also chosen an elder, but his modesty prevented his acceptance. When he was twenty years of age he was commissioned ensign (December 24, 1827) of the Tenth Regiment of Infantry, New York Militia, promoted lieutenant, September 20, 1828, and captain, September 10, 1833; he was urged but declined further promotion.

Captain Green was elected for two terms, 1852-55, alderman from the First Ward (Brooklyn), and associate judge, City Court. He was a Whig, Native American, afterwards Union and Republican. His first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams, Republican; his father and grandfather had been Federalists, but that party was dead. Alderman Green returned to Manhattan borough, New York, after retiring from business in 1856. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and War of 1812. He was the first one to whom his son imparted his plan to organize the Mayflower Descendants, but when the first meeting took place he was in his last sickness. He died in his home, at No. 235 Central Park West, New York City, December 30, 1894, and was buried in the Greene Mausoleum, East Haddam, Connecticut.

William Webb Green married, August 10, 1836, Sarah Ann Todd, daughter of Colonel William W. Todd, who commanded the Eighty-second New York Regiment in the War of 1812-15. Their children were: William Todd; and Richard Henry, of whom further.

(VI) Richard Henry Greene, son of William Webb and Sarah Ann (Todd) Green, was born June 12, 1839. After preparatory study he matriculated at Yale College, and was graduated A. B., 1862, and in 1865 received his Master's degree from the same institution. In 1865 he also was graduated from the Law Department of Columbia University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and he was subsequently admitted to all State and Federal courts of the New York bar. He was mustered, December 8, 1862, in the Union army as captain of Company A, in the Pierrepont Regiment of New York Volunteers, which in 1863 was consolidated with the Fourteenth Cavalry Regiment. Captain Greene was a member of Company K, Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, and served with that regiment in the campaign of 1863, subsequently, during the campaign of 1864, he held the rank of captain on the staff of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment.

Resuming his interrupted legal work upon his return to civil life, Captain Greene was in 1869 appointed special deputy assessor, United States Department of Revenue, a position he filled until 1871. He was long prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and was executive member of the Republican General Committee from 1870 to 1875 and in 1881, a member from 1870 to 1881 from the Nineteenth Assembly District, and in 1893 from the Twenty-second District. Prior to 1886, when he retired from office and from professional practice because of ill health, Mr. Greene was prominent in business circles, and was counsel, secretary, treasurer and president of the North Second Street & Middle Village Railroad, and president of the Brooklyn, Bushwick & Queens County Railroad. Mr. Greene served his city in public and private capacity at a period when its prestige of today was in a formative stage, and to him and his associates is largely due the credit for the vision and enterprise that were the

forerunners of the accomplishment of the present.

A Presbyterian in religious faith, Mr. Greene has had a lifelong interest and participation in the affairs of the denomination. He was a deacon of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church from 1878 to 1883, and chairman of the board; elder and clerk of the Old Bushwick Dutch Reformed Church, 1885-86; and elder of the Park Presbyterian Church, New York City, from 1891 to 1919. Mr. Greene has given largely of his time and means to genealogical research, and his work has come to bear the stamp of authority. He was historian general, 1894-98; secretary general, 1899, and from that time to the present has been first deputy governor general.

Among Mr. Greene's published works are the "Greene (Green) Family of Plymouth Colony" (1909); "William Webb, 1746-1832, Ancestry and Descendants" (1914); is the editor of the "Genealogical Record," "Mayflower Leaves," a series of poems; and numerous contributions to historical journals. Mr. Greene was the originator, Number 1, of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in 1894; a founder of the Order of Runnymede; corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of Boston, Massachusetts; life member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; member of New York Society, Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Society of American Wars; Society of the War of 1812; member of the New York Historical and American Historical societies; member of George Washington Post, and past commander, Grand Army of the Republic; member of Wolfs Head Club; the Yale Club; and the Army and Navy Club, of New York for many years; member of the Hudson-Fulton Commission.

Richard Henry Greene married, in New Haven, Connecticut, June 20, 1867, Mary Gertrude Munson, daughter of Captain Edward B. and Amelia Caty (Sperry) Munson, born April 18, 1846. Their children were: William Todd, born April 26, 1868, died November 23, 1869; Marshall Winslow, of whom further; Maude Eloise, born January 13, 1870 (twin of Marshall Winslow), died June 8, 1876; Edna Munson, born July 11, 1874; De Peyster, born February 12, 1876, died July 18, 1876; Arthur Garfield, born October 14, 1880, died same day.

(VII) Marshall Winslow Greene, son of Richard Henry and Mary Gertrude (Munson) Greene, was born in New York City, January 13, 1870, and died at his home in Summit, New Jersey, March 23, 1921, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn, New York, and the New York City College, where he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the A. O. Schoonmaker Mica Company, of New York. He was active in the numerous organizations in which his patriotic ancestry gave him membership, and was commander of the New Jersey Society of American Wars, life member of the New York Sons of the Revolution, and Sons of the American Revolution, and life member of the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants, whose first meeting he attended in December, 1894. He served in the New York Seventh Regiment for eleven years, and later in Company B, New Jersey Militia Reserve, during the World War. He was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Summit; librarian of the Summit Glee Club; and a popular and highly regarded member of the community. In politics he was a Republican, and representative from Summit to the county committee, and it can be truly said that he was an earnest American.

Mr. Greene married Anna Schoonmaker

DeBevoise, of Montclair, New Jersey, who survives him with two children: Mary Winslow and Richard Schoonmaker Greene.

RUSSELL, Charles Howland,

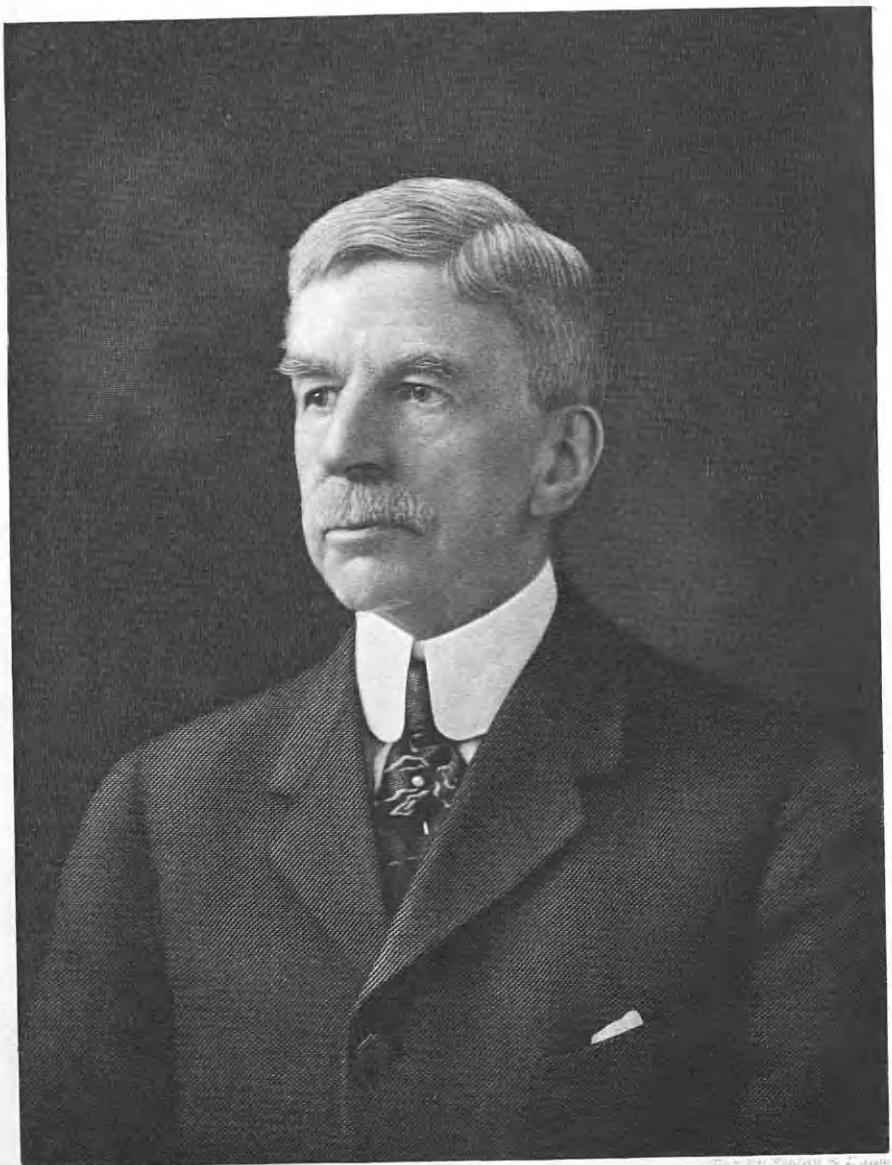
Lawyer, Financier.

Charles Howland Russell, born December 14, 1851, died February 19, 1921, was a distinguished member of the New York bar. He was of English ancestry, descended through the maternal line from John Howland, a passenger on the "Mayflower," and through the paternal line from John Russell, one of the founders, in 1640, of Woburn, Massachusetts.

John Russell's great-great-grandson was Major Thomas Russell, born in 1758, in Boston, Massachusetts, and educated there. In 1777 Major Thomas Russell was commissioned ensign by General Washington, and later promoted to the rank of major and aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Stark. In 1781 he retired from the army, went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in business until 1785, when he removed to Newport, Rhode Island, and there entered foreign trade. He was a commissioned officer of the Artillery Company of Newport, and later captain of a volunteer company of cavalry. He married Ann Handy, daughter of Charles Handy, of Newport, Rhode Island, and they were the parents of five children: Ann Brown, Mary, Thomas Handy, Charles Handy, and William Henry. Major Thomas Russell died in 1801.

Charles Handy Russell, father of Charles Howland Russell, was born in 1796. He began his career as a merchant in Providence, Rhode Island, where he lived until 1825, when he moved to New York and continued there in business for over twenty years, during which time the house of Charles H. Russell & Company become prominent both at home and abroad. Charles Handy Russell was president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, a director of the New York Central, Hudson River, and Boston & Providence Railroad companies, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and of other corporations. He married (first) Anne Rodman, daughter of Captain William Rodman, of Providence, Rhode Island. Their children were: Eliza Rodman (Mrs. Robert S. Hone), Fanny, Geraldine and Anna. Mrs. Russell died in 1842. In 1850, Charles Handy Russell married Caroline Howland, daughter of Samuel S. Howland, of New York. Of this marriage were born the following children: Charles Howland, Samuel Howland, Caroline Alice (the Marquise Lagergren), Joanna Hone (Mrs. John Winthrop Auchincloss), Mary Grace (Mrs. W. Strother Jones), and Arthur and Mary, two children who died in infancy.

Charles Howland Russell, eldest child of Charles Handy and Caroline (Howland) Russell, was born in New York, December 14, 1851. He was educated at The Rectory School, a military School in Hampden, Connecticut, at Harvard University (A. B., 1872), and at Columbia University (LL. B., 1874). Upon leaving the Columbia Law School he was admitted to the bar and entered the office of Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, at that time the most distinguished law firm in the City of New York. When Mr. Evarts became Secretary of State under President Hayes, he appointed Mr. Russell his private secretary, and Mr. Russell spent the years from 1877 to 1880 in Washington in this capacity. He was obliged to return to New York in 1880 on account of the state of his father's health and with Mr. Frederic B. Jennings founded the law firm of Jennings & Russell. In 1894 this firm was consolidated with the firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVeagh, under the name of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, and shortly afterwards, upon the



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Yours truly
W. S. Kirkpatrick

death of Mr. Tracy, the firm name became Stetson, Jennings & Russell. For nearly thirty years this firm maintained a position, reputation and influence second to none at the American bar, and it is an interesting fact that these three distinguished lawyers died within nine months of each other during the years 1920-1921.

While always actively engaged in the practice of the law, and never of robust health, Mr. Russell nevertheless gave much time to the service of the church, the State and the city. He was one of the organizers of the Washington Centenary in 1889, and was active in the Good Government Club Movement in 1893, taking part in the East-side Cart-tail campaign and speaking at mass meetings. He was always keenly interested in foreign affairs and governmental policies, and in 1900 when John Hay became Secretary of State, he told Mr. Russell that had it not been for the fact that the latter was in Europe, suffering from a breakdown in health, he would have urged him to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Russell was a member of the Municipal Art Commission from 1908 to 1913. He served at various times on important committees of the Bar Association, University and Harvard clubs, and he was a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of New York from 1906 to 1913 and from 1915 to 1919, and its secretary from 1912 to 1913, and from 1917 to 1919. At the time of his death Mr. Russell was counsel for the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, senior member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, a member of the board of directors of the Mexican Telegraph Company and of the All America Cables Company. He was a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library, president of St. Luke's Hospital, senior warden of the Church of the Epiphany, president of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode Island, and a member of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. He was a member of the following clubs: Union, Century, University, Metropolitan, Harvard (and of the Porcellian Club at Harvard University) Church, City, Downtown, Country, and Garden City Golf.

Mr. Russell married, in 1890, Jane Potter, daughter of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, and had three children: Charles Howland, Jr., Henry Potter, Geraldine Elizabeth.

Among the resolutions passed at the time of Mr. Russell's death the following extracts from those of the National Bank of Commerce are worthy of record as an example of the respect in which Mr. Russell was held.

All interested in the National Bank of Commerce in New York are his debtors for the signal service Mr. Russell rendered as a Director over a period of thirty-six years and for the high conception of trusteeship and fiduciary responsibility which distinguished that service. He had an abiding faith in the growth and expanding economic usefulness of the Bank and his name cannot but be inseparably associated with that expansion. Mr. Russell also performed with conscientious fidelity the duties devolving upon the Chairman of the Committee of the Board responsible for the annual examination of the accounts, investments and general administration of the Bank. The hold Mr. Russell had on the admiration and affection of his fellow-men may be explained by the breadth of his sympathies, the soundness of his judgment, the spirit of helpfulness which made him considerate and appreciative of the opinions and merits of others, the desire for equity and justice which characterized his actions, and the firmness of his adherence to settled convictions. His sincere and noble character and the attainments which made him an ideal American citizen challenge emulation.

KIRKPATRICK, Wm. Sebring, LL.D.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

For more than half a century William S. Kirkpatrick has been a member of the Northampton county bar, in fact, he is in

the last half of the first decade of the second half century, for he was admitted in 1865 and it is now 1921. It may also be said that he has the distinction of being the oldest lawyer practicing at that bar in point of years of service, having long been second to Henry F. Steckel, who at his passing had reached the wonderful age of ninety-one. While Judge Kirkpatrick rightfully bears his title, he has, with the exception of two years spent on the bench as president judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, two years spent in Congress, and four years as attorney general of the State of Pennsylvania, been continuously in practice in the city of Easton, where he is, after fifty-six years of practice, the recognized leader of the Northampton bar, and head of the law firm Kirkpatrick & Maxwell. His practice has always been large, extending to all State and Federal courts of the district as well as to the supreme courts of State and Nation, and to him have come the honors and emoluments of a profession which richly rewards her faithful, capable sons.

Judge Kirkpatrick traces descent from Alexander Kirkpatrick, born in Scotland, who about the year 1725 moved with his wife Elizabeth and five children to Belfast, Ireland. In 1736 he came to the American colonies, landing at New Castle, Delaware, and settling in New Jersey near Baskingridge, where he built a log house by a spring of water. The line follows through the founder's son, David Kirkpatrick, who built the stone house at the homestead, which has stood since 1765, and his wife, Mary (McEowen) Kirkpatrick; their son, Alexander Kirkpatrick, of Somerset county, New Jersey, and his wife, Sarah (Carle) Kirkpatrick; their son, Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, an eminent divine of the Presbyterian church, and his wife, Mary Burroughs Howell (Sutfin) Kirkpatrick; their son, Newton Kirkpatrick, and his wife Susan (Sebring) Kirkpatrick; their son, William Sebring Kirkpatrick, of Easton, Pennsylvania, to whom this review is inscribed.

Newton Kirkpatrick was born in Ringoes, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 23, 1820, and died in Easton, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1863. He was a well known educator, teaching for many years in Easton's public schools. He married, early in 1843, Susan Sebring, born September 18, 1822, died February 23, 1909, daughter of Judge William L. Sebring, of Easton. They were the parents of two sons, William S. and Morris, also a daughter, Viola, who married George R. Coe.

William Sebring Kirkpatrick was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1844, and is now approaching the seventy-sixth anniversary of that day, and still a resident of Easton, a real "native son." After preparation in Easton public schools he entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1863, A. M., 1872. He pursued legal study under Judge H. D. Maxwell, a former president judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and on October 5, 1865, he was admitted to the bar of Northampton county. That year he began the practice of law in Easton and so continues (March, 1921). His practice was interrupted early in 1874 by his appointment as president judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania to fill a vacancy. The term for which he was appointed expired in 1875, when he returned to the practice of his profession. He was solicitor for the city of Easton for several years in his early career and in that office won his initial reputation. The years have brought him substantial rewards, and he is today the acknowledged leader of the Northampton bar.

Judge Kirkpatrick is a lifelong Republican. He presided over the Pennsylvania State Convention of 1882 as its temporary chairman, was delegate to the National Convention of 1884 which nominated James G.

Blaine for president of the United States, and from January 18, 1887, until January, 1891, was by appointment of Governor Beaver attorney general of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1896 he was elected to represent the Eighth Pennsylvania Congressional District in the National House of Representatives and sat in the Fifty-fifth Congress. His election was the result of his personal popularity, for the district was normally Democratic by thousands. The district complete gained Judge Kirkpatrick a plurality of 329. He served his term with honor, then returned to his first and only professional love—the law.

Lafayette College, his *alma mater*, has always been near his heart and he has given much time to her service. During the years 1877-1884 he was lecturer on municipal law; a trustee, 1890-1921; acting president, 1902-03; president, 1914-15. His bar associations are the American, Pennsylvania State, and Northampton County, having served the last named as president. His clubs are the Pomfret of Easton; Union League of New York. In religious faith he is affiliated with Brainerd Union Presbyterian Church. Washington and Jefferson College conferred upon him the honorary degree LL.D. in 1902.

Judge Kirkpatrick married, May 20, 1873, Elizabeth Huntington Jones, who died March 26, 1918, daughter of Matthew Hale and Mary I. Jones, of Easton. Judge and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are the parents of two sons: William Huntington, of further mention; and Donald Morris, born March 17, 1887, a graduate of Lafayette College, class of 1908, and of the School of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania. He studied architecture in Paris at the School of Beaux Arts, completing a two years' course. He entered officers' training camp at Fort Niagara, was commissioned first lieutenant, went overseas with the First Division, American Expeditionary Forces, won promotion to a captaincy, was wounded at Soissons, later fought in the Argonne, and was several times cited for valor. He returned to the United States in June, 1919, and resumed his professional work as an architect in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

KIRKPATRICK, William Huntington,

Attorney-at-Law, Congressman.

William Huntington Kirkpatrick, eldest son of Judge William S. and Elizabeth H. (Jones) Kirkpatrick, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania. He was educated in Easton public schools, Lafayette College, A. B., 1905, and the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He also studied law under his honored father; on October 5, 1905, was admitted to the Northampton county bar, and at about the same time became a member of the law firm of Kirkpatrick & Maxwell and so continues. He has been very active in the trial of causes in the courts of Northampton, also in other counties, the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania, and the Federal courts of the Easton district. He is also a director of the Easton National Bank.

In September, 1918, he entered the United States army in the Judge Advocate's department, with the rank of major, and later was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He was assigned to the board of review in the Chief Military Justice Division and there served until 1919, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his law practice in Easton.

A Republican in politics, Colonel Kirkpatrick has always been active, and in 1920 was elected congressman to represent the same Pennsylvania district in the Sixty-seventh Congress that his father represented in Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States. He is a member of Zeta Psi fraternity, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Pomfret Club of Easton and the

Northampton Country Club. In religious fellowship he is a member of Brainerd Union Presbyterian Church of Easton.

Colonel Kirkpatrick married, May 17, 1913, Mary Stewart Wells, born at Wayne, Pennsylvania, daughter of Dr. George Miles and Mary (Lane) Wells. They are the parents of two sons: William Sebring (2), born March 1, 1916; and George Miles, born June 1, 1918.

GEHRMANN, Adolph,

Scientist and Author.

The medical profession in the past generation developed a corps of leading scientists whose province was not the hospital and the sick-room, but the laboratory, where the sources of disease, the method of germ propagation and development, and the means of exterminating the diseases that ravage mankind are the subjects of deep research. For many years prior to his death in 1920, Dr. Adolph Gehrmann was a conspicuous figure in bacteriological work, one of the first American scientists whose findings were heralded as of cardinal importance and benefit to the professions and to humanity. He was a man of surpassing mental brilliance, possessed an infinite capacity for long-continued, painstaking labor, and gave himself prodigally to his chosen calling. As educator, author, and public servant, he spent a splendidly fruitful life, and the results of his devotion to bacteriological research will aid in freeing mankind from the thralldom of disease long after he and his associates shall have ended their work. In the roll of human benefactors, men whose labors enrich the world and form a prolific source of present and future blessing, stands the name of Adolph Gehrmann.

Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, son of Theodore A. and Emelie (Jehnke) Gehrmann, was born in Decatur, Illinois, July 19, 1868. He became a resident of Chicago when a youth of sixteen years, and was graduated from South Division High School in 1887 with the highest honors. The Chicago Medical College was the scene of his professional preparation, and he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1890. From 1890 to 1892 he served as interne in the Cook County Hospital, and after pursuing special studies in bacteriology and chemistry was appointed to the post of demonstrator at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Professor of Bacteriology in the Post-Graduate Medical School.

In January, 1893, Dr. Gehrmann went East with Professor Stuart on a mission preparatory to the establishment of a Chicago Bureau of Food Inspection, and he devoted a year to the organization of this department. Shortly after his return to Chicago he saw the need of a laboratory for physicians and established the Columbus Medical Laboratories, of which he became president. In the early years of his career Dr. Gehrmann established a laboratory in his home for further personal research and for the purpose of helping other physicians to become acquainted with the new science of bacteriology. There he taught backward students and helped many practicing physicians.

In 1894, Dr. Gehrmann was elected Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (University of Illinois) and served for twenty-five years, when he resigned on account of ill health and was made Professor Emeritus. Chicago called him into public service in 1894 as superintendent of food inspection for the city, and bacteriologist to the health department, and these offices he filled until 1903, when he resigned to devote his time to the Columbus Laboratories. In the latter year he travelled throughout Europe,

Adolph Gehrmann M.D.

visiting the principal cities and educational centers of that continent, and conferring with the most noted scientists.

Dr. Gehrmann was a member of the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Pathological Society, Lake Michigan Water Commission, German Medical Society and the American Water Works Association. His fraternity, in which he held membership from his college years, was the Phi Rho Sigma.

Dr. Gehrmann was treasurer of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and gave liberally of his time to its service. He sought out-of-doors for his recreation from the close confinement to his professional labors; was fond of all athletic sports and was a particularly enthusiastic yachtsman. He was a charter member of the Columbia Yacht Club and the Jackson Park Yacht Club, and a member of the Chicago and Lincoln Park Yacht clubs.

Dr. Gehrmann married, December 24, 1910, Albertina Marianne Weinstein, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a daughter of Dr. Albert Weinstein, a prominent district surgeon in the Cape Colony of South Africa, in the service of the English Government.

Dr. Gehrmann was a contributor to the leading medical journals, the author of a number of treatises and monographs on subjects of deep original research, and all of his works bore the stamp of authority and were so regarded by American and European scientists. The following are a few of the many important lectures and papers of Dr. Gehrmann:

Bacteria and their Products, from a Chemical Standpoint; read before the Chicago section of American Chemical Society.

Tubercular Osteomylitis of the Femur; Cook County Clinical Society, 1892.

Report of milk inspection in Chicago; Chicago Medical Society, 1893.

Bacteriological examinations of Typhoid dejesta as a means of diagnosis; in "Fort Wayne Medical Magazine," 1895.

Disinfectants; Chicago Medical Society, 1897.

The Results of Widall's Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever from Dried Blood Specimens; Society of Internal Medicine, October 19, 1898.

Milk Inspection; read before the meeting of the Illinois State Board of Health Auxiliary Sanitary Association, Springfield, Ill., May 22, 1896.

Kleins Bacteriologic Enteriditif Sporogenes; Chicago Pathological Society, January, 1899.

The Relations of the Health Department to Diphtheria; Chicago Medical Society, October 18, 1899.

Recent Progress in Bacteriology; Chicago Academy of Sciences, October 24, 1899.

Observations as to the Efficiency of the Chicago Health Department (fumigation method); read before State Medical Society, Springfield, Ill., May 19, 1900.

History of the Experiments in the Study of Immunity; Chicago Academy of Sciences, January 22, 1901.

Immunity as a Factor in Prevention; Society of Internal Medicine, February 26, 1901.

The Rationale of Toxine and Anti-toxine Treatment; Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1902.

Control of Vaccines, Anti-toxines and Biological Products; Laboratory, Department of Health, Chicago.

Laboratory Inspection of Vaccine; American Medical Association, Saratoga, June 12, 1902.

The Use of Immune Serum in the Separation of Typhoid from Colon Bacilli:

Cleanliness as a factor in Public Health; Illinois Medical Journal, June, 1913.

Laboratory Methods as related to Clinical Diagnosis; Chicago Medical Society, 1908.

The counting of Bacteria in Surfaces; "American Journal of Public Health," January, 1914.

Underground Movements of Contamination; Illinois Water Supply Association, 1914.

Bacteriology of the Present so-called Grippe Epidemic; Chicago Medical Society, 1916.

The Handkerchief as a Sanitary Appliance to Public Health and Hygiene; read before the 66th Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society at Champaign, May 17, 1916.

Dr. Gehrmann was a pioneer in many fields of bacteriological study, and among

the first to trace the indisputable connection between unhygienic conditions of living, carelessness in the protection of sources of food and water supply, neglect in their handling and distribution, and the diseases that yearly exact terrifying toll from all countries. He preached a gospel of cleanliness as the first requisite of health, and then, in what would be to the lay mind the mazes of his laboratory, sought with infinite patience and unflagging zeal the deeper causes for physical ills. The fame that came to him—and it came in generous measure—was won through months and years of unceasing toil, the inspiration that kept him at his desk, the visions of cities and countries where men and women should live normal, healthful lives, and where children should grow to maturity unhandicapped by physical conditions for which they were not responsible and which they could not improve.

Dr. Gehrmann spent his life as a commanding general in the medical profession, providing a thousand lieutenants throughout America with the sinews of war against the disease, planning campaigns against those enemies of mankind whose attack is more insidious and deadly than an army in the field.

Death came to Dr. Gehrmann, October 3, 1920, at the height of his professional fame, a master of science with many works for the betterment of his fellowmen outlined for the years of effort that might have confidently been expected. Chicago lost an eminent citizen; science, one of its brightest luminaries, and mankind, a servant who strove with single purpose for its enlightenment and advancement.

The following resolutions were adopted by the University of Illinois, College of Medicine:

January 14, 1921.

Whereas: An All Wise Providence has called to rest, our friend and former colleague, Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, be it

Resolved: That the Faculty of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois express their appreciation of the long years of meritorious service rendered by Dr. Gehrmann, as a member of the Faculty in the Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene, and their regret at his death.

Resolved: That the Faculty extend to the family, their deep sympathy and condolences in the death of Dr. Gehrmann, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of these Resolutions to the family of Dr. Gehrmann and to incorporate them in the records of the Faculty.

WILLIAM BROWNE, Secretary.

Impressive funeral ceremonies were held in the First Presbyterian Church, October 5, 1920, when Dr. E. P. Murdock delivered the following tribute:

Adolph Gehrmann is dead. We may now stand with bowed heads to pay a fitting tribute to him, whose life's work has given abundant evidence of his professional value; modest, retiring and self-confident, he searched to the utmost extent the depth of that science which he had chosen as his life work for the benefit of humanity, ever keeping in mind that the great objective in human life is and should be an assurance that the field of his labors will be bettered by his having lived.

We have listened with marked attention to the story of his religious life, and his profound and abiding faith in Christian righteousness, and his steadfast adherence to the great physician who taught the value of love and duty. But there is another side to this beautiful story. He was one of those, who, like "Ah Bu Ben Adam" could be "written down as one who loved his fellowmen."

His every day life was devoted to the never-ending battle against that common enemy of the human race—Infectious disease. In my official capacity as a Health Officer, I was requested by the Mayor of this City to seek "some suitable and efficient man to take charge of the City laboratory; and by one of those rare incidents of good fortune, I selected this man who came into the rooms designated as the City Laboratory and with remarkable skill, transformed the aimless and unkempt assemblage of apparatus into working centers that produced scientific reports that became valuable aids to the City's health work and commanded the respect and attention of the entire civilized world. During the progress of this work, there came upon our city the great epidemic of Diphtheria. So rapid was the progress of this epidemic that the reports of cases of infection amounted to the enormous and alarming

number of fifty-two new cases daily and a death rate of thirty-eight per cent.

I was authorized to appoint a special emergency staff of inspectors, devoted to this particular work, and using the most modern methods, for the first time in the history of the Department of Health, established active and harmonious co-operation between the Laboratory and the field workers in their every day labors, to the end that in ninety days the reported cases were reduced to eight or ten per day and the death ratio to six and one-half per cent. It was for this splendid victory that I was decorated with the diamond medal which I now wear. This, I mention, only to emphasize the fact that, to him, to whom we pay tribute this day, belongs chief honors of the success of this, the greatest victory ever won over the most dreaded disease of childhood. Without his guiding hand, we would have been almost helpless; with it, our every action had a perfect defence. Alone, with his microscope as his chief companion, he pointed the way, and the field workers pushed their splendid work, new in its process, brilliant in its results, far-reaching in its sequences, and more important to humanity than some of the highest military victories in the world's history, and to this patient, quiet, unassuming guide should belong one of the greatest honors. I was but the commander, but I deem it an honor and a privilege to give to him a place of the highest importance, he who never sought a single credit except to see that the world was bettered by his quiet work. So it continued to be through his entire history, so that when I consider how he lived and how he died, I can truly say that in all of my observations of human action, I do not know of a single man, woman or child who has so fittingly exemplified the lines of America's greatest poet, William Cullen Bryant, "So live that when thy summons comes to join the innumerable caravan that moves on to the pale realms of Shade, where each shall take his station in the silent halls of death, thou go not like the quarry slave at night, scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed in an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave like one who wraps the draping of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

PIPER, Carroll Albert,

Man of Many Activities.

The life of Carroll Albert Piper, which began in the State of Minnesota at the close of the War between the States, was lived principally in the State of New York, where for more than a quarter of a century he was a merchant of Flushing, Long Island. For about a year prior to his passing, he had been retired from private business cares and only retained his place in the business world through looking after his own interests in his real estate holdings. He was a business man of great energy, a trait which, coupled with an executive ability of the highest order, and a most pleasing personality, won both success and friendship. He was of a social, friendly nature, a force for good in his community; a loyal and true member of the Masonic order, faithful to the best tenets of that institution, which he loved; and a citizen who held his obligations sacred.

The family from which Carroll Albert Piper sprang was founded in New England by Nathaniel Piper, born in England about 1630, who came from Dartmouth, in Devonshire, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1653. Burke thus describes the Piper arms:

Arms—Quarterly, embattled gold and ermine, over all an eagle displayed sable, quartering azure, two chevrons gold.

Motto—Feroci fortior. (More brave than fierce).

Fairbanks thus describes the Piper crest:

Crest—A cubic arm encircled with a wreath of laurel proper, holding in the hand a boar's head fesseways, erased sable.

Descendants of Nathaniel Piper served in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, Thomas Piper, of the fifth generation, having served in the French and Indian War.

(I) John Piper, of a later generation, fought for independence, enlisting when a lad of sixteen, in 1776, and served until Yorktown. That John Piper was born January 17, 1760, and died April 20, 1830. He was the great-grandfather of Carroll Albert Piper, of Flushing. John Piper married (first) Jemima Hersey, born in 1762, died February 6, 1803, daughter of James

Hersey, and they were the parents of five sons and five daughters. He married (second), January 26, 1804, Anna Young, born August 25, 1777, and they were the parents of three sons and eight daughters. These twenty-one sons and daughters of John Piper all grew to years of maturity, nineteen of them married, and all attended their father's funeral in April, 1830, except two. This review follows the career of James Piper, a son of John Piper and his first wife, Jemima (Hersey) Piper.

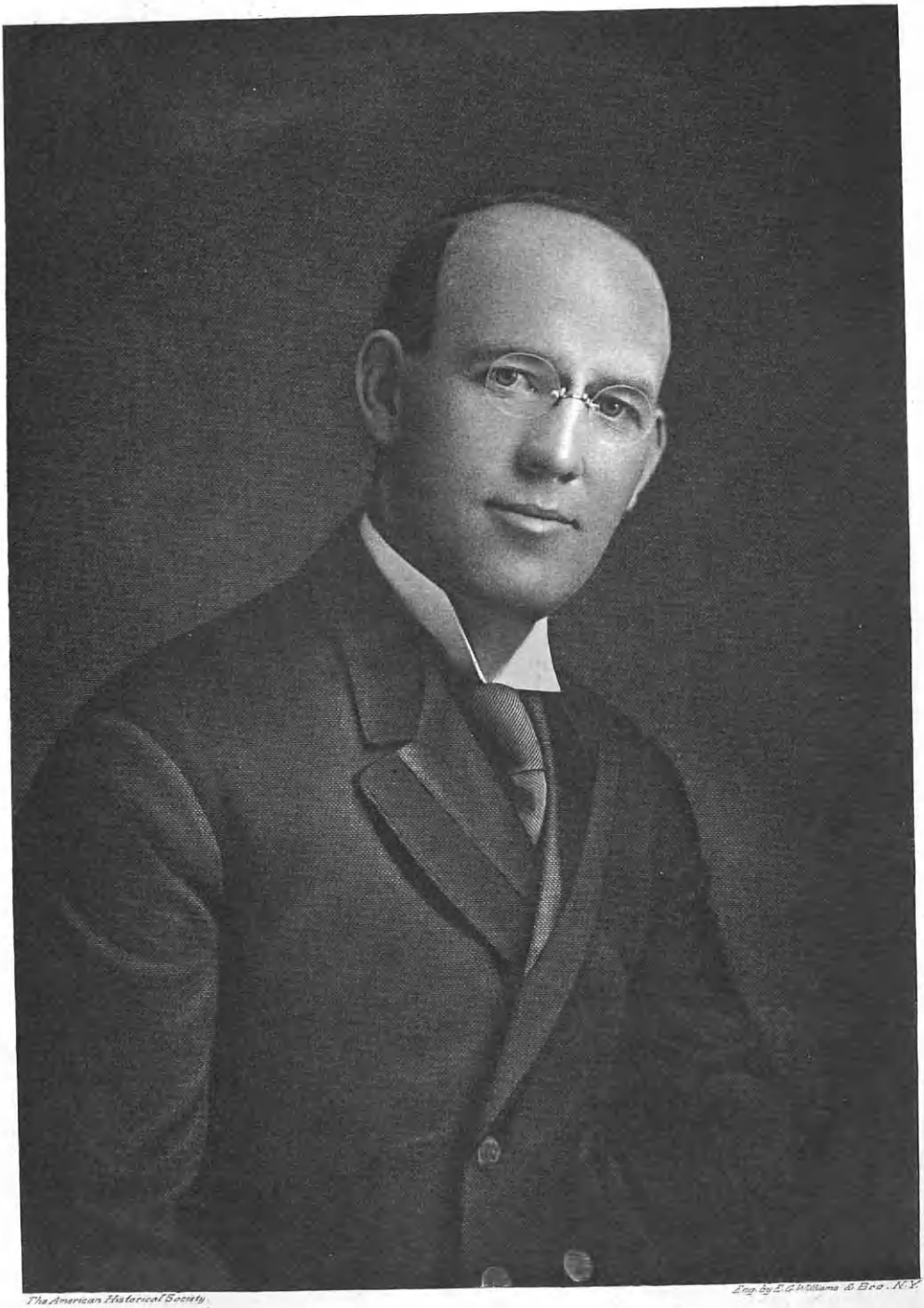
(II) James Piper, son of John and Jemima (Hersey) Piper, was born in Wolfboro, New Hampshire, March 14, 1787, and spent his life a farmer. He married Dolly Tibbitts, daughter of Dr. Levi Tibbitts, and they were the parents of: Samuel Blake, Hannah, Levi T., Almina, John and Asa (twins), and Lucy. The eldest child, Samuel Blake, is next in line.

(III) Samuel Blake Piper, son of James and Dolly (Tibbitts) Piper, was born March 7, 1825, died May 4, 1897, a farmer. He married Mary A. Bangs, born August 12, 1850, died May 20, 1889. They were the parents of a son, Carroll Albert, to whose memory this review is dedicated, and of a daughter, Belle L., born September, 1867, and now living in Seattle, Washington. She married (first) Frank E. Thomas, and (second) Arthur Miller.

(IV) Such were the antecedents of Carroll Albert Piper, only son of Samuel Blake and Mary A. (Bangs) Piper, born in Mankato, capital of Blue Earth county, Minnesota, June 7, 1865, and died at his home in Flushing, Long Island, March 13, 1921. He was educated in Morristown, New Jersey, public schools, Coleman's Business College, Newark, New Jersey, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Although the son of a farmer and of a farming family, he elected a business life, and after a series of clerkships located in Flushing, Long Island, and there in 1888, at the age of twenty-three, he started a grocery establishment, and for a quarter of a century he devoted his energy, talent and ability to the development and management of that business. In 1913 he disposed of his interests in that business, and at the corner of Union and Washington streets, Flushing, engaged in the hardware business. For seven years he continued a hardware merchant, then in July 1920, after an uninterrupted and most successful career of thirty-two years as a merchant in Flushing, he retired to a well earned, well deserved rest. But his respite from business responsibilities was enjoyed only a few months, his passing following his retirement the following spring.

The civic activities in which Mr. Piper found both a pleasure and a duty were widely extended. In younger years he was a member of the 17th Separate Company, New York National Guard, his discharge from that organization being dated November 28, 1892. From 1910 until his passing he was stockholder of the Flushing National Bank, and in politics he supported the principles and candidates of the Republican party. His church was the Flushing Congregational, his social club, the Men's Club of that church, and he was a member of the Flushing Civic Association. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order, his memberships including: Cornucopia Lodge, No. 563, Free and Accepted Masons; Pentalpha Chapter, No. 206, Royal Arch Masons; Adoniram Council, No. 36, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, No. 68, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Fellowcraft Club, a Masonic social organization.

Mr. Piper was an enthusiastic outdoor sportsman, automobiling and hunting being his chief recreations. He was among the first citizens of Flushing to own an automobile. During the hunting season he travelled in the West and South looking for



The American Historical Society.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro., N.Y.

John F. McGrath.

game, and always with great success, for he had a fine and accurate eye for shooting. For duck shooting he went to West Hampton, Long Island, and for deer he hunted in the wilds of Colorado. For indoor recreation Mr. Piper loved a game of cards, and he was also an intense chess player.

Carroll A. Piper married, in Flushing, Long Island, January 1, 1889, Lillian Roe, born January 1, 1874, who survives him. Mrs. Piper is a daughter of Joseph Bloodgood and Jane (Jackson) Roe, her father a descendant of an early Flushing settler who came from Wales, Great Britain, to Connecticut, New England, at an early date, then passed over to Long Island, to Flushing. Two children were born to Carroll A. and Lillian (Roe) Piper: Florence R., born in Flushing, February 2, 1892, educated in Flushing High School and Barnard College; Marion F., born in Flushing, December 25, 1897, educated in Flushing High School, now the wife of William W. White, to whom she was married August 3, 1916.

The highest eulogy that can be uttered over a man is the statement that "he did his duty," and this is true of Mr. Piper. He did his duty as he saw it, and never shirked an obligation or a duty, but squarely met every responsibility and manfully played his part in the great drama of life. To him the words of St. Paul apply: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

McGRATH, John Francis,

Lawyer, State Senator.

As a member of the Connecticut bar since his graduation from Yale University in 1902, John Francis McGrath, one of the prominent lawyers of Waterbury, has won honorable standing among his fellow-citizens, and in ability and achievement is comparable with the best lawyers of the State's history.

John Francis McGrath was born June 24, 1878, in Waterbury, Connecticut, of Irish parentage, and exhibits in himself the best traits of that brilliant race. Though his father, Edward McGrath, was born in Ireland, he is not entitled to be considered the immigrant ancestor, as he was but a lad fifteen years of age when he came to this country with his father and the latter's large family. It is to Mr. McGrath's grandfather then that we must turn to learn of the coming of the family to this country. This grandfather, Thomas McGrath, was born in Limerick, Ireland, where he passed his youth and young manhood, and married a Miss Powell, who bore him thirteen children. Three of these died in Ireland, but with ten remaining he and his wife came to the United States in 1862, settling in Waterbury.

The father of Mr. McGrath, as has already been remarked, was a lad of fifteen when he came to this country, and it was not long before he had closely identified himself with the new environment. He was an unusually clever and enterprising youth and rapidly worked himself into a position of prominence in the city's life, and has held a number of prominent and responsible positions, among which should be numbered that of school inspector, which he held a number of years. He engaged in the real estate business and is still following that line with eminent success. He married Annie Fruin, like himself a native of Ireland, born in Tipperary in 1850. To them four children were born, of whom Mr. McGrath was the youngest. The others were: Thomas F., a young physician of Waterbury, who died only six months after graduation from the Baltimore Medical School; William J., born January 11, 1875, now a resident of Waterbury, where he is engaged with his father in business, married Margaret Grout, who has borne him four children: Edward, Julia, Thomas, and William; Edward H.,

born December 31, 1876, died January 9, 1911.

John Francis McGrath received the rudimentary portion of his education in the excellent local schools, showing himself an apt scholar and ambitious from the outset. He later attended Holy Cross College and from there went to St. Francis College in Brooklyn. In these institutions he maintained and even raised the high standard of scholarship he had set, and won for himself the favorable regard of the instructors and masters. For some years before completing his college course, Mr. McGrath had decided on the profession of the law for his future career, and upon leaving St. Francis College he went to Yale University and there took the course in the famous Law School. He graduated therefrom with the class of 1902, and at once returned to his native city and began the practice of law. He was successful at once, and for the ensuing five years did a large and increasing business. In 1907 he received the appointment of assistant prosecuting attorney for the city and served in that capacity until 1911, when he was advanced to the post of prosecuting attorney and holds that office today. The service he is rendering to the community in this capacity is a notable one and has won for him a well deserved popularity and trust. In the year 1913 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Connecticut State Senate to represent the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and in his career as a member of this body increased the indebtedness of the community to him. His entire public service has shown a disinterestedness and probity most rare and commendable and one that his fellow-citizens appreciate. There are very few aspects of the community's life in which Mr. McGrath does not take a prominent part, none in which he is not interested. He is a well known figure in social circles, and a prominent member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. McGrath married (first) October 1, 1902, Annie L. Merritt, of Jackson, Tennessee, who died in 1908. Mr. McGrath married (second) June 30, 1910, Frances A. Fallon, a native of Lee, Massachusetts, born in October, 1878, a daughter of Timothy and Mary (Murray) Fallon, of that place. Mr. Fallon died in 1913, and Mrs. Fallon now resides with Mr. and Mrs. McGrath in Waterbury. To John F. and Frances A. (Fallon) McGrath three children have been born, as follows: Mary, who died in infancy; John F., Jr., born July 28, 1913; and Eleanor, born November 14, 1915.

COOK, George Dillwyn,

Financial and Industrial Leader.

With a reputation in financial affairs that was countrywide, George Dillwyn Cook, of Chicago, Illinois, was for many years one of the best known men of business of the Middle West. As the head of George D. Cook & Company, he led in extensive and important financial and industrial enterprises, and until ill health caused his retirement from the world of affairs he conducted brokerage operations on a large scale. There are credited to him in financial annals the successful completion of projects unusual in conception and courageous in execution, yet no record ever shone fairer than his. The spectacular did not appeal to him, and although he never rejected a course of action because untried, he was unfailingly sure of his principles and the exact merits of the proposition at hand. The sterling traits inherited from a Quaker ancestry, the keen business sense that always distinguished him, his able executive power, his unswerving loyalty to correct tenets of business, all contributed to make him an outstanding figure in the financial world, and so he will be remembered.

George Dillwyn Cook was a son of Elisha and Mary Ann (Ladd) Cook, the latter named a daughter of Benjamin Whitehead Ladd, of Virginia. His father, born in Harford county, Maryland, was a farmer and merchant of Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, where Mr. Cook was born, February 27, 1845. After preparatory education in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, he entered Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, completing his studies with a course at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His business career began as a member of the firm of Cook Brothers, provision dealers, in 1868, and he was afterward associated in dry goods dealings with his father in Oskaloosa, Iowa. From 1871 to 1878 he was a partner in the financial house of O. M. Ladd & Company, of Ottumwa, Iowa, where his first practical experience in the field in which he later gained such distinction was obtained. For a time Mr. Cook was assistant to President William B. Strong, of the Santa Fé Railroad, and about 1899 he entered brokerage dealings, operating as the George D. Cook Company, George D. Cook & Company succeeding the original company. His organization became the center of a large clientele, and the firm marketed securities aggregating vast sums. In 1899 they sold $2,500,000 worth of bonds for the State of Jalisco, Mexico, said to have been the first Mexican securities to find a market in the United States, and Mr. Cook also negotiated a loan of $110,000,000 to the Mexican government for President Porfirio Diaz. Mr. Cook was one of the organizers of the American Steel and Wire Company and of the American Bridge Company. His judgment and vision were dependable factors in the consummation of many enterprises of far-reaching importance, and his advice was taken as the counsel of a man who had proved his ability in a difficult field and who had fairly won recognition. A year prior to his death illness caused Mr. Cook to retire from active affairs and to relinquish the responsibilities he had borne so ably.

Mr. Cook was a life member of the Union League, of Chicago, and was a charter member of Montjoie Commandery, Knights Templar, of Chicago, a mounted organization. He was for many years treasurer of this Masonic body, but about twenty years prior to his death took his demit therefrom. He was a member of the Society of Friends, the faith in which he was reared. His business and his home were the major interests of his life, and in both he was seen as a man who appreciated the highest things. A strict sense of fairness actuated him in all that he did and his name became a symbol of personal and commercial probity.

George Dillwyn Cook married (first) in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, June 10, 1873, Dora A. Shaw, daughter of James Beatty and Lydia Ann Shaw. Mr. Cook married (second) in Chicago, Illinois, Stella Virginia Sturges, the ceremony solemnized January 1, 1890. Stella Virginia (Sturges) Cook is a daughter of James Dwight and Rebecca Nye (Cram) Sturges, and a granddaughter of Hezekiah Sturges, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and later Zanesville, Ohio, descendant of an old Connecticut colonial family. James Dwight Sturges was a prominent banker of Chicago at an early day, and died May 2, 1902. A child, Laura Wever Cook, daughter by first marriage, born April 14, 1874, married Arthur B. Turner. Children of second marriage: Sturges Dillwyn, born April 2, 1891; Elizabeth Allen, born September 9, 1893.

Mr. Cook died in Chicago, Illinois, December 11, 1920, aged seventy-five years. The vigor of his earlier years had remained with him throughout nearly all of life's journey, and he had used his physical and mental powers in ways that had served his fellowmen.

AUSTIN, John Turnell,

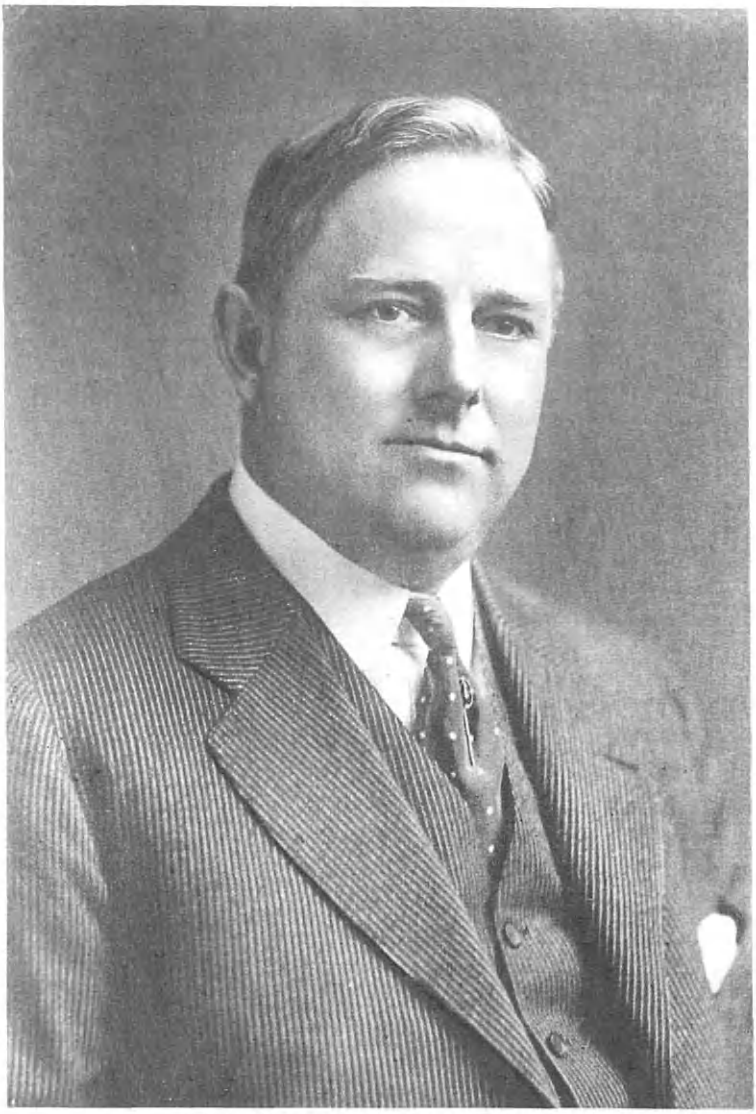
Founder of Austin Organ Company.

History proves that the men who have been successful in any line of endeavor have been those whose success has been the result of their own exertions—the men of the initiative, power, and courage to carry their convictions above and beyond the commonplace and accepted. No man can be called a success who, blindly and contentedly, and without striking after better things, follows the customs and dictates of the generation, epoch, or school of thought which preceded his own or in which he lives. Stagnation of effort and retrogression, the arch enemies of civilization, follow as surely as night the day the idle, satisfied acceptance of his surroundings by man. Leading every cause of Rome's downfall was her satisfaction in her greatness, the conviction that there were no greater heights to which to strive. And Rome, not occupied with the stern pursuit of honor and fame, drifted calmly into the pursuits which proved her undoing. The history of Rome is that of every other nation which has suffered her fate, from the beginning of the world up to the present day, and the history of every individual. The possession of an ideal, indefatigable energy, ambition, genius—these are the qualities which make the leaders of the industries and professions. Genius is impotent without these to accompany it.

John Turnell Austin, who is the founder and executive head of one of Hartford's important industries, owes his success to no fortuitous circumstance. His enviable position in the business world and his success is the result of his application and devotion of his genius for his work in the field of effort which he chose for his career. Mr. Austin was born in Poddington, England, May 16, 1869, the son of Jonathan and Charlotte (Turnell) Austin. The Austin family were residents of Poddington for several generations. His paternal grandfather, John Austin, was a farmer, as was also his great-grandfather. A taste for things mechanical has always marked the Austin family. Jonathan Austin was a farmer by vocation, but was interested in the building of pipe organs. This vocation he carried to practical ends, building six organs for neighboring churches. He died in 1913, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Battams Turnell.

Mr. Austin was educated in the private schools of the Episcopal Church of St. Michael's and All Angels, in London, where he completed his education at the age of fifteen, and from that time until he reached twenty years of age he lived on his father's farm. The entire family were music lovers, and he was reared in this atmosphere at home and at school, as vocal music formed an important part of the curriculum and daily exercises of the school which he attended. Watching his father build pipe organs imbued young Austin with a desire to do likewise, and he was only fourteen years of age when he began to build his first organ, doing the entire laborious task by hand, using only rough lumber which he had to dress and work himself to meet the various requirements. Every book on the subject of pipe organs to which he could gain access he eagerly devoured, beginning with his father's collection.

In 1889 Mr. Austin came to America to seek his fortune, and going to Detroit, Michigan, entered the employ of the Farrand Votey Organ Company. The knowledge and practice which he had gained in an amateur way stood him in good stead when he came actually to employ it, and this, with his natural aptitude for his work, was instrumental in securing for him the position of foreman in two months. During all the years that he had devoted to organ building, Mr. Austin has devoted a large por-



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John T Austin

tion of his spare time to the study of the scientific and physical principles underlying the construction of the instruments, and as a result this study, which was the moving factor in his rise out of the class of the mechanical workman, has made him an inventor of note in his line of work. Up to the present time he has taken out nearly forty patents covering almost every phase of pipe organ construction. In the summer of 1893 he severed his connection with the first firm which had employed him in America and became associated with the Clough & Warren Company, which built organs under Mr. Austin's patents. This association continued until the fall of 1898, when Mr. Austin came to Hartford, Connecticut, and organized the Austin Organ Company, which was incorporated in 1899. He became general manager of the corporation, continuing in that capacity until about ten years ago, when the responsibilities of president were added to those of general manager of the company.

The business, which has grown to such importance in Hartford, was started on a small scale with three men in the old Bliss plant, which was rented with the understanding that the rent was to apply on the purchase price. As the business has grown additions have been made until now the plant occupies about fifty-four thousand square feet of floor space. It is built entirely of brick, and is equipped with every modern device for increasing efficiency and conserving the health, comfort and safety of employees. The company employs about one hundred and sixty people, and in 1915 the volume of business went over the $500,000 mark. The Austin Organ Company is quite generally recognized as the leading firm of organ builders in this country. They built and erected the organs used in the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, and also at the Fair in San Diego. They have installed about a dozen organs in Hartford. The business of the firm extends all over the country. They installed the organ in the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah; the City Hall at Portland, Maine; the Auditorium at Atlanta, Georgia; the Auditorium in Los Angeles, California; Medinah Temple in Chicago, Illinois; All Saints Cathedral in Albany, New York; and many other organs in places too numerous to mention. In fact, there is scarcely a large center of population in this country in which Austin organs have not been placed. A recent and most notable example is the organ built by the Austin Organ Company for the auditorium of the new "Public Ledger" building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is spoken of in the "Chicago Diapason" as the largest organ ever constructed, and most unique in various of its appointments. The instrument is in fact an assemblage of three complete large organs, all played from one four-manual console on the stage. The main organ, in the rear of the stage, has four manuals and pedal, controlling one hundred and sixty-one speaking stops; the dome organ and gallery organ each has the same number of manuals with pedal, the former controlling sixty-two and the latter sixty speaking stops, a total of two hundred and eighty-three speaking stops. In addition is a special string organ, which can be played either separately or in combination with either or all of the other organs. The mechanical accessories are a marvel of ingenuity and constructional skill, and "The Diapason" says that it may be safely affirmed that never before has an equal number of stops, pistons and pedals been placed at the command of a single performer; and it as warmly commends the exceeding richness and beauty of the voicing of the instrument and the quality of tone throughout. Mr. Austin was awarded the Edward Longstreth medal of merit by the committee on science and arts of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania. The medal

was awarded for Mr. Austin's invention of the "Universal Wind Chest" and its practical application in organ building. The award was made after a careful examination of scientific and artistic merits set forth in the course of a detailed analysis and report covering the entire field of organ building.

Mr. Austin is as prominent in the club life of the city as he is in its business field. He is a member of and director of the Rotary Club of Hartford, and a member of the Hartford Club, the Sequier Golf Club, the Farmington Country Club and the Hartford Golf Club. His love for music has led him to ally himself with the musical interests of Hartford and New York. He is a member of the Musicians Club of the last named city, and was elected the first president of the Organ Builders Association of America.

Mr. Austin married Jane, daughter of George E. and Mary F. Rogers, of Milan, Ohio. His career has been one of which Mr. Austin may duly be proud, a success in every sense of the word, and it is another piece of evidence of the fact that America is the land of opportunity for the man with eyes to see and the will to do.

DURGIN, John Cooper,

Leader in Lumber Industries, Soldier.

From an active and successful business career in many fields, John C. Durgin went in 1911 to a well earned retirement, which he enjoyed until his death, December 11, 1920. His operations extended from the early days of Chicago's commercial prestige to the present era, and in the busy world of affairs he built up a reputation and acquired a circle of friends that come only to a man of worth and character. His record stands among the business leaders of a generation past in proud distinction, and Chicago has given him a place of honor in her history.

The family of which Mr. Durgin was a member has been quite numerous in certain parts of New Hampshire, notably Sanbornton and the Franconia Valley. The first American ancestor appears to have been William Durgin, who is said to have come from England in 1690 and to have settled in Massachusetts. As in the case of most patronymics, there have been numerous variations in the spelling, Durgen, Durgan, Durgain, and Dirgin all being found in earlier records. It was from this locality, in the neighborhood of Concord, New Hampshire, that Ezra Durgin came to the Middle West, where in his activities and those of his son, John Cooper Durgin, the name became widely known.

Ezra Durgin was born near Concord, New Hampshire, in 1796, and after availing himself of the educational opportunities of the district entered the contracting field as a young man. He performed considerable work upon the Erie canal, and later executed important contracts on public works in Indiana and Illinois, including, about 1841-42, construction of a portion of the Illinois & Michigan canal. About 1843 Mr. Durgin, attracted by the development of the lead mines of Western Wisconsin, moved to Exeter, that State, where he engaged in mining operations until the gold excitement of 1849. Joining the gold rush, he made the journey to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and located on the north branch of the Yuba river. Here, with extensive forests and with the mining camps in pressing need of lumber, he saw a more certain and richer field than prospecting, and built a saw mill, utilizing the water power at hand. The local market took his entire production at the remunerative rate of $100 per thousand feet log run, and Mr. Durgin realized large returns on

his operations in this locality. In 1853 he returned to Chicago, continuing in lumber dealing, with a yard at the corner of Van Buren and Canal streets and two saw mills at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. These mills were known as the "Old" and the "Coleman," and consisted at that time of single mulays and were run by small steam engines of the primitive type of the day, each with a capacity of from five to ten thousand feet per day. About 1857 Mr. Durgin established a second yard on the corner of Eighteenth and Grove streets and in the following year disposed of all his lumber interests and moved to Rock county, Wisconsin. Here he pursued farming until his death in December, 1863. Ezra Durgin was a man of forceful enterprise and energetic initiative, and achieved a generous measure of material success in a lifetime of busy effort, marked by upstanding integrity. He married Temperance Nutter, of a Maine family, who died in Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1857.

John Cooper Durgin, son of Ezra and Temperance (Nutter) Durgin, was born in Exeter, Wisconsin, in 1844. He attended the public schools of Beloit, Michigan, Monroe, Connecticut, and Chicago, and as a youth of fifteen years entered business life, following his father's example in making an early start in the world of affairs. He was for one year employed in a branch lumber yard of the firm of Wilde & Son in Franklin Grove, Illinois, after which he was for two years cashier in a large dry goods establishment in Beloit, Wisconsin. This brought him to the time when he might enlist in the Union army in the Civil War, and in July, 1862, he became a member of the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry, serving with the Army of the Cumberland under General "Pap" Thomas and participating in Sherman's famous "March to the Sea." He was made a prisoner in March, 1863, near Nashville, Tennessee, and was confined in the notorious Libby Prison, from which he was paroled and exchanged the following June. Returning to the front he was in service until the close of the war, winning promotion to the rank of first lieutenant and filling the post of adjutant. He was honorably discharged with a military record that is a witness to meritorius and valiant service.

Upon his return to civil life, Mr. Durgin established a branch lumber yard in Decatur, Illinois, for Richard Mason & Son, continuing in charge for eighteen months, after which he spent a year in travel throughout Colorado and Wyoming. In the spring of 1869 he became a bookkeeper in the commission lumber house of R. K. Bickford & Company, and subsequently became connected with dock operations in the disposition of consigned cargoes. He continued in this line until the winter of 1873-74, then formed an association with Martin Ryerson & Company in charge of the company's Chicago interests. In 1880 he and William Ruger formed the firm of Ruger & Durgin, which for ten years conducted one of the largest commission trades of the city. Upon the retirement of Mr. Ruger in 1890, Mr. Durgin was joined by C. G. Marsh, and as J. C. Durgin & Company he continued in wholesale lumber operations for many years. In the days when the river was filled with sailing vessels bearing lumber cargoes, he had his offices on the river front in the building now (1921) occupied by Libby, McNeill & Libby. After many years in successful pursuance of this business, during which time he was a figure of prominence in the lumber trade of the Middle West, he withdrew from his connection therewith and was for a time interested in the Union Bag and Paper Company, of which he was a director. In 1908 he became identified with the Oconto Company and the Bay de Noquet Company as manager of operations in Alma, Michigan. He

was also a director of these companies and remained active in their affairs until his retirement in 1911.

Mr. Durgin possessed a great circle of friends, by whom his splendid qualities of character and personality were held at high value. None of his advances in the world of business was made at the expense of his fellows, for his work was constructive, serviceable. Contact with him, whether in business or socially, was most pleasing, for he radiated sincerity, kindliness, and good will. Like most men of broad and sympathetic nature he found joy and inspiration in the out-of-doors. He was especially fond of the pine woods of the North and admired all natural beauty, spending much of his time free from business in the open. Fishing and golfing were among his favorite recreations, chosen because they kept him in the natural surroundings that he enjoyed so much. In his home were centered all of the virtues of mind and heart of which some of his friends saw part and others another share, and there he received a wealth of admiration and affection that outweighed all the other rewards of his life. Mr. Durgin was a member of the George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Loyal Legion, his comrades of 1861-65 sharing the general esteem in which he was held. He was also a member of the Chicago Athletic and Ridgemoor Country clubs.

Mr. Durgin married (first) November 13, 1873, Alice M. Porter, daughter of Warren Porter, of Syracuse, New York. He married (second) August 2, 1916, Jeanne E. Nolton, daughter of George B. and Mary (Robbins) Nolton, the former named a successful agriculturist of Ogdensburg, New York, descendant of the prominent family of the name in England, whose members were among the Puritan settlers of America. Children: Allan Porter, a resident of East Orange, New Jersey; Florence, married Martin D. Wilmarth, of Glens Falls, New York, and has children: Emma, died aged seven years; William Ryerson, associated with the Kling Advertising Agency, of Chicago; and a child who died in infancy.

HAYES, Abner Pierce,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Abner Pierce Hayes, of Waterbury, Connecticut, who although a comparatively young man has attained a place of distinction and influence in the affairs of his native State, is a descendant of fine old New England stock on both sides of the house, the members of the various generations performing well their part in the affairs of the communities wherein they resided.

Captain Stephen Hayes, grandfather of Abner Pierce Hayes, was a prominent figure in the life of Bethlehem, Connecticut, active in public affairs, and serving as captain of cavalry in the old State militia. He married Lucy Amelia Platt, who was also an active factor in the social circles of Bethlehem, and who bore her husband seven children, three of whom are living, as follows: Franklin Pierce, Samuel P., and Alice, who became the wife of Henry Canfield. The death of Captain Hayes occurred at the venerable age of ninety-one years, and his wife also passed away after attaining the equally venerable age of ninety years.

Franklin Pierce Hayes, father of Abner Pierce Hayes, was born in Bethlehem, Connecticut, and has resided there ever since. He spent his boyhood in assisting his father in the management of the farm, and in attendance at district and academic schools, and is now a retired farmer and is well known in the community as a public-spirited citizen, having served two terms in the General Assembly and holding many public positions of trust and responsibility. He

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Abner P. Hayes

married Catherine Pierce Bloss, a native of Bethlehem, Connecticut, now deceased, daughter of Samuel Lambert and Mary Jane (Pierce) Bloss, of Roxbury, Connecticut, Mr. Bloss having been very active in public affairs during his life and having served in both houses of the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were the parents of two children: Abner Pierce, of whom further; and George Franklin, who died April 29, 1893, when not quite twenty-one years of age.

Abner Pierce Hayes was born in Bethlehem, Connecticut, January 25, 1876. He passed the years of his childhood and early youth in his native place, attended the local schools until he was fourteen years of age, and then became a student at Mt. Hermon School, a school for the preparation of young men for college. Here he demonstrated his aptness as a scholar, especially in such matters as mathematics and all subjects that brought into requirement the faculties of reason and logic. Upon completing his course in this institution, he entered Yale University and there continued his career as a brilliant student, graduating therefrom with the class of 1898 with high honors. While in college he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His work in college led to his receiving a splendid position for so young a man, being appointed statistician for the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company lying west of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For two years he performed his complex tasks with great efficiency, severing his connection with the company at the expiration of that period of time, his reason for this move being found in the fact that an interest, already strong, in the subject of the law, rapidly grew upon him and finally became sufficiently powerful to impel him to give up all other work, no matter how successful he was in it, for this more compelling interest, and perhaps there was an added impulse in his taste for a more public type of activity. Nor is it wonderful that this should have been so, for Mr. Hayes' talents, while they undoubtedly fitted him for his work as statistician, are not less appropriate for the career of a lawyer, and it is certain that there are additional traits of character that make for him a life of close contact with his fellows the best. He thereupon returned to Yale University, entered the Law School and graduated with the class of 1902. He then took up his residence in Waterbury, Connecticut, and at once established himself in practice, opening an office at No. 717 Lilley building, in that city, a location in which he has continued ever since. Success marked his efforts from the outset, and from then until the present his practice has been important and his handling of it has been in such a manner as to establish his reputation for probity and ability. But Mr. Hayes' talents did not permit him to remain long in a merely private capacity. He is a member of the Republican party. In 1901, while a student of law at Yale, he was chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from his native town and was the youngest member of that body. Later he was elected to the General Assembly of the State from the city of Waterbury; was elected in 1907, reëlected in 1908, serving both terms, and during the latter held membership on the judiciary committee of the Legislature.

In addition to his legal and political activities, Mr. Hayes is conspicuous in the general life of the community he has chosen for his home, and takes a prominent part in social and fraternal circles, his name being included in the membership of many important organizations, including the local lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He attends the Congregational church, taking an active interest in its work and contributing liberally toward its support.

Mr. Hayes married, November 4, 1908,

Margaret Ingoldsby Fitzpatrick, a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, where she has lived all her life, a daughter of John and Mary (Ingoldsby) Fitzpatrick, natives of Ireland, but old residents of Waterbury, Connecticut.

PINCKNEY, Merritt Willis,

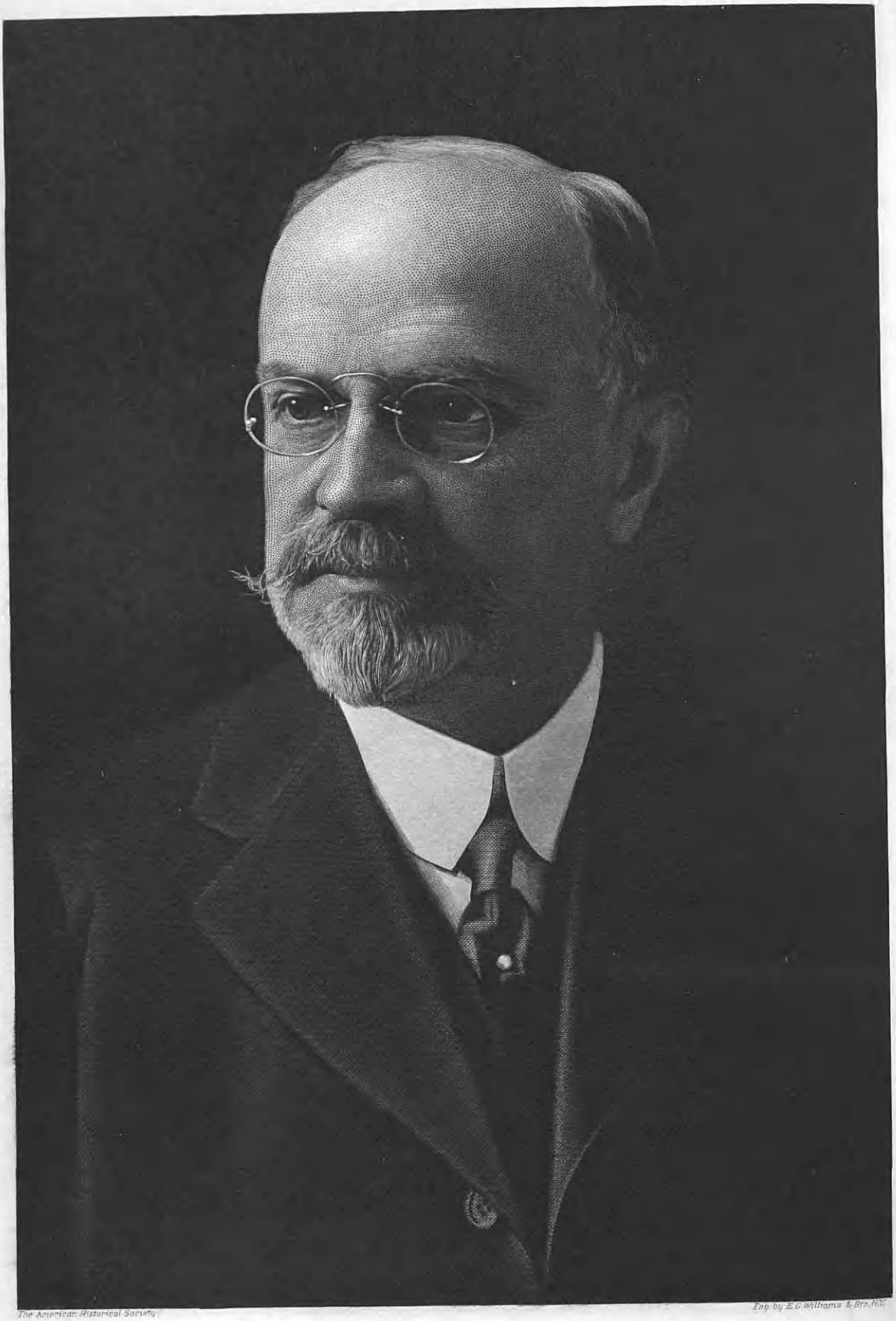
Lawyer, Jurist.

As practitioner and jurist, the legal fraternity of Chicago knew Judge Pinckney throughout his active life. Knowing him was to honor him for high professional talents and staunch qualities of manhood, and a place of distinction was his in his city.

Judge Pinckney was a descendant of the family founded by Philip Pinckney, who came to Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1650, fifteen years later locating in East Chester, New York. He was a son of Daniel J. Pinckney, a native of Ithaca, New York, educated in Wesleyan University, and for a number of years principal of the Rock River Seminary, of Illinois. He was also prominent in political circles, a member of the constitutional convention of Illinois, for several terms representative of Ogle county in the State Legislature, and subsequently State Senator. He married Margaret C. Hitt, daughter of Samuel M. Hitt, a pioneer of Illinois.

Merritt Willis Pinckney was born in Mount Morris, Ogle county, Illinois, December 12, 1859, and after attending the public schools studied in the Rock River Seminary and Knox College, of Galesburg, Illinois, the former institution presided over by his father while he was a student therein. He was graduated from Knox College in 1881, and then began professional study in the Union College of Law, a department of the Northwestern University. At his graduation, in 1883, he was awarded the valedictorian honors of his class. Admitted to the bar in the year of his completion of his preparation, he practiced alone in Chicago for a time, in November, 1884, entering into partnership with William H. Tatge. Mr. Tatge was his professional associate until March, 1893, when Mr. Tatge's brother, Gustavus J. Tatge, became his partner. The firm name was first Pinckney & Tatge, then Pinckney, Tatge & Abbott. He devoted himself to civil law, practiced in all the State and Federal courts of his district, and made a most commendable record as an attorney of learning, power and ability. In March, 1905, he was appointed State inheritance tax attorney, and in June of the same year was nominated for the Circuit Bench. In the ensuing election he was placed in office, succeeding Edward F. Dunne, afterward Governor of Illinois, and filled this responsible position until his death, June 7, 1920, the term in which he was then serving not expiring until 1921. For six years, from 1908 to 1914, Judge Pinckney presided over the Juvenile Court, and his corrective work of reform with delinquent children of Chicago brought him into national notice. There was not a child brought into the Chicago Court during his administration whose case did not receive just and sympathetic hearing, with disposition made so that the best good of the child should be furthered. Nor did his interest in Chicago's children confine itself to those brought before him for some offense. He was a leader in all movements to insure their welfare, direct their restless energy, and improve their opportunities in life, and during the war was ceaselessly active in providing adequate care for the children left orphans by the fortunes of war. He was a strong advocate of the election of the juvenile court judge, opposing the present plan of appointment by the chief justice.

Judge Pinckney was a member of the Chicago, Illinois, and American Bar Associations, contributing, on occasion, to the program of their meetings. His clubs were



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W. P. Fessenden

the Chicago Athletic, Hamilton, and City. His associates in professional, social, and civic organizations joined in paying tributes of sorrow at his death.

Judge Pinckney married, July 24, 1885, Mary Van Vechten, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who survives him.

WESTON, William P.,

Leader in Business and Finance.

In the common parlance, William P. Weston was a self-made man. But not that alone, he was the maker of his surroundings in a large sense. The community in which he lived owed much to his sagacity, his foresight, and his public spirit. He was one of the pivotal figures in the history of Kane, Pennsylvania. From small beginnings he became a leader in business and finance throughout the region of which Kane was the commercial center. At the time of his death he was one of the rising captains of enterprise in Northwestern Pennsylvania. In the lumber industry, in the production of petroleum, and as the head of a leading banking house, he not only achieved success, but he built up an enviable reputation for sterling integrity, business acumen and conservative methods. As a central figure in such varied activities, he was compelled to forego in large measure the pursuit of the legal profession, which he had chosen and to which he had been thoroughly trained. Nevertheless, he cherished his membership in that fraternity, and not infrequently appeared in court for the presentation of matters requiring his personal attention. No member of the bar commanded more implicitly the confidence of both bench and bar.

Among his personal friends, of whom there were many, perhaps no one knew him more intimately than Nathaniel M. Orr, Esq., of Louisa, Kentucky, now president of the Chamber of Commerce of that thriving city, and actively engaged in the oil industry of the surrounding region. He has contributed the following interesting reminiscences and personal appreciation of Mr. Weston:

I first met Mr. Weston at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1870, when he came to join our class of 1874, at Lafayette College. He took a Civil Engineering course, in the Pardee Scientific Department. His home was then in Brooklyn, New York, to which city his parents had moved from Burlington, Vermont, when William P. was eight years of age. He was born in Burlington, and during our earlier associations expressed a desire to retire to that city in later life. His full name was John William Pomeroy Weston, and so appeared in the role of the class of 1874, Lafayette catalogue. He later dropped the first of the three given names.

After his graduation he worked as a civil engineer for a brief period only, and soon took up the law course at Columbia University, New York. On the completion of his law course he took a position as purser on a Mississippi steamboat. We had kept somewhat in correspondence, and it was while he was so employed that I received a letter from him mailed at Cairo, Illinois. He reported that his health had failed and that he had accepted the position in the hope of physical as well as financial benefit, but that he was becoming quite discouraged about his physical condition. He expressed a desire to locate somewhere to engage in the practice of law, should his health permit.

This was in the spring of 1879. I was then practicing law at Bradford. I immediately wrote him to come to Kane, setting forth the prospects of oil operations extending in that direction, and recommending the healthful climate of the place.

It was but a short time thereafter that he appeared at my office in Bradford. He had been to Kane, and came over to Bradford for the purpose of expressing his condemnation of my judgment in sending him to "a place like that." He complained that it was only a few houses surrounded by woods. We went into thorough discussion of the subject. After considering the state of his health, the timber resources, and the mineral possibilities, he decided to locate at Kane for the time being, whether he practiced law to any extent or not.

He was admitted to the McKean County bar, opened an office at Kane, and engaged in practice there during his business career. He soon

became interested in timber lands, and formed a partnership with Charles W. Stone, A. J. Hazeltine and G. H. Preston, who cut and shipped lumber for a time under the firm name of Stone, Preston & Company.

On November 11, 1885, the Craig & Cappeau well was brought in, opening up oil developments three miles southwest of Kane. As Mr. Weston was interested in lands in that field, he engaged in the production of oil, and continued in the business during the rest of his life.

In 1886 he joined James McDade, Joshua Davis and G. H. Preston in establishing the Kane Bank, which was a very successful financial institution from the start. In 1902 it was reorganized and incorporated as the Kane Bank and Trust Company, of which institution he was president at the time of his death.

Mr. Weston was married at Kane, November 12, 1913, to Mrs. Florence B. Coleman, who survives him. His death took place at his home in Kane, March 4, 1919, after a short illness. His genius, his character, his example, will be to the community a lasting heritage.

TINKER, Frank Alonzo,

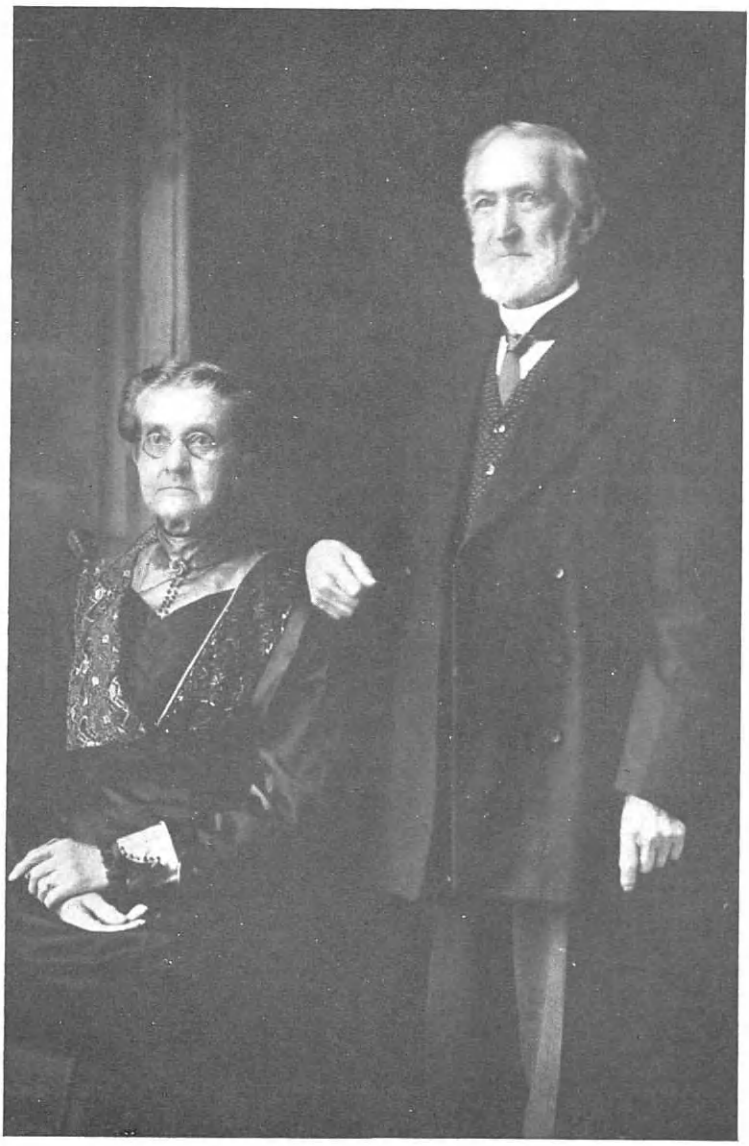
Olden-Time Hotel Proprietor.

The surname Tinker, which is among the oldest in New England, is of the occupative class, signifying literally "the tinker." The occupative name still remains, although its meaning has changed in the centuries which have elapsed since the surname era. The tinker of to-day has nothing in common with the tinker of medieval days, who was a general peddler or vendor of small wares, beyond the bell which each used to announce his coming, and which was responsible for the surname. From the tinkling of the bell which these itinerant peddlers carried they became knowns as Tinkers, and the surname has survived to the present day.

Immigrants of the name settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut at an early date, and the family has been continuous in New England for more than two and a half centuries. The late Frank Alonzo Tinker, well known business man of Plainville, Connecticut, proprietor of the famous Eagle Hotel which was widely known and patronized by travelling men of a generation or more ago, was a member of the Massachusetts family of the name, and a descendant of pure Colonial stock.

Frank Alonzo Tinker, son of Lee and Margaret (Cooper) Tinker, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, October 10, 1828. He was descended both paternally and maternally from old New England families. His father was a farmer on a small scale in Granville, where he also conducted a tannery.

Frank A. Tinker was educated in the public schools of Granville, but at an early age gave up his studies to enter business life. For several years he travelled extensively throughout New England selling whips and cigars. Travel in those days was chiefly conspicuous for the number of discomforts which it afforded. Away from the railroads, a horse and carriage was the only means of transportation, and good roads were practically unknown. Despite the drawbacks, however, Mr. Tinker was highly successful in this business. In his travels he established a clientele which remained faithful to him in later years, and through careful economy amassed sufficient capital to purchase a general store in Granville, which he conducted successfully until his removal to Connecticut. Within a short period, Mr. Tinker became one of the foremost business men of the town, and as postmaster, hotel-keeper and general merchant was an influence in practically every department of the life of Granville. His hotel at Granville was conducted along the hospitable, homelike lines, which he as a traveling man knew from experience appealed most strongly to the traveling public. With the aid of Mrs. Tinker, he succeeded in making his hotel more like a home than



MR. AND MRS. FRANK A. TINKER

a tavern, and consequently had a faithful and discerning patronage which insured the success of his business as long as he remained in Granville. Mr. Tinker also conducted a large meeting hall in which many of the local events were held.

Over a half century ago, in 1868, Mr. Tinker, wishing to expand his business in a larger field, came to Plainville, Connecticut, which was then a thriving town connected with the railroad and trolley accommodations of the day, but which possessed no hotel to receive the number of travelers which passed through it daily. Advised by a friend of the possibilities which the town presented, Mr. Tinker disposed of his holdings in Granville, and came to Plainville where, with the aid and valuable cooperation of his wife, he established the Eagle Hotel. This venture was successful from the very outset, attracting by its first class accommodations and homelike atmosphere a large new clientele and a goodly number of Mr. Tinker's former patrons, many of whom went out of their way to stop with him. Quite a number of men who were then on the road, "My boys," as Mrs. Tinker called them later, became prominent merchants and manufacturers. Mr. and Mrs. Tinker conducted the Eagle Hotel successfully for many years. Mr. Tinker then disposed of the business, and retired from active business life. His successor failed, however, and three years later Mr. Tinker again resumed the business, which he conducted successfully until his death. For one year he conducted a hotel in Lakewood, New Jersey.

Mr. Tinker was perhaps one of the best known men in Central Connecticut. As a genial host, he was brought into contact with men of all types and of all ranks, and he numbered among his friends some of the most influential men in the State. He was active in the affairs of Plainville, and deeply interested in local issues, although he remained aloof from politics. For twenty years he was superintendent of the cemetery. In political belief he was a Democrat, but was never swayed by party standards against his better judgment. He was a well known figure in the Masonic order.

On September 18, 1859, Mr. Tinker married, in Hartland, Connecticut, Mary W. Smith, daughter of Edmond and Mary Ann (Whiting) Smith, and a descendant of several well known old Connecticut families. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Tinker taught school for a short time at Hartland. Mr. and Mrs. Tinker were the parents of the following children: 1. Frank Lee, who died at the age of twenty-two months. 2. Mary Lee, married (first) Frank B. Shaurman; married (second) February 19, 1921, William Jameson, of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. 3. Clara Louise, died aged seven years. For twenty years, Mr. and Mrs. Tinker summered at Lake Pleasant, Massachusetts. Mrs. Tinker now makes her home at No. 62 East Main street, Plainville, near the old Eagle Hotel, which she and her husband made famous for its general excellence and oldfashioned hospitality.

Frank Alonzo Tinker died at his home in Plainville, Connecticut, May 14, 1916.

HOWARD, Burr A.,

Business Man, Agriculturist.

The surname Howard dates from the earliest period of American colonial history, and traces an old world ancestry of greatest antiquity. Emigrants of the name settled in nearly all the New England colonies prior to the middle of the seventeenth century, becoming the founders of families who have figured with distinction in American life and affairs ever since.

The surname Howard is of very ancient Anglo-Saxon derivation, and was in use in England centuries before the Norman Conquest, as a personal name. In one of

its earlier forms, Hereward, it has been made famous in history and legend by the Saxon hero whose resistance to William the Conqueror has provided a theme for writers in every century after his own. The surname sprang into existence toward the beginning of the thirteenth century, and at its end was already well established, and had attained a power and influence which subsequently raised it to the position of foremost family in the kingdom. For five hundred years the Howards have held that distinction. The head of the family, the Duke of Norfolk, is the first of the dukes and the hereditary earl marshal of England. The family has ramified strongly in England, Scotland and Ireland, and its branches spread into America at the beginning of the period of Colonial emigration. Connecticut has been the home of one branch of the family for over two centuries and a half. The late Burr A. Howard, a well known figure in the life of Seymour, Connecticut, for many years prior to his death there in 1913, was a member of this family.

Burr A. Howard, son of Jesse C. and Jane (Wheeler) Howard, was born May 25, 1842, in Beacon Falls, Connecticut. Jesse C. Howard was a prominent resident of Seymour, and was engaged in business there as an auctioneer. He married Jane Wheeler, member of a prominent old New England family, and in 1843 removed from Beacon Falls to Seymour, where he built the house which is now occupied by his son's widow.

Burr A. Howard came to Seymour with his parents at the age of one year. He was educated in the local public schools, and on leaving school learned the trade of nail making, which he followed in conjunction with farming, for many years. He was successful in both these occupations, and was able to buy out his father's heirs, some time after the latter's death. He became interested in real estate in Seymour, and was the owner of considerable property in the town, among which were four residences, one of which he sold. Mr. Howard was well known and highly respected in business and public life in Seymour. He was a Democrat in political affiliation, but took no part in town affairs beyond fulfilling his duty as a citizen. He was in no sense of the word an office seeker.

On April 14, 1883, Mr. Howard married Sarah Lucinda Reynolds, daughter of Charles and Mary (Short) Reynolds, of Seymour. Charles Reynolds was born in Southbury, Connecticut, son of James Reynolds, of that town. The Reynolds are one of the oldest and best known families of that vicinity. Lucinda Reynolds, wife of James Reynolds, was the first woman to be buried in the Union Cemetery in Seymour. Charles Reynolds, their son, came to Seymour at an early age with his parents; he followed the trade of auger maker, and was a well known and respected townsman. He married Mary Short, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Sarah Lucinda, who became the wife of the late Burr A. Howard. 2. Julia, wife of Atwood Linsley. 3. Charles James, married Eila French; one son, Charles Reynolds, is in the United States Navy. 4. Hannah Eugenia, wife of Peter Ward; their daughter, Alice L. Ward, is a teacher in the Seymour High School. 5. Martha, deceased. 6. William Barnam, deceased. 7. Mary Emily, wife of George Waite, of Vermont. Mrs. Howard, who survived her husband, resides at No. 46 Derby avenue, Seymour, Connecticut.

Burr A. Howard died at his home in Seymour, July 8, 1913.

OSBORNE, Charles Bouldin,

Real Estate Operator.

Mr. Osborne came to Chicago, Illinois, from his southern home soon after the completion of his college work. The World's Columbian Exposition brought thousands of

Chas B Osborne

strangers to Chicago, but of those who remained and made the city their home, none contributed more largely to the prestige and development of his adopted city than Charles Bouldin Osborne. Real estate became his principal field of endeavor, and as a member of L. G. Fisher & Company, he was widely known in real estate dealings in Chicago. At his death in 1920 he was the only surviving member of the old and noted firm of L. G. Fisher & Company, and although there were real estate operators whose activities extended over longer periods in the city, there was none upon whose judgment and counsel greater reliance was placed. Mr. Osborne had grown into a position of influence and usefulness with a diversity of interests, and throughout his active life he was numbered among the responsible, dependable, and progressive citizens of Chicago.

Charles Bouldin Osborne was a descendant in paternal and maternal lines of old Colonial families whose records are written in the civil and military annals of America. Son of Walter Scott and Sarah (Bouldin) Osborne, he was born in Maysville, Kentucky, July 23, 1872. His home was a typical southern plantation of the type maintained by the leading families of the South and there under private tutorship his education was begun. Subsequently he attended the village school at Dover, Kentucky, and in 1890-92 was a student at Washington and Lee University, of Lexington, Virginia. Desirous of entering business, he went to Chicago during the World's Fair, and there took charge of an exhibit for the Otis Elevator Company. Chicago had made its impression upon him, and his faith that the future of the city would exceed even the brilliant promise of its past caused him to seek a suitable business connection. This he found temporarily with Edward C. Waller in real estate dealings, and in 1893 he became connected with Lucius G. Fisher. Mr. Fisher was one of Chicago's foremost men of affairs and erected, in 1897, the eighteen story Fisher building, one of the first of the so-called "sky-scrapers" built in Chicago. During the years of his identification with this firm and of his activity in real estate lines, Mr. Osborne gained reputation as one of Chicago's most astute and capable real estate operators. His knowledge of values was exceptional and his ability to foresee the unexpected in real estate lines was remarkable. His work was constructive, not speculative, and Chicago profited in a generous measure from his close application to his work and from his sound and progressive operations in the city and vicinity. Mr. Osborne was a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a director of the Building Managers' Association of Chicago, and upon the death of Mr. Fisher, in 1916, became executive and trustee of the extensive Fisher estate. Among his business interests outside of real estate were his directorship of the Union Bag and Paper Company and the Wheeler Fisher Company of Chicago.

Mr. Osborne, diligent as he was in the pursuit of business, knew the value of recreation and change, and found his favorite relaxation from affairs in out-of-door life and travel. Hunting and golfing were greatly enjoyed by him, and his health and pleasure were furthered by his participation in them. He was also a devotee of the rod and reel, and took great pleasure in his annual pilgrimages with his friends into the Canadian North Woods, fishing and hunting. During the great World War, Mr. Osborne was one of the leading factors during the many Liberty Loan drives, giving his time, efforts and financial aid to further the success of the promises and pledges of the Chicago Realty Board. He was a member of the Union League, Kenwood and Calumet Country clubs, and from his college years held membership in the Sigma

Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He was a member of the Christian (Disciples) church.

Mr. Osborne married, November 28, 1900, Susan A. Boyd, daughter of Samuel Gibson and Susan A. (Calvert) Boyd, her father a prominent retired merchant of Covington, Kentucky. Mrs. Osborne is a descendant of the noted Calvert and Boyd families of Maryland and Virginia.

Charles Bouldin Osborne died in Chicago, Illinois, July 25, 1920, in the prime of life and at the height of his usefulness to his community. He had lived a full life, had given of himself in many relations to his city, and the universal regret that attended his passing was such as can only come in recognition of a career passed in accordance with high ideals and in obedience to strict principles of honor.

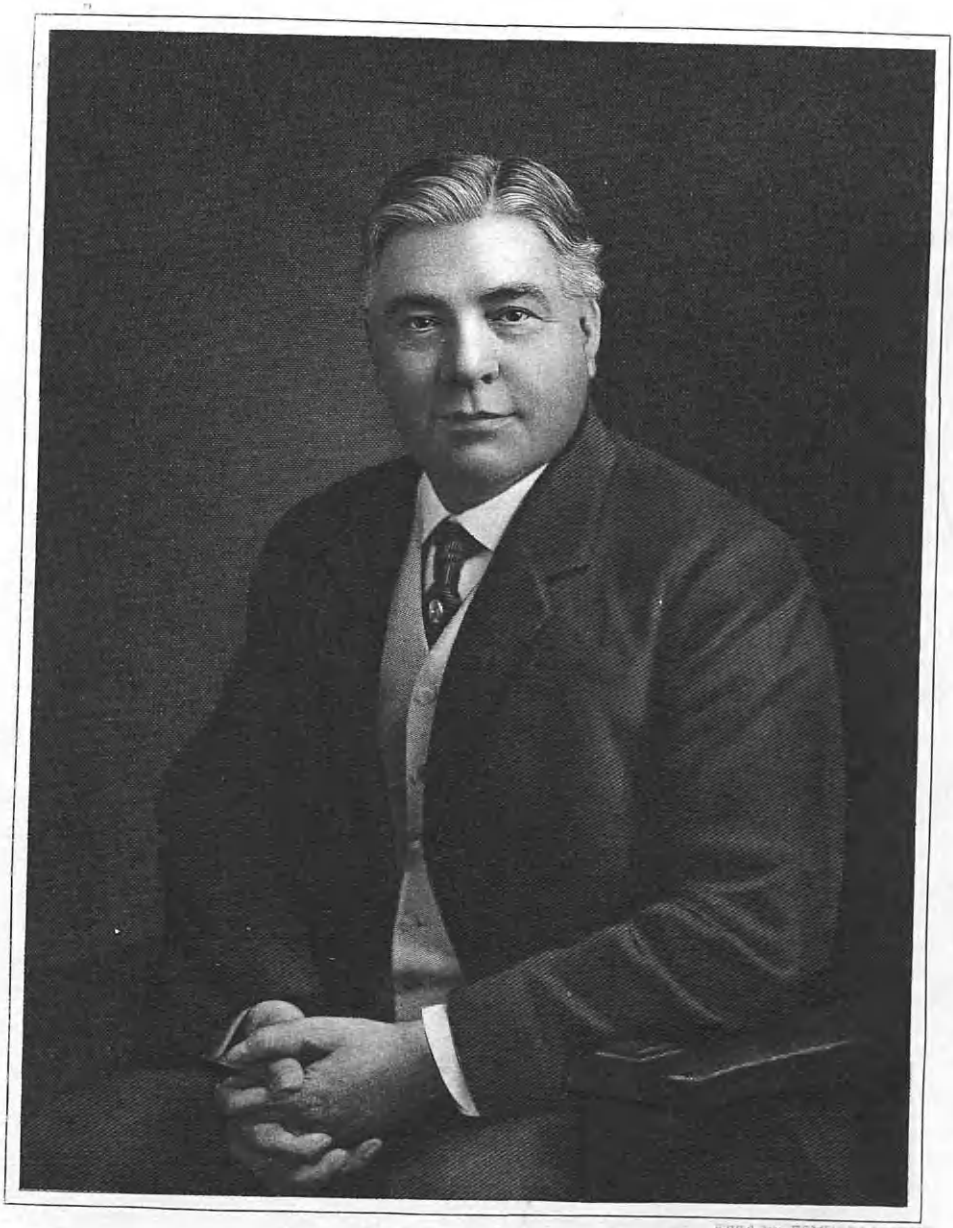
SCHUTT, George Franklin,

Famous Hotel Manager.

Circumstances impelled George F. Schutt to engage in the hotel business, his first essay being in Memphis, Tennessee, in the interest of the bank with which he was connected. His success was so marked for a novice that he decided to continue in the business, and until his death he was connected with hotels in various cities, notably in Washington, D. C., where his success in restoring the Ebbitt Hotel to its old-time standing and popularity brought him prominently into the public eye as one of the great hotel men of the country. He was a son of Daniel Schutt, grandson of Johann Jacob Schott, great-grandson of Philip Jacob Schott, and great-great-grandson of Johann Wilhelm Frederick Schott, who came from Germany to the American colonies in 1749, and settled in Derry township, then in Lancaster, now in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. The change in the spelling of the name occurred in the fourth American generation.

George Franklin Schutt, eldest son of Daniel and Barbara Etta (Cope) Schutt, was born in Allen county, Indiana, February 21, 1855, and died while visiting at Province Lake, New Hampshire, August 26, 1919. He was educated in the public schools of his district, and for a time, in early life, taught school in DeKalb county, Indiana. As a young man he attracted attention as editor of the "Fort Wayne Journal," and during his editorship this paper was an organ of great influence in both State and National politics. In succession he was clerk of court of Dakota Territory, and cashier of the Grand Forks National Bank, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, later finding his true vocation as organizer and operator of hotels. He was especially interested in maintaining the prestige and high standard of the institutions organized by him.

Mr. Schutt's entrance into the hotel business was the result of his desire to protect the interests of the Continental Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, of which he was a director. It became necessary for the bank's protection to buy in the Gayosa Hotel, and also for the bank to have a reliable man to operate the hotel. Mr. Schutt met with such success in this venture that he became interested in the hotel business. In 1899 he came to Washington, D. C., and assumed the management of the National Hotel, probably the most historic hotel in Washington, and later became its proprietor, operating it during its most successful period. Being an energetic business man, he needed a larger field for his activities, and became proprietor of the Ebbitt, which at that time, May, 1910, was much run down, and after the expenditure of a great deal of time, money and effort, succeeded in restoring this noted hostelry to its old-time standing and popularity. This brought him prominently into the public eye as one of the great hotel men of the country.



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G. F. Schutt

Eng. by S. D. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Very truly yours
Clayton C. Hall

Baltimore
December, 1904

As an active and influential member of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, Mr. Schutt served as president of the board of trustees for a number of years, which office he held until the last. He was a member of Temple-Noyes Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons; Mithras Lodge of Perfection; Evangelist Chapter of Rose Croix; Robert de Bruce Council, Knights Kadosh; Albert Pike Consistory, Masters of the Royal Secret, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Royal Order of Scotland, and Almas Temple, all of Washington, D. C. He was at one time president of the Washington Hotel Men's Association, and vice-president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association. His clubs were the Commercial, Columbia Country, Kirkside Golf, and until ill health interfered, he was an active member of the Washington Rotary Club. He was a member of the Washington Board of Trade, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the board of directors of Columbia Hospital, and vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank. He was also serving his second term as president of the Indiana Society of Washington, D. C. In political faith, Mr. Schutt was affiliated with the Democratic party, but in 1913-14 transferred his allegiance to the Republican party.

Mr. Schutt married, in Peru, Indiana, January 21, 1892, Anne Stevens Constant, born in that city, daughter of William Wirt and Helen Vanderberg (Shields) Constant, the former a merchant, born in Clinton county, Ohio, and the latter born in Vincennes, Indiana, who died in Washington, D. C., in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Schutt were the parents of a son, Daniel Constant, born October 2, 1901, who died in infancy. Mr. Schutt was exceedingly fond of music, and his wife is a pianist and organist of marked ability. Mrs. Schutt survives her husband, and retains her residence in Washington, D. C.

In the many phases of community life with which he had touch, religious, fraternal, social, and business, Mr. Schutt was held in earnest appreciation for splendid qualities of manhood and citizenship. He numbered his friends by the hundreds, and to them his death was the loss of a relation that made life better and sweeter.

HALL, Clayton Coleman,

Insurance Actuary, Lawyer, Litterateur.

The Hall family of America in its numerous branches came mainly from England, where it was numerously spread. It is of Anglo-Saxon origin, anciently established; its lineage was noble, and in many cases branched into royal houses in the early centuries, relationship, in one instance, linking the Hall family to that headed by Cedric, King of the West Saxons, who died in 534.

The derivation of the name "Hall" may have come from any one of three sources: (1) From the Norse halle, or hals, which was of like meaning to the Anglo-Saxon *hacle, hacletta,* and signifies "a hero." (2) From the custom of medieval times to call the baronial halls of the English Lords of the Manor, "Alle," "Halle," "De Aula" and "Del Hall," and in some instances to identify the tenant or chief servitor of such aristocratic places of entertainment and hospitality by the surname De Aula, or Del Hall, which name was retained by his eldest son. (3) In the Celtic and Gaulic languages, from which races came the ancient Britons, the word Hall signifies "salt"; a worker in salt is "haller," and a dwelling near salt works or on low marshy ground near the sea is "halham," "halla," or "halle," hence the origin of the name of the ancient castle Halla, now City Halle, in Saxony, as extensive salt works are known to have been located there. And one authority assumes that

the families of the name Hall established in Britain before the Conquest by William of Normandy, were from Halla, or Halle, and were in the vanguard of the successive Saxon invasions of Britain. They were called De la Halle, and the simplification of surnames in later generations converted the name into its present form.

William of Normandy, who conquered England, and his followers, "insulted dreadfully over the ancient Saxon nobility and spoiled their estates," and the descendants of these Saxons, four hundred years later, still groaning under oppression, were glad to embrace an opportunity to enjoy their ancient rights and love of liberty, and came in large numbers to America.

The Hall family of England probably stands well in the forefront of the early Colonial settlers in America. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries at least eighty pioneers of that name reached American shores, and in most cases became the American progenitors of the Hall family lines now to be found in so many parts of the United States. One of the members of a New York family of Hall has collected more than one hundred specimens of various Hall coats-of-arms.

All of the American colonies had Halls as settlers, and the families of Maryland and Pennsylvania were closely connected. Thomas William Hall was captain of a company in the War of 1812. His son, Clayton Coleman Hall, joined the Society of the War of 1812 on the strength of that. The Halls were long established in Culpeper, Virginia, and had a long connection with the city of Baltimore. Culpeper county began its career on historical ground. Its territory originally embraced what is now Culpeper, Madison and Rappahannock, and was the subject of protracted controversy, involving the title to several million acres of land. The entire tract between the Rappahannock and Potomac and Chesapeake Bay was granted by King James to Lord Culpeper. The history of Culpeper county and of the parish of St. Mark's is in truth the history of the various families who were closely related and members of that parish. Most prominent among the families of that section were the Claytons, the Colemans, and the Hall families.

The first person of the Clayton name was the Rev. John Clayton, formerly rector of Crofton in Yorkshire. The next man of mark was the Rev. David Clayton, minister of Blissland Parish from 1704 to 1724. A third member of the family, John Clayton, was attorney-general at Williamsburg, when it was the colonial capital of Virginia, and a friend of Spottswood. He accompanied Mr. Fontaine on his first trip to Germanna in 1714. The family tradition claims that Major Philip Clayton came to Culpeper from Kent through Essex. His name first appears on church records in 1741, when he became a vestryman of St. Mark's, and he placed the sun-dial before the door of the new parish church. He is recorded as the surveyor of a tract of land from Lord Fairfax, conveyed to John Brown.

Major Philip Clayton married Ann Coleman, sister of his neighbor, Robert Coleman, on whose land the courthouse of the county was built. Major Philip Clayton had one son, Samuel, who succeeded his father as vestryman in St. Mark's parish, and who married his cousin, Ann Coleman. Among the children of this marriage was Major Philip Clayton (2nd), an officer of the Revolutionary army. Susan Clayton, another daughter of Major Philip Clayton, Sr., married Colonel James Slaughter, another near neighbor of the parish. Another daughter of Major Philip Clayton, Sr., married Nat Pendleton, a minuteman of Culpeper, and an aide to General Greene, who served as a second of Alexander Hamilton in his duel with Aaron Burr. The family

continues through a long line of prominent people down to the present day.

Robert Coleman, first of the Coleman name in Culpeper, married Sarah Ann Saunders. He gave fifty acres of his land on which the town of Fairfax, later called Culpeper, was founded.

Robert Coleman, a son of Robert and Sarah Ann (Saunders) Coleman, married Mrs. Thompson, a sister of their friend and neighbor, Major Philip Lightfoot. Gilly Coleman, a daughter of Robert Coleman, Sr., and his wife, married General Edward Stevens, the Revolutionary hero and the elector who cast the vote of the district of Washington. Ann Coleman, another daughter of Robert Coleman, Sr., married Samuel Clayton, and their son, Philip, married his cousin, Ann Coleman. Another daughter of Robert Coleman, Sr., married Colonel John Slaughter, a son of Francis Slaughter of Culpeper. Another daughter of Robert Coleman, Sr., married Francis Slaughter, a brother of the above mentioned Colonel John Slaughter. Another daughter of Robert Coleman, Sr., married French Strother, for many years Representative of Culpeper in the General Assembly and in the Convention of 1775-76. Their eldest daughter married Captain Philip Slaughter, son of Robert Slaughter and his wife, Susan (Clayton) Slaughter. Robert Coleman died prior to 1793, at Culpeper, but his name lives in a worthy number of descendants who live in the near vicinity of the parental home.

The homestead of this prominent Hall family of Virginia lies on the Brandy road, beyond the old Bell farm. During the battle of Culpeper, October 10-11, 1863, General Lee, with his forces, took up his position on high ground on the Brandy road midway between the estates of the Bell and the Hall families. Here also the well loved General Robert E. Lee reviewed his forces in that memorable military spectacle when the combined Confederate forces under Longstreet passed before him.

Many of the Hall family served during the War of 1861, and at the battle of Cedar Run Captain Hall commanded a battery which gave to General Lee valiant support.

Early marriage records mention several ceremonies performed at an early date, among the most noted of the family being: Jeremiah Hall, married Judy Allan, 1792; Thomas Hall, married Amy Nalle, 1803; Johanna Hall, married Joseph Thompson, 1793.

Thomas Hall, first of the name in Culpeper, was born August 29, 1746, and died July 24, 1804, on the old farm that today bears his name. He married Elizabeth Knate, who was born February 20, 1747, and died February 2, 1817. He was a merchant in Culpeper and an upright citizen. He was a member of Fairfax Lodge, No. 43, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was well respected among his neighbors. He raised a large family of children who grew to maturity and married the sons and daughters of their immediate neighbors, the Colemans, the Claytons and the Slaughters.

Jeremiah Hall was born August 29, 1769, and died September 24, 1840. He married, in 1792, Judy Allan, born July 5, 1765, and died March 14, 1849, daughter of William Allan, of Culpeper, Virginia. To this union were born a large family of sons and daughters whose children are largely represented in Culpeper and adjacent counties, and many of the family have gone to other States to make their homes and no doubt will there prove themselves worthy of their father's name.

John Hall, a brother of Jeremiah Hall, served in the Revolution, rendering meritorious service. The census of 1841 mentions him as being then in his seventy-ninth year.

Thomas William Hall, father of Clayton

Coleman Hall, regarding whom more follows, was of the old Virginia stock, and gave honorable military service in the War of 1812, attaining during that campaign the rank of captain. He had long connection with the city of Baltimore. He was one of the organizers in 1835 of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, serving as acting president during the year's absence of its president in Europe. He was a member of the board of directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, and was an active member of the Masonic order. He married Elizabeth Stickney Ward, May 22, 1832. They resided in Baltimore, Maryland. Their children were: 1. Thomas William, born September 25, 1833; he made his home in Alabama. 2. Burgess Clayton, born December 11, 1835. 3. Elizabeth Ward, born January 17, 1837. 4. Mary Stickney, born March 6, 1838. 5. Annie Amelia, born July 13, 1843. 6. Bertha Ellen, born July 3, 1844. 7. Clayton Coleman, of whom further.

Clayton Coleman Hall, son of Thomas William and Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall, was born in Baltimore, August 24, 1847, and died May 21, 1916. He was a natural student, and although he began his business career at the early age of fifteen years, his study up to that time had been so thorough and his range of reading so wide that he was not at all handicapped, nor did he suffer in comparison with other youths of his age. His lack of early opportunity he immediately remedied by study in his leisure time, and he became the possessor of a splendid education through his assiduous application in the pursuit of his high ambitions.

His first employment was in the counting room of a mercantile house, and he afterward became an insurance actuary, in 1868 becoming head of the actuarial department of the Maryland Life Insurance Company of Baltimore. This position, with its weighty responsibilities, he filled for thirty-three years, resigning to take up work as a legal practitioner and consulting actuary. In 1878 he became actuary for the Insurance Department of Maryland, and was one of the founders of the Actuarial Society of America, organized in New York in 1889, for several years serving as editor of its "Transactions." Mr. Hall took the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Maryland, and pursued post-graduate studies at the Johns Hopkins University, his subject "The Theory and Practice of Insurance." Mr. Hall's professional career was a busy and useful one, crowded full of activity and achievement, and would have been a very acceptable monument had not his interests led him into other fields where he labored as worthily.

Until 1892 Mr. Hall was active in the State military organization, at the time of his retirement serving as quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier-General Stewart Brown, and ranking as major. His support of the State militia at that time showed a far-seeing judgment that time has amply vindicated in the use that has been made of State troops in America's part in the World War. Matters of public concern claimed his earnest interest and those of merit his hearty support. He was tireless in his efforts to cause the adoption in city council of a resolution calling for a commission to investigate the establishment of a complete sewerage system for Baltimore. The report of this commission started work upon what was probably the greatest engineering feat of its kind ever undertaken, in October, 1906, Calvin W. Kendrick in charge as chief engineer.

Mr. Hall found recreation in historical research and study, and he was particularly well informed on matters of Maryland provincial history. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society, a member of its committee on publications, and in 1885 delivered an address before that body on "The Great Seal of Maryland." It was as a result of his investigations that the beau-

tiful design of the great seal in use in the Province of Maryland from 1648 was restored to the Great Seal of Maryland in 1876. In 1902 he delivered lectures at Johns Hopkins University on "The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate," and in 1910 edited "Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684." He contributed many articles to periodicals on professional subjects, and was a writer of excellent talent. His was an unusually active mind. Pursuits such as those just mentioned would have wearied many men to the breaking point, but to him, after a period of strenuous professional labor, it was a pleasurable relaxation. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of 1812. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, serving for thirty-six years as a vestryman of St. Barnabas' Church, afterward merged with the Cathedral foundation, and for many years he was a member of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in Maryland. It was a characteristic of his life that he chose wisely those things to which he would devote himself, and then gave the best of his time and labors to those things, whether they were in professional, civic, scholarly, or religious fields.

Clayton Coleman Hall married, June 29, 1895, Camilla Ridgely, daughter of Thomas Hollingsworth Morris, of Baltimore, and Mary (Johnson) Morris, and granddaughter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson. (See Morris). They were the parents of two children: 1. Clayton Morris, born September 24, 1896. 2. Camilla Elizabeth Pemberton, born August 23, 1900.

(The Stickney Line).

Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall was in the eighth American generation from William Stickney, progenitor in America. It is inferred from British records that he was the William Stickney who is mentioned as having been baptized in St. Mary's Church, Frampton, Lincolnshire, England, September 6, 1592, and the son of William Stickney, of Frampton, who was baptized December 30, 1558, and married, June 16, 1585, Margaret Pierson, and the grandson of Robert Stickney, of Frampton, who made his will October 3, and was buried October 18, 1582.

About 1609 the Stickney family is, by tradition and information, presumed to have removed from Frampton to Hull, or its vicinity, and to have occupied as their family residence "a beautiful place" at Ridgmont, about nine miles from Hull.

The "Genealogical Dictionary" by Savage is authority for the statement that William Stickney came from Hull, in Yorkshire, England, in 1637, and the records of the First Church in Boston, the Rev. John Wilson's, show that he was of the church in 1638, and an entry, "The 24th day of ye 9th Moneth 1639" reads: "Our brethren Mr. Henry Sandys; William Stickney, Richard Swanne and Michael Hopkinson by ye churches Silence were dismissed to ye gathering of a Church at Rowley if the Lord so please."

William Stickney, his wife Elizabeth, and three children, Samuel, Amos, and Mary (who were probably baptized in England) were among the original settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts, when the division of common land was made. In 1643 there was laid out "On Wethersfield Streete, to William Stickney, one lott containinge one acre and a halfe, bounded on the west side by James Barker's house lott and the highway, part of it lying on the north side of the streete, and part of it on the south side."

William Stickney was a worthy progenitor of a stalwart, upright American family; was "a godly man of good estate," and brought with him from his native land a quarto copy of the King James translation

of the Bible, first edition, printed 1611. This Bible has descended from father to son in the same line as the old homestead, to Josiah Stickney, and the Bible was used at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Rowley. The most ancient hallway covenant (as it used to be called) of any that could be found in the town, and various names and dates, are written in it (see Gage's "History of Rowley," page 458).

The Stickney family in the eight generations from that of William Stickney to that of Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall contributed many worthy members to the Nation. Lieutenant Benjamin Stickney, one of the notable scions, marched on the first alarm of the battle of Lexington, and in 1777 was at Cambridge, "to guard Burgoyne's captured army," as appears in the town records of Rowley. Amos Stickney, brother of Benjamin Stickney, was a signer of the "Whig Covenant" in 1710, and also a Revolutionary soldier; and scions of the Stickney family have capably administered public responsibilities in almost all phases of national life since the coming of William Stickney, the progenitor.

Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall was adopted by her uncle, Benjamin Ward, of Boston.

MORRIS, Thomas H.,

Member of Important Family.

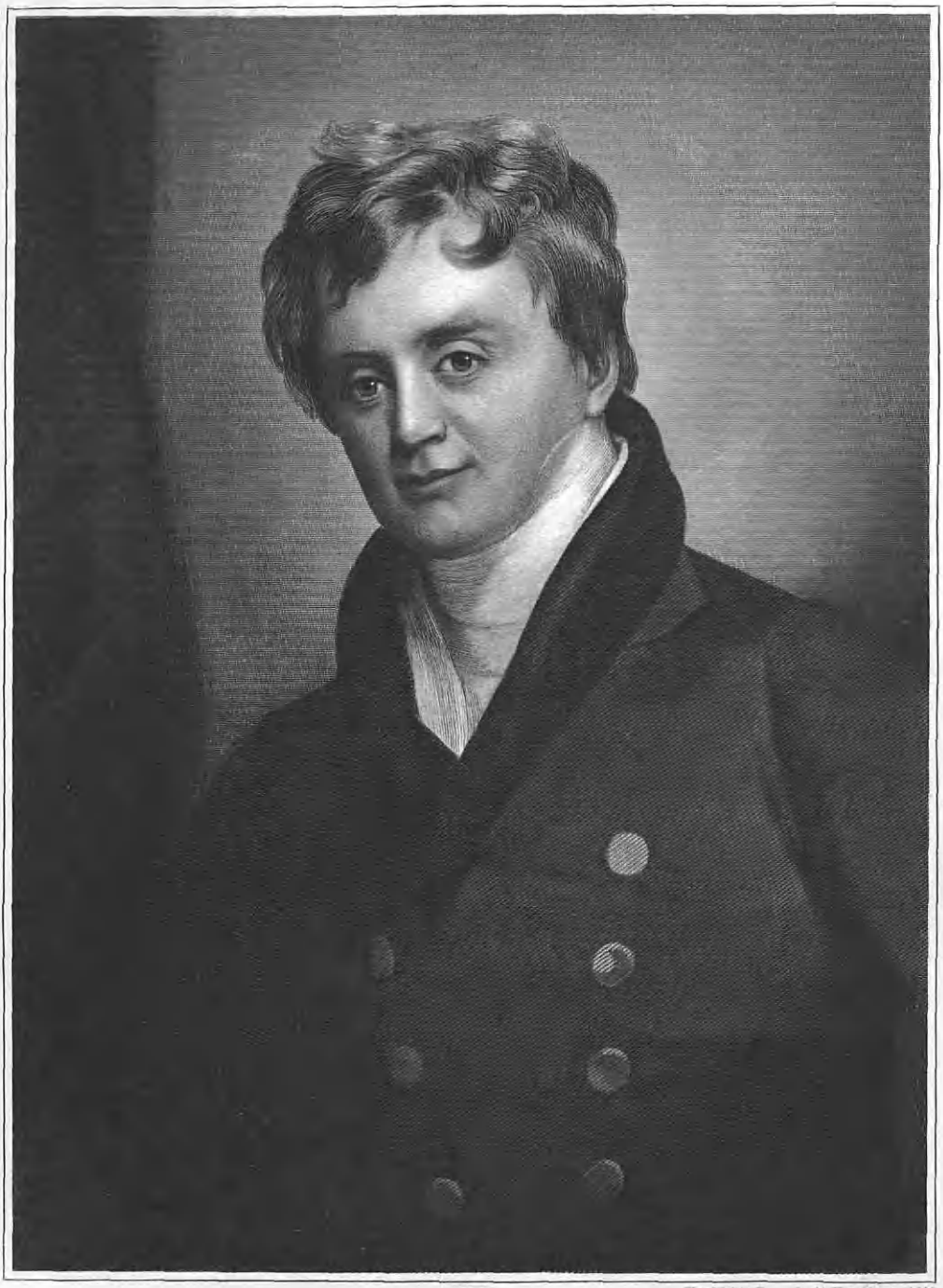
The different branches of the Morris family claim descent from Elystan Glodrydd, a powerful British chieftain, Prince of Ferlys, founder of the fourth royal tribe of Wales, born in 933, who derived his name Elystan (Athelstane) from the Saxon king, Athelstane, who was his godfather. The appellation of Glodrydd (the illustrious) was bestowed upon him as indicative of his personal deeds as well as of his rank and extensive possessions, which comprised nearly all the lands between the Severn and the Wye. Athelstan Glodrydd sprang from the old prince of Powrys, who through his mother, Reingan, daughter and heiress of Grous ap Trevor, was eighth in a direct line from Caradoc Vrechfras, lord of Hereford, one of the knights of King Arthur's round table. Athelstan Glodrydd left by Groladys, daughter of Rheim ap Ednowain, Princess of Tegengh, a son, Cadogan ap Elystan, lord of Brulth and Radnar, who married Margaret, daughter of Brockwell ap Aeddan of Powrys. Sixteenth in descent from Cadogan was Morys ap Morgan, from whom the name is derived. The name occurs under various autographies: As Maurice, Morys, Morres, Morice, Moris, Morrice, Morris and several others compounded with Fitz, Clan, Mount, De, and various initial expressions. It is stated to be, in part, a corruption from Mars, or Mavors, the old Roman God of War. It is of Welsh origin, its elements being, as given by one authority, Mawr-rwyce, or as given by another, Mawr-rhys. The first derivation is said to give the meaning "warlike," powerful in war. The second derivation gives this meaning more definitely. The word "rhys" denotes "a rushing," thus the compound word indicates "warlike."

In the Morris family, in its many English branches, are a great many coats-of-arms, explained by the fact that to the fundamental Morris insignia have been added, by different branches, the ensigns of other families which they have inherited, according to the laws of heraldry, in the different lines of descent. The device that belongs to the Morris name, however, is:

Arms—Sable, on a saltire engrailed ermine, a bezant charged with a cross couped gules.

Crest—A lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with a cross couped gules, within a chain in the form of an arch gold.

Motto—*Tandem vincitur.*



Engd by Campbell Brothers N.Y.

Undoubtedly this coat-of-arms may be considered to legitimately belong to all American families of that name who are of Welsh descent.

Traditious and family records establish the Morris family of Maryland as having been of Welsh associations originally, and early settlers in Long Island and probably New Jersey. Whether it comes into the line of the Morris family of Morrisania, New York, is not clear in authentic record, but presumably it does. Private records show that John Morris, father of the first Morris to settle in Maryland, was of New York, or New Jersey; that he had two sons, one of whom "was said to have gone to Maryland and married Miss Round." Other records show that this son was John, who was born about 1720, died in 1782; married Mary Round, about 1747. Another record shows that John Morris, of Long Island, New York, came to Maryland in 1745. The Manuscript Records of Maryland, from 1732 to 1748-49, which are among the State papers deposited with the Maryland Historical Society, show that John Morris was cornet of a troop of colonial militia in Maryland. His son, James Round Morris, was born in Worcester county, Maryland, about 1750, and died in 1795. He resided at Snow Hill; was clerk of Worcester County Court. He married Leah Winder, sister of the Hon. Levin Winder, who was Governor of Maryland in 1812. She was born April 17, 1761, in Somerset county, Maryland, and died at Snow Hill, February 18, 1826.

Hon. John B. Morris, son of James Round and Leah (Winder) Morris, was born at Snow Hill, Maryland, October 5, 1785, and died in Baltimore, December 24, 1874. He was graduated from Princeton University, and entered upon the study of law with General Winder, of Baltimore, who was at that time a law partner of Lloyd N. Rogers, proprietor of Druid Hill. During the War of 1812 he served on General Winder's staff, having the military rank of major. As such he participated in the defense of Baltimore. On March 20, 1817, he married Ann M., a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Adams) Hollingsworth (see Hollingsworth). She was a woman of many accomplishments and much refinement.

Latterly, Mr. Morris devoted himself principally to real estate and financial interests. He acquired much unimproved property which during his lifetime became very valuable. He was connected with the Old City Bank, and was president of the Mechanics Bank from 1834 to 1858. He had no personal interest in the Bank of Maryland, the failure of which was such a grievous blot on the history of American banking, but his standing in the community was such that he was deputed to act as trustee of that institution for the purpose of liquidating its affairs to the best advantage of its creditors. Getting an indication that trouble was possible, he took the records of the bank into his own custody and safely transferred them to Belair, thus escaping the mob during the famous rioting of August, 1835, when the contents of his house were seized by the rioters and burned in the street, after which the house itself was fired and destroyed, other prominent residents of Baltimore, including Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn, suffering similar abuse to their property. An old negro who lived next door saved some of the family portraits by taking them over the fence into his own home; he also secreted a chest of silver in the barn. Thus these priceless heirlooms were preserved for posterity. The State at a later date reimbursed Mr. Morris, so far as it was financially possible, for his loss. The details of this historic episode form an interesting part of the records of those troublous days.

John B. Morris was active in promoting the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company. Corporate powers were secured by the pro-

jectors on April 24, 1827, and their efforts are especially noteworthy in that the railroad was the first in the United States to be incorporated. Mr. Morris was a member of the original board of directors of the railroad company. It was he who was deputed to present to the Legislature of Maryland the petition of the railroad organizers praying for the incorporation of the road. He took an active part in business and financial affairs until some years prior to his death, and retained a remarkable mental and physical vigor to the end of his life.

Mr. Morris was a staunch Whig; at the time of General Lafayette's visit to Baltimore, John B. Morris was president of the first branch of the City Council, and as such received General Lafayette under General Washington's tent at Fort McHenry with an address of welcome. He became a warm personal friend of the French Marquis, from whom he received the gift of an umbrella, the stick of which is still treasured in the Morris family. Mr. Morris served as a member of the State Senate from 1832 to 1835.

He was one of the brilliant men of his day, and took an influential part in public affairs, winning honor and distinction by his kindness of heart and consideration for all, the great and the humble alike, thus setting a noble public example. He was widely known and kept an open house in which he dispensed a hospitality consistent with those qualities that mark "a gentleman of the old school."

John B. Morris married Ann M., daughter of Thomas and Ann (Adams) Hollingsworth. She died in 1847. Their children were: James R., Thomas H., of whom further; John B.; Lydia H., who married Frank Key Howard; and Nancy, who married Henry Winter Davis, whose biography follows in this work.

Thomas Hollingsworth Morris, son of John B. and Ann M. (Hollingsworth) Morris, married Mary, daughter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Snow Hill, Maryland. He died in 1872. Among their children was Camilla Ridgely Morris, who married Clayton Coleman Hall, in 1895. (See Hall).

(The Hollingsworth Line).

The name Hollingsworth, like most historic names, has long been spelled in various ways—Hollingworth, Hollingsworth and Hollinsworth. It is of Saxon origin, and is derived from the holly tree (called in Cheshire, England, "hollyn" tree), and "worthe," meaning farm.

The American branch of the family is of Saxon descent. Hollingsworth Manor, in Cheshire, was purchased in 1022, before the Norman Conquest. Records dating from the Conquest speak of the Hundred of Hamstan, and one of the manors situated on the edge of the great woods of Macclesfield is mentioned as that of Hollingsworth. The visitation of Cheshire by the official herald in 1580 includes among the gentry residing in the Hundred of Macclesfield, "John Hollinworth of Hollinworth gent.," and "Robert Hollinworth of Hollinworth." A further record speaks of Robert Hollingsworth, of Hollingsworth Hall, from whom the farm is descended, and who was magistrate for the counties of Chester and Lancaster. The church of the family and the hall, both many centuries old, are still standing, and upon both are blazoned the family coat-of-arms:

Arms—Azure, on a bend, argent, three holly leaves slipped, vert.

Crest—A stag lodged proper.

Motto—Disce ferenda pati. (Learn to suffer what must be borne.)

The crest is a stag, recalling the Saxon earls of Cheshire and merry hunting scenes, and three glistening holly leaves suggest Christmas in Merry England. Was it the usurpation of that Saxon shire by the Nor-

man Earl, Hugh Lupus, that suggested the motto, "Learn to suffer what must be borne"? The colors of the shield are azure, suggestive of the blue sky of the open country; argent, the silvery streams that flow rippling through those woodlands; and vert, the green foliage of forest trees. The virtues these colors express are equally beautiful—loyalty, innocence and love.

Valentine Hollingsworth, S. F., a member of the Society of Friends, probably was born in Cheshire, England, about 1630 to 1640. By tradition he married Catherine, daughter of Henry Cornish, High Sheriff of London, whose son was executed (unjustly) during the reign of James II., October 23, 1685. Valentine Hollingsworth came to America with William Penn in 1682, with his family. He settled in New Castle county, now Delaware, and filled many prominent positions in the Colony. He was still living in 1710. No record of his death has been found. His wife Ann died August 17, 1697, and "was buried at New Ark Monthly Meeting." This is probably a wife by a second marriage, her maiden name being Ann Calvert.

Valentine Hollingsworth was buried in the Friends' burying ground at New Ark Meeting, near his residence, east side of the Brandywine, on the half acre of land given to the New Ark Monthly Meeting in 1687 for a burying place. The meetings were generally held at his house; from 1686 to 1710 he was the superintendent of the Monthly Meetings. He obtained a patent for 986 acres of land in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, in 1682; he gave it the name of New Wark. He was a member of the Assembly in 1683, also in 1687-88, in 1695 and 1700 from New Castle county, and was a justice of the peace in 1695. The children of Valentine and Catherine (Cornish) Hollingsworth were: 1. Thomas, died at Winchester, Virginia, 1732 or 1733. 2. Henry, of whom further. 3. Catherine, born in 1663, died in 1746. 4. Mary. Other children of Valentine Hollingsworth, presumably by his second wife, Ann (Calvert) Hollingsworth, who died in 1697, were: Samuel, Ann, Valentine (2), John Joseph, Enoch (1) and Enoch (2).

Henry Hollingsworth, son of Valentine and Catherine (Cornish) Hollingsworth, came to America in 1682. He was a surveyor and a large landowner in Chester county, and also in New Castle county, Delaware. He was coroner of Chester county and clerk of the court from 1700 to 1708. He represented New Castle county in the Assembly in 1695. In 1711 or 1712 he removed to the "Head of the Elk River" (now Elkton), Cecil county, Maryland, and was appointed surveyor of the county by Lord Baltimore, March 9, 1711. He died in Elkton, in 1721.

He married Elizabeth Atkinson, one record stating "in the Parish of Sligo, County Armagh, Ireland," August 22, 1688. Their children: 1. Ruth, who married George Simpson, December 24, 1706. 2. Stephen, who married Anne ———, and removed to Virginia, obtaining a grant in 1734 of four hundred and seventy-two acres on the west side of the Shenandoah river, Orange county. 3. Zebulon, of whom further. 4. Catherine, who married ——— Dawson, of Kent county, Maryland. 5. Abigail, who married Richard Dobson, in 1720. 6. Mary. The will of Henry Hollingsworth was dated February 23, 1721, and probated March 12, 1721.

Zebulon Hollingsworth, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Hollingsworth, was born in 1696, and died in Cecil county, Maryland, August 8, 1763, in his sixty-seventh year. He married, April 18, 1727, Ann Maulden, daughter of Colonel Francis Maulden, of Cecil county, Maryland. She died in November, 1740. Zebulon Hollingsworth was a large landowner, also a magistrate and president of the county

court. He was a prominent member of St. Ann's Church, one of the vestrymen in 1743. He extensively engaged in the manufacture of flour with his son Levi. He was twice married, and was buried in the old graveyard on the Elk, near his residence. The children by his first wife: 1. Elizabeth, born February 6, 1728, married ——— Veasey. 2. Stephen, born May 13, 1730. 3. Jesse, born May 17, 1735, in Cecil county, died March 24, 1812. 4. Henry, born September 17, 1737, in Cecil county, died September 29, 1803. 5. Levi, born November 29, 1739, died March 24, 1824. The children of Zebulon Hollingsworth by his second wife, Mary Jacobs, whom he married July 25, 1741, were: 6. Jacob, born July 30, 1742, died March 1, 1803. 7. Lydia, born March 14, 1744, died September 2, 1812. 8. Thomas, of whom further. 9. Stephen, born February 28, 1749, died December 10, 1822. 10. John, born May 12, 1752, died September 30, 1808. 11. David, born August 12, 1754, died July 18, 1775. 12. Samuel, born January 17, 1757, died May 9, 1830.

Thomas Hollingsworth, son of Zebulon and Mary (Jacobs) Hollingsworth, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, August 2, 1747, and died in Baltimore, September 5, 1815, in his sixty-ninth year. He was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard. He married Ann Adams, of Christiana, Delaware. The children were: Zebulon, Jacob, Thomas, Lydia and Ann M. The last-named married John B. Morris, of Baltimore. (See Morris).

DAVIS, Henry Winter,

Lawyer, Statesman.

The name of Davis is one of great antiquity and we find it spelled in various ways. It is a baptismal name, meaning the "son of David."

The capital of Maryland has given birth to many distinguished men, and foremost in rank was Henry Winter Davis. He was born in Annapolis, August 16, 1817. His father, Rev. Lyon Davis, was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, the rector of St. Ann's parish, and at one time president of St. John's College. His mother, Jane Brown (Winter) Davis, was a woman of refinement and education. On account of differences in political opinions his father removed to Maryland, and settled in Anne Arundel county in 1827.

While young, Henry Winter Davis went to live with his aunt, Elizabeth Brown Winter, in Alexandria, Virginia, and his education was begun under her supervision. After a brief training under his father's care, he entered Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1833. The students of Kenyon underwent severe training. Ohio at that time was largely a wilderness when Henry W. Davis began his course of study. Manual labor was the system employed, and young Davis was exempted from none of the trials of severe round of duties. Indeed, but for strict economy practiced by his aunt, following the death of his father, he would not have been able to afford even these advantages. No doubt these trials helped to develop the firmness of purpose which characterized his later life. He was graduated from Kenyon College, September 6, 1837, at the age of twenty years. We find him employed as tutor for two years. At the end of that time, in 1839, he entered the University of Virginia, where he studied law and also became familiar with French and German as well as the Greek and Latin tongues. He returned to Alexandria and began the practice of law. His scholarship and brilliant oratory brought him an extensive business. He was a sound thinker, and supplied articles for the newspapers on political topics of current importance.

In 1845 he married (first) Constance Gardner, who died after a few years, and

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J. G. Lindell

Mr. Davis left Alexandria, finally taking up his residence in Baltimore, in 1850. He at once found himself among the leading lawyers of the day, and took great interest in the Scott campaign of 1852. Mr. Davis married (second) Mrs. Nancy Davis, daughter of John B. Morris, of Baltimore. To this union were born two daughters. (See Morris).

Henry Winter Davis served in the House of Representatives from the Fourth District of Maryland in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. He became famous as a debater, commanding the attention of his opponents by his mastery of the subject in hand, by his logical reasoning, his knowledge of constitutional law, and the fervent eloquence of his diction. When the political differences of 1861 arose, he stood for the "unconditional maintenance of the Union." All through this trying period Mr. Davis worked with untiring industry, addressing popular meetings, directing correspondence, and writing leading articles for the newspapers. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, but his labors had worn upon his strength to such an extent that he was obliged to retire from public life. He was taken ill in December, 1865, and died December 30, 1865, at the age of forty-eight years.

Although Mr. Davis lived at a time when men's passions were violently excited, all parties agree in according to him high and undaunted courage, great perseverance and energy, marked learning and cultivation.

GINDELE, John George,

Contractor, Public Official.

The history of Chicago from 1852 to 1918 contains no period that does not have the name of Gindele, in the person of either father or son, John George Gindele and Charles William Gindele, featured in outstanding importance in the line of endeavor to which they gave their lives,—construction and engineering. The work of the elder Gindele was finished with honor and distinction in 1872, and from then until 1918 the record stands in the name of the son, brilliant pages in the city's annals.

John George Gindele was born in Ravensburg, Würtemburg, Germany, January 30, 1814. His father died in military service the year following his birth, and the mother married J. A. Muller, a commission merchant, who had served under Napoleon through the disastrous Russian rout. His stepfather aided him, from his modest means, to acquire training in the trade he had chosen, stone cutting, although, because of his aptitude in study and his mental brilliance, his parents had hoped to prepare him for the church. The death of the stepfather occurred before John George Gindele had completed the term of his apprenticeship, and the support of the widowed mother and the five children of her second marriage became his duty. His employers gave him aid and encouragement by presenting him with his journeyman papers when this responsibility fell upon him, and he took up the burden with the hope and courage that always characterized his outlook upon life.

Submitting models and plans to the city government, he won permission to attend the Engineers' and Architects' School at Munich, and his subsequent work was of such high grade that it won favorable notice from the government. Although but twenty-one years of age, the excellence of his plans and carvings were responsible for his appointment to take charge of public works at Kissengen, where a stone arched bridge and a colonnaded building were to be erected. The manner in which he concluded this assignment caused his continuance in government work, and he was for some time superintendent of construction on the canal between the rivers Main and

Danube. In December, 1838, he was appointed city engineer (a life position) of Schweinfurt, and during the remainder of his German residence he directed public work in this municipality.

The Revolution of 1848-49 found Mr. Gindele on the side of a united empire, and when the strategic moment arrived he was instrumental in assembling and sending forward five hundred well armed men from Schweinfurt. With the defeat of his party he and others of his countrymen, many of whom occupied positions of note in the homeland and among them Carl Schurz, in whose honor a statue stands and a park is named in the city of New York, were forced to leave the country.

Mr. Gindele brought his family to the United States, and located first at Port Washington, Wisconsin. A mill he established there was soon afterward destroyed by fire, and he went to Milwaukee, where he established in the monument business. Dissatisfied with opportunities here, he proceeded to Chicago, arriving in that city in July, 1852, while his family remained for the time in Milwaukee. His first position was in the stone yard of A. S. Sherman, on Lake street, where he was paid one dollar and a half a day, a great fall from his former post of honor and affluence. His skill and technical ability won him assignment to the best grade of work at hand, and specimens of his handiwork appeared in Chicago's most imposing buildings. Mr. Gindele did the splendid carving on the Adsit Bank building, on Clark street between Lake and Randolph streets, the first marble front building erected in the city, and shortly afterward he executed the carving of the four triple windows of the South Side reservoir. Subsequently he became first draughtsman and then superintendent of the Illinois Stone Dressing Company. In 1859 Mr. Gindele established independently in business, opening a stone yard and entering into the contracting field on a large scale Admitting his sons to partnership with him under the firm name of J. G. Gindele & Sons, he was identified with much important construction and decorative work in the city, among the most important contracts the south wing and tower of Chicago University.

An act of the Illinois Legislature created a board of public works in 1861, and Mr. Gindele, despite the fact of his comparatively short residence in Chicago, was elected as commissioner from the south division for a term of six years. During four years of this term he was president of the board and he was reelected, retaining the presidency of the organization until his resignation. During his membership on this board, Mr. Gindele was also a commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan canal and president of the board, and under his leadership in public works there were constructed the Washington and La Salle streets tunnels and the first lake tunnel for water supply for the city, with a host of other improvements. On January 6, 1868, the City Council of Chicago passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gindele for the thorough and conscientious manner in which he engineered important undertakings for the city. Another municipal testimonial of which he was extremely proud was from the city of Schweinfurt. In 1866, seventeen years after the political difficulties that caused his emigration, the city officials wrote their former official, in whose record they took great pride, asking for a plan for the improvement of navigation on the river Main. The project that he outlined met the requirements exactly, and the city fathers expressed their gratitude and appreciation in the gift of an album containing views of the old city, bound in the German colors and decorated in silver with the double headed eagle of Germany.

At the time of his death in 1872, Mr. Gindele was county clerk, having been elected

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Chas. W. Gindele

as the candidate of the Citizens' party. Throughout his entire life he was the uncompromising foe of impurity and special privilege in government, and his loyalty to the right, his willingness to give his best for the public good, his staunch devotion to duty, were the source of unlimited benefit to the city of his adoption.

John George Gindele married, in Kissengen, Germany, Louise Hirschheim, and they were the parents of: Franz, Ferdinand V., George A., Charles W., (q. v.), and Ida, who married Gustave Jordan, deceased. Mr. Gindele died in January, 1872.

GINDELE, Charles William,

Business Man, Industrialist.

In a career that included engineering and contracting operations of remarkable scope and importance, valuable effort in coordinating the forces of capital and labor in construction lines in his city, and honorable military record, Charles William Gindele met every challenge of his day in practical affairs and in citizenship, creating a life work that lives as a towering monument of accomplishment in physical result and in the minds and hearts of those who knew him. Chicago, Illinois, was his home and the scene of most of his achievement during the greater part of his life of seventy-one years. In her history his character stands out as the embodiment of justice and integrity, of capability and achievement, of unselfish endeavor and true brotherhood.

Son of John George Gindele (q. v.) and Louise (Hirschheim) Gindele, Charles William Gindele was born in Schweinfurt, Bavaria, Germany, April 19, 1847. He was brought to the United States in early childhood by his parents, and began his education in Chicago public schools. The love of liberty that was born in him and the loyal Americanism that sprang into being in his youth led him to answer President Lincoln's call for troops, and he enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. He became a corporal in his troop and served with this rank until his honorable discharge from the army, in June, 1865.

Upon his return to civil life, he completed a business course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, and early in 1866 was appointed street numbering clerk under the Board of Public Works. Two years later he became a member of his father's firm, J. G. Gindele & Sons, in building and contracting lines, and in this branch of industry displayed talents that brought him rapidly to the fore in construction circles. The business founded in 1857 by the elder Gindele developed, under the practical genius of Charles W. Gindele, into an enterprise whose activities extended widely throughout the Middle West, and under the name of the Charles W. Gindele Company contracts totalling enormous sums and vitally affecting the public welfare were completed. The works that stand to his credit in Chicago make an imposing list, among them the courthouse, custom house and postoffice, the battleship "Illinois," constructed for the Columbian Exposition, and the Calumet and other club houses. Government buildings in Nebraska, Iowa, and Michigan, as well as industrial structures throughout this section of the West, were erected by his company, which has constantly held high reputation in its field. Mr. Gindele entered into railroad construction to some extent and successfully completed several commissions in this line, although he did not allow it to draw him from the broader field of general work.

In trade organizations Mr. Gindele was privileged to perform work of most enduring value. He was a member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, of which he was president in 1893 and 1899, the Masons' and Builders' Association, which he served as president for two years, and the

Building Construction Employers' Association, of Chicago. This last named association was organized in July, 1911, and Mr. Gindele was elected its first president, being three times reelected, in 1912, 1913, and 1914. As chief executive of this body, Mr. Gindele took enlightened and effective steps to stabilize conditions in the building industry in regard to relations between employers and employed. The joint conference committee of the Building Construction Employers' Association and of the Chicago Building Trades Council was the result of his earnest and determined efforts to find common ground upon which matters of mutual interest might be discussed, and of this committee he was chairman. The meetings of this committee became a clearing house for questions that, disregarded or allowed to remain unsolved, might readily have become the cause of grave labor troubles. Mr. Gindele's conciliating influence was a potent force in its meetings, for he possessed the unquestioning confidence of the labor element, and among his associates of the trade his adherence to strict rules of personal and commercial honor was a byword. Their working agreement, which marked a distinct advance over methods of procedure previously followed, became known as the "Chicago idea," while those who knew how it originated and the single factor that contributed most to its success called it the "Gindele idea." In labor mediation and in the attempt to reconcile the differences between capital and labor, in the effort to substitute a rule of reason for a rule of force in industrial affairs, Charles W. Gindele played an early and prominent part. Issues defined by him, principles championed by him, stood out the more clearly through the force of his vigorous, straightforward manhood, and motives of true altruism kept him faithfully at a task whose enjoyable features were few. On April 30, 1914, Mr. Gindele was the guest of honor at a testimonial luncheon tendered him by the Building Construction Employers' Association at the Hotel La Salle, when tribute was paid him in the attendance of two hundred and fifty representatives of the building trades and in the remarks of the city's leading men of affairs. On this occasion Mr. Gindele was presented, as a token of the Association's respect and appreciation, with a monogrammed solid silver service of two hundred and forty-two pieces, a gift that was a complete surprise and by which he was much affected. At the regular meeting of the executive board of the Building Construction Employers' Association, Mr. Gindele was unanimously elected as the first honorary member of the board, so that his colleagues might continue to call upon his judgment and experience for guidance and assistance.

Mr. Gindele's services were many times, before the evolution of the conference committee, sought as "peacemaker." In 1887 he was a member of the joint board of the arbitration committee which settled a large strike, and he was also one of the delegates-at-large of the Building Contractors' Council, which was instrumental in settling the strike of 1900. He was also several times a director of the National Association of Builders, and he was a member of the Builders' Club, of which he was president in 1901.

Interwoven with the busy events of his daily life were social relations and friendships that made his contact with his fellows unvaryingly pleasant. His disposition was even, and his manner cordial and friendly, the outward expression of a spirit calm and untroubled in the realization of duty well done. Mr. Gindele was a life member of the Hamilton Club, the Press Club, and the South Shore Country Club, valued and esteemed for personal qualities of rare excellence.

Charles W. Gindele married (first) in

Chicago, March 26, 1880, Ida Lucy Elliott Ash, and they were the parents of one son, John George, who died in infancy. His wife died October 16, 1897. Mr. Gindele married (second) July 29, 1908, Margretha Caroline Schneble, and of this union there were the following children: Charles William, born December 24, 1911, died July 24, 1917; Margretha Ida, born April 28, 1913; and Charles Wonder, born September 1, 1918.

Charles W. Gindele died December 9, 1918. His name stands as that of a great industrialist and unusually successful business man, but even more lasting than the works in stone and metal that he reared is the impetus given to the cause of righteousness in all human relations, a vision he saw early in life and followed in hopeful fidelity to the end.

SHELDON, Edwards D.,

Legislator, Civil War Veteran.

This name is of local origin, signifying "of Sheldon," a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, County Derby, England. There are also parishes of the name in counties Devon and Warwick, and Worcestershire has been the home of families of the name for many centuries. There were several immigrants of the name of Sheldon in the American colonies in the early period of their history, all of whom left a numerous and in many cases a distinguished progeny. One of the most conspicuous families was that founded in Windsor, Connecticut, by Isaac Sheldon, with one of the branches of which this article is to deal. Another of the early Sheldon immigrants was John Sheldon, of Rhode Island. In the early Colonial registers the name is spelled Sheldin, Shelden, Shelton, as well as Sheldon. Other founders of families were John and William Sheldon, brothers of Isaac Sheldon, above mentioned.

The Sheldon lines in Connecticut have been prominent in the history of the Colony and Commonwealth, and the name carries honor and distinction throughout the State today. The late Edwards D. Sheldon, for many decades one of the foremost business men of Branford, Connecticut, was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Isaac Sheldon, the founder.

(I) Isaac Sheldon, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England, about 1629, and came to New England at a date unknown, settling first in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he made his home temporarily. Sometime before 1651-52 he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, but here also his stay was brief. In 1654 he married Mary Woodford, and soon afterward removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, where all his children were born.

(II) Thomas Sheldon, son of Isaac and Mary (Woodford) Sheldon, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1661. He married Mary Hinsdale, and settled in Suffield, Connecticut. They were the parents of eight children.

(III) Captain Josiah Sheldon, son of Thomas and Mary (Hinsdale) Sheldon, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1695. He was a prominent resident there, and a leader in military affairs, holding the rank of captain in the local militia. On May 30, 1721, he married Anne Stanley, daughter of Caleb Stanley, of Hartford, Connecticut, and among their children was Asher, mentioned below.

(IV) Asher Sheldon, son of Captain Josiah and Anne (Stanley) Sheldon, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, November 16, 1728. He was the first of the name to settle in Branford, Connecticut, where he followed the trade of hatter until his death. On August 22, 1751, he married Wealthea Ann Steele, who died March 13, 1772. Asher Sheldon died February 19, 1794.

(V) Asher (2) Sheldon, son of Asher

(1) and Wealthea Ann (Steele) Sheldon, was born January 30, 1756. On March 25, 1778, he married Hannah Rogers, daughter of Samuel Rogers, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Rogers, ninth signer of the "Mayflower" compact. Asher Sheldon, Jr., served with the Continental forces during the Revolution. The following is a certified record of his service:

Enlisted July 11, 1775, in Second Company, Captain Street Hall, Seventh Regiment, Col. Charles Webb, Commanding Continental troop. Discharged December 2, 1775. Their regiment was raised by order of the Assembly at the July Session, 1775. Recruited in Fairfield county, Litchfield and New Haven counties. Its companies were stationed at various points along the Sound until September 14, when, on requisition from Washington, the regiment was ordered to the Boston camp. Then it was assigned to General Sullivan's brigade, on Winter Hill, at the left of the besieging line, and remained until the expiration of term of service in December, 1775. Adopted as a Continental.

Asher Sheldon, Jr., died April 27, 1780, and his widow, Hannah (Rogers) Sheldon, afterwards married Ira Zacheus Baldwin.

(VI) Jerry Sheldon, son of Asher (2) and Hannah (Rogers) Sheldon, was born in Branford, Connecticut, February 17, 1779, and was a prosperous farmer and prominent resident there all his life. On June 29, 1801, he married Caty Lanfair, daughter of Captain Oliver and Phoebe L. (Rogers) Lanfair, who died February 29, 1864, aged eighty-six years. Captain Oliver Lanfair served during the Revolution, and the record of his services is the same as that of Asher Sheldon, Jr. He married Phoebe L. Rogers, daughter of Daniel Rogers, and niece of Samuel Rogers, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Jerry Sheldon died November 30, 1870, aged ninety-one years.

(VII) Truman Sheldon, son of Jerry and Caty (Lanfair) Sheldon, was born May 17, 1803, and settled with his parents at Pine Orchard, in 1820. During his early life he followed the sea for a number of years as a "coaster," and built two vessels. After his marriage in 1840, however, he disposed of these vessels and entered the hotel business, which he conducted successfully until 1870, when he was succeeded by his sons. Truman Sheldon married, May 26, 1840, Almira Apley, who was born February 2, 1805, in Goshen, daughter of John and Sarah (Van Dyke) Apley. Their children were: 1. Sarah Cornelia, who became the wife of Charles A. Young. 2. Edwards D., mentioned below. 3. George Lewis, business partner of his brother, Edwards D., in conducting the "Sheldon House," on Long Island Sound. 4. Franklin Luther.

(VIII) Edwards D. Sheldon, son of Truman and Almira (Apley) Sheldon, was born in Branford, Connecticut, April 18, 1843. He received his early education in the common schools, and latter attended the Branford Academy. In August, 1862, at the age of nineteen years, he enlisted in the Union forces, and after service of nine months in Company B, 27th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, was honorably discharged in New Haven. He saw active service during this period on some of the most famous battlefields of the South, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. On his return to civil life, he became interested with his father in conducting the hotel which Truman Sheldon had established in Pine Orchard. In 1870 Edwards D. Sheldon went in the business with his brother, George L. Sheldon.

The "Sheldon House," with its adjacent cottages, was established by Truman Sheldon in 1845, and under his management grew from a small venture into one of the best known and largest resorts on the north shore of Long Island Sound. It was situated near Thimble Islands, and enjoyed a high class and numerous patronage during five months of the year. Mr. Sheldon was actively engaged in the management of this

establishment until 1912, when he disposed of his interests and retired from business life.

Mr. Sheldon was a prominent figure in the public life of Branford for many years. He was a staunch member of the Republican party from early manhood, and for ten years served on the Branford Town Republican Committee. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Legislature, overcoming a previous Democratic majority of one hundred, a difference of two hundred votes between the two elections. In this office he rendered a valued service to his constituents. He displayed a deep and lasting interest in public affairs in Branford, and identified himself closely with all movements to advance local welfare up to the time of his death. Mr. Sheldon was prominent in social and fraternal circles in the town, and was one of the charter members of Mason Rogers Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which he served as commander for several years.

On November 29, 1870, Mr. Sheldon married (first) Eunice E. Geer, daughter of Robert A. and Eunice (Bailey) Geer, of Norfolk, Connecticut. They were the parents of one son, Robert Truman Geer, born November 14, 1871. He married (second) October 19, 1877, Marion Geer, sister of his first wife. On April 22, 1912, he married (third) Mary Harvey, daughter of Michael and Delia (Cannon) Harvey, who was born in Ireland. After their marriage and until Mr. Sheldon's last illness, they travelled extensively, visiting many points of interest in the East, including the battlefield of Gettysburg, where he had fought. They also went to Panama. In 1912 Mr. Sheldon removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where he purchased the present residence of his widow at No. 134 Howe street. He attended the Congregational church, and was a liberal supporter of its charities and philanthropies. He was a man well loved and respected by hundreds, and his death, which occurred at his home in New Haven, October 21, 1915, was deeply and sincerely mourned both in Branford and New Haven.

GLEDHILL, Eli,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

Eli Gledhill, prominent in business and manufacturing enterprises in the East, is one of the foremost figures in the textile industry for which New England is so well known. Trained from boyhood in the textile industry in Yorkshire, England, Mr. Gledhill has, since his twenty-sixth year, been intimately associated with woolen manufacturing in New England, and is now (1921) an official and representative of several of the leading companies of that industry.

Eli Gledhill is a son of Ingham and Sarah (Calverly) Gledhill, and a member of a family whose members for four generations have been prominent woolen manufacturers. Ingham Gledhill first came to America in 1861, going to Maine, where he remained until 1864, then returned to England. In 1893 he returned to the United States with his family, and established himself in Rockville, Connecticut, where he died, March 6, 1894. Sarah (Calverly) Gledhill, his first wife, died in England, December 17, 1883. Their children were: Eli, of whom further; Betsey; Annie, who married H. A. Crowther, of Mystic; Martha, who married James Barden, and resides in Mystic; Rose, who married Robert Nichols, and resides in Mystic; Herbert H., of whom further; Frederick, who married Elsie Clarke, residents of Mystic; Lillian, who married Louis Barstow, and they reside in Mystic. Mr. Gledhill married (second) Amanda Brooks, of Huddersfield, who came to Rockville with her husband in 1893, and after the death of her husband moved to Mystic, Connecticut.

Eli Gledhill was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, August 15, 1866. Until he was nine years of age he attended the schools of his birthplace, and from the age of nine to thirteen he spent one-half his time in the woolen mills and the other half at school. Then, until he attained his majority, he devoted himself entirely to the mastery of woolen manufacturing in all of its phases, specializing at the end in designing. In 1884 he won first prize in designing at the technical college at Huddersfield, and at the age of twenty-one went to Bradford, England, where for three years he was employed as a textile designer. Subsequently he was employed for fifteen months in the same capacity at Northonthorpe, and then, drawn by the industrial opportunities of the United States, he sailed from England, January 17, 1892. In March of that year he began a five years' association with the New England Manufacturing Company, at Rockville, Connecticut, as head designer.

On January 17, 1897, the Mystic Manufacturing Company was organized for the manufacture of high-grade fancy worsteds, its officers, H. A. Crowther, president; T. E. McCarthy, vice-president; and Mr. Gledhill, secretary and treasurer. The plant, employing one hundred and twenty-five skilled men, was located at Mystic, Connecticut, and remarkable success attended the operations of the company from the first, their reputation becoming countrywide and the business developing into one of the foremost in that line in New England. Later, in 1897, Mr. Gledhill took up his residence in Mystic and there he has since made his home.

Among the important interests Mr. Gledhill has acquired since that time are: The presidency of the Old Colony Woolen Mills Company; selling agent for the Mystic Manufacturing Company, the Lockwood Mills, of Ashaway, Rhode Island, and the Somerset Woolen Mills, of Skowhegan, Maine. The offices of the Old Colony Woolen Mills Company are in Boston, Massachusetts, and the mills under their control are at Rochester, New Hampshire, and Sangerville, Maine. Mr. Gledhill maintains offices in New York and Chicago, and devotes the greater part of his time to the sale of the products of the above mills. He is widely known throughout the woolen trade, held in high regard by both manufacturers and consumers, and is an authority on anything pertaining to woolen manufacture.

Mr. Gledhill is a member of the Manhattan Club and the New York Athletic Club of New York City, the Thames Club of New London, Connecticut, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, he holding membership in Charity and Relief Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mystic; Mystic Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mystic Council, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of New London; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Stonington Lodge, No. 26, of Mystic, Connecticut; the National Manufacturers' Association; and the American Woolen and Worsted Association. Mr. Gledhill attends and gives his support to the Unitarian church.

In politics Mr. Gledhill is a Republican, and has been called to official position by his fellowmen. In October, 1900, he was elected second selectman of the town of Stonington; in 1901 and 1902 was reelected to office and in 1903 filled the office of first selectman. In 1904 he declined to serve again, and in that year was a delegate to the State convention of his party in Connecticut, of which he is an influential member. In 1910 Mr. Gledhill represented the town of Stonington in the Legislature, serving on the railroad committee.

Fond of music, and a vocalist of ability,

Mr. Gledhill was active in several singing societies in England. Although the pressure of business since coming to the United States has kept him from further enjoyment of his personal participation in vocal work, he is still deeply interested in all things musical. Mr. Gledhill has several times visited his English home, for which he retains the warmest affection, a sentiment in complete harmony with his loyal Americanism.

Mr. Gledhill married (first) at Huddersfield, England, March 1, 1890, Martha Haigh, who died January 18, 1893, leaving one daughter, Winifred Mabel, born October 15, 1890, and who married Ernest Connor, of Mystic, Connecticut. Mr. Gledhill married (second) at Rockville, Connecticut, November 13, 1894, Agnes Glaeser, of Rockville. To this union were born three children: 1. Henry, born January 17, 1898, died the same year. 2. Margery, born February 28, 1901; she is taking post-graduate studies with Professor Witherspoon, of New York City, in music. 3. Ernest, who is attending the Bordentown Military Academy at Bordentown, New Jersey.

Herbert H. Gledhill, second son of Ingham and Sarah (Calverly) Gledhill, was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, in 1880, and died in Mystic, Connecticut, January 12, 1919. He was brought to the United States by his father, and upon his entry into business life located in Mystic, where in 1897 he was associated with his brother, Frederick, in the organization of the Mystic Manufacturing Company. From this time until his death this enterprise was his leading interest, his incumbency of vice-president dating from 1915. For several years he was secretary of the B. F. Hoxie Engine Company, resigning this office only a few days before his death. His record as a manufacturer amply justified faith in greater usefulness for him in this field when death cut short his activities.

Mr. Gledhill's social connections were with the Cosmopolitan Club, of Mystic, Connecticut. He belonged to the Masonic order, and was also a member of Stonington Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. When the State Guard was formed, with serious trouble with Germany in prospect, he was one of the first volunteers, and gained a lieutenant's commission in Company A. Failing health demanded his resignation from this organization, but throughout America's participation in the European War he was a staunch supporter of every local and national movement for victory.

Herbert H. Gledhill married Helen Ayers, daughter of Henry W. and Lettie (Snow) Ayers, of Mystic, Connecticut. They were the parents of: Herbert, Henry, Harold, Helen, and Hazel. Mrs. Gledhill survives her husband, and is still a resident of Mystic.

HASSETT, William,

Man of Enterprise.

The late William Hassett, long a prominent figure in manufacturing and business circles in Wallingford, Connecticut, was a native of Ireland. The Hassett family has been seated in County Tipperary, Ireland, for many generations, and Mr. Hassett's ancestors in the direct line were prosperous farmers there. John Hassett, his grandfather, was a farmer and successful contractor in Tipperary. His son, Thomas Hassett, was born there and followed the same occupation all his life. Thomas Hassett married Hannah Cummings and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Bridget, died in Jersey City, New Jersey, at the age of thirty-five years. 2. John, died in Jersey City, aged forty-five years. 3. Patrick, resides in Jersey City. 4. William, mentioned below. 5. Thomas, for many years engaged in the grocery business in Wallingford. Thomas Hassett died in

Ireland in 1852. His widow brought her family to America, and died in New Haven, Connecticut.

William Hassett, son of Thomas and Hannah (Cummings) Hassett, was born in Ireland, March 15, 1850. He was educated in local schools, and at the age of thirteen years came to the United States with his mother, locating in Jersey City, New Jersey, where he soon secured a position as clerk in a grocery store. He was employed in various establishments in Jersey City until 1870, when he removed to New Haven, Connecticut, to accept a position with the Judd Manufacturing Company. For fifteen years he was connected with the iron finishing room of the New Haven factory. At the end of this period, on the removal of the plant to Wallingford, Connecticut, he took up his residence there, and was identified with the city thenceforward until his death. For three years he did contract work in the brass department of the Judd Manufacturing Company in Wallingford. In 1888 he was made assistant superintendent of the factory, and in 1894 was appointed superintendent. For years he was one of the most valued employees of the plant, and his judgment was constantly sought and followed in matters of importance. In 1916 Mr. Hassett resigned his position here to enter business independently.

In 1890 he purchased the coal business of the late John Kendrick in Wallingford. Under his management the business was developed and expanded into the largest and most flourishing of its kind in Wallingford. His yards had a capacity of 20 thousand tons, which indicates the size of the business which he carried on. Mr. Hassett was an admirable organizer and a gifted executive. An element in his success not to be overlooked was his ability to handle men, acquired during the years he spent as manager of the Judd plant. He occupied an honored and respected position in business circles in the city.

For several years Mr. Hassett was active in public affairs in Wallingford. He was a valued member of the School District Committee for a long period. He was also a member of the Court of Burgesses for several terms, and served for a time on the Board of Relief, also the Water Commission. He was in no sense of the word an office seeker, however, and although he undoubtedly could have had greater public honors, he preferred simply to exert all his influence for the advancement of civic welfare in Wallingford. Mr. Hassett was well known in fraternal and social organizations, and was a member of Court Windemere, Foresters of America; the Knigths of Columbus, and the Heptasophs.

On May 18, 1880, Mr. Hassett married Helen M. Hoey, daughter of Lawrence and Mary (McCarty) Hoey, of Wallingford, and granddaughter of John McCarty, a well known contractor who built the canal road from New Haven, Connecticut, to Northampton, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Hassett were the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas. 2. Esther, wife of Dr. Henry Lambert, of Bridgeport. 3. Robert, married Mary Joyce. 4. Ella, wife of N. T. Downes, an attorney of Wallingford. 5. Mary, wife of F. A. Lennon, of Boston. 6. Ethel. 7. Florence. 8. George A., a dentist in Canada. 9. William. 10. Charles. 11. Ruth. 12. Justin. Mr. Hassett and his entire family were members of Holy Trinity Church of Wallingford. He was a generous donor to all its charities and benevolences. Mrs. Hassett, who survives her husband, resides with her daughters, the Misses Ethel and Florence, on South Whittlesey avenue, Wallingford, in the charming residence Mr. Hassett built in 1889. William Hassett died at his home in Wallingford, on September 13, 1919.

INNIS, William Reynolds,

Man of Varied Activities.

Thus wrote a classmate of William Reynolds Innis, "Yale 1880:"

Innis was a serious student at college and a serious citizen of the republic. There was character back of all his undertakings which were achieved successfully because he possessed a sense of humor that defied the poisonous touch of pessimism and gained shapely form to his triumphant spirit of faith. He was genuine in his friendships. He was not demonstrative but he was deep. He loved his friends and he was patient with them in their little irritations and complaints. Like the rest of us he made new friends in the world outside of us. He trusted them and loved them but his measurement of them was the standard established by his classmates, the intelligently struck average estimate of all of us. He added to our pleasure and he gave his utmost to aid in the building of a class solidarity which has never been surpassed. He was a man of honor, dignity and trustworthiness. He was one of us.

Mr. Innis was of Scotch descent on paternal lines, a descendant of William and Jane (Frazier) Innis, of Scotland. Jane (Frazier) Innis, when widowed, came to the United States, arriving in 1737, with her nine year old son, James Innis, at Little Britain, near Newburgh, New York. James Innis married Sybil Ross, of Morristown, New Jersey, and they were the parents of Aaron Innis, who married Martha Smith, and in 1834 a son, Aaron Innis, was born to them. Aaron Innis, Sr. and Jr. were seamen, operating a line of freight boats on the Hudson. Aaron Innis, Jr., married, in 1856, Katherine Elizabeth Reynolds, a descendant of James Reynolds, who in 1665 was a resident of Jamestown, Rhode Island. The line of descent is through his son, Francis Reynolds, born in 1662, and his wife, Elizabeth (Greene) Reynolds; their son, Peter Reynolds; his son, John Reynolds, born in 1721, and his wife, Mrs. Ann (Utter-Greene) Reynolds; their son, William Reynolds, a Revolutionary soldier, born in 1753, and his wife, Esther Reynolds, who was also his second cousin; their son, James Reynolds, born in 1777, and his wife, Elizabeth (Winans) Reynolds; their son, William Winans Reynolds, born in 1807, and his wife, Phoebe Amanda (Thacher) Reynolds; their daughter, Katherine Elizabeth Reynolds, and her husband, Aaron Innis, Jr.; their son, William Reynolds Innis, to whom this review is dedicated. James Reynolds was a partner of Aaron Innis, Sr., in the freighting business, and the present firm of W. T. Reynolds & Company, of Poughkeepsie, is an outgrowth of that original partnership between Aaron Innis, Sr., and James Reynolds.

William Reynolds Innis was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, January 7, 1859, and died suddenly while playing golf at the Arsdley Country Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, October 21, 1920. He prepared for college at Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, and entered Yale University, whence he was graduated with the usual Bachelor's degree, class of 1880. The same year he began his business with Gifford, Sherman & Innis, chemical and dye stuffs, New York. His service to that company was in varied capacity. He began in the office and later was the only traveling salesman in the company's employ, his duties taking him to all parts of the United States. In 1884 Mr. Innis moved his residence from New York City to Poughkeepsie, and the following year became a member of Innis & Company, successors to Gifford, Sherman & Innis, the company having factories in Poughkeepsie and offices in New York. He retired from the chemical and dye stuffs line in 1892, and became manager of the New York branch of Studebaker Brothers, manufacturers, of South Bend, Indiana. That branch of the company was made a separate corporation, William R. Innis being retained as manager and later was elected vice-president and treasurer. Later he was

advanced to full executive control, being president and general manager. In 1892 he moved his residence to Yonkers, New York, and in 1902 to New York City. In February, 1911, he moved to South Bend, Indiana, continuing there as director and assistant treasurer of the Studebaker Corporation until March, 1914, when he retired from active business and resumed his New York residence. From 1906 he was a trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank, of New York, and from April 8, 1908, a director of the New York Life Insurance Company, holding those important offices until his passing.

During the War of 1917-1918, Mr. Innis served as a director of two important corporations under the Alien Property Custodian, and in every way possible aided his country's cause. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Bankers', University, Yale and St. Andrew's Golf clubs, St. Andrew's Society and the Burns Society. He had been an enthusiastic golfer ever since the game first became popular in this country, and was a member of several clubs devoted to that sport. After retiring from business he spent much of his leisure time on the links, and he was about finishing a round at Ardsley when his summons came.

Mr. Innis married (first) February 21, 1884, Dora Luetta Studebaker, who died November 19, 1909, daughter of Peter Everst and Dora A. (Handley) Studebaker, of Chicago, Illinois. They were the parents of three children: Janet, married, October 29, 1908, William Wurts White (Yale 1905), of Providence, Rhode Island; Dorothy, married, April 10, 1910, D. Gordon Bromfield, of San Francisco; William Studebaker, married, October 2, 1915, Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of Alfred N. Wheeler. He was rejected for military duty, but went overseas in Red Cross service. He is now engaged with the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Innis married (second) in Cedarhurst, Long Island, October 28, 1911, Edith Hunter (Donaldson) Clark, widow of George Henry Clark. Mrs. Innis by her first marriage has a son, Donaldson Clark, Yale 1914. He was engaged in Red Cross work in France from August, 1917, to January, 1918, then returned to the United States; was commissioned second lieutenant in May, 1918, went overseas with the American Expeditionary Force in October, 1918, and was in France when the armistice was signed. He is now in the employ of the Foreign Commerce Corporation, New York City. He married, October 3, 1914, Katharine W. Harrison, daughter of Mrs. Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, Connecticut. They have a daughter, Katharine Harrison Clark, born May 23, 1916.

WALL, John P.,

Author, Authority on New Jersey History.

A descendant of an old historical family that may be traced to the De Vals, who came with the Normans to England, thence to Ireland in 1169, John P. Wall, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, has inherited many of the traits of famous ancestry, one in particular, a love and reverence for matters and things historical and a zeal for their preservation. It was to the efforts of a member of the Wall family, Richard Wall, a major-general of Spain, a renowned antiquarian, that the treasures of the Alhambra were preserved, and to John P. Wall, more than to any other, is due the preservation of New Brunswick local history, his writings on New Brunswick covering the important epochs in the history of the city. He is an authority on local history and his library of Americana is reputed to be one of the finest among private libraries of the State. He is

a son of Michael and Susanna (Greene) Wall, his father the first of this branch to come to the United States. Michael Wall was a son of Patrick Wall, a son of James Wall, son of Garrett Wall.

The name Wall is a corruption of De Val, and it was introduced into Ireland by the Normans in 1169. The founders of the family settled in the South of Ireland and held estates in Waterford and Cork. The family seat was in Coolnamuck, Waterford, and the estates there were sold in 1852 under the "Encumbered Estates" Act and are now held by the Ormond Buttlers. The name is still carried in the original form by the Spanish and French descendants of the family, but in some cases is written Del Val, notably in that of the Spanish family of Cardinal Merry del Val, secretary to Pope Pius X., and his brother, Senor Alfonso del Val, Spanish Ambassador to London. They are descended from the Waterford family of Wall, and Del Val was eventually Latinized into its present form. The Ambassador's father, Don Rafael Merry del Val, was for some years secretary to the Spanish Embassy in London. Other notable members of this family were: Colonel Joseph Wall, Governor of Goree in Africa, 1779-1792, son of Garret Wall; John Wall, a physician, who contributed to the establishment of the manufacture of porcelain in Worcester, England; his father, Rev. William Wall, vicar of Shoreham, Kent; John Wall, Prebendary of Oxford, 1632; Dr. Martin Wall, Clinical professor at the University of Oxford, 1783; Charles William Wall, D. D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin, and subsequently Vice-Provost of Trinity College. All of those men were noted writers. The Walls of New Jersey are descendants of this family.

The name was introduced into Spain by Richard Wall, born in Waterford, Ireland, 1693, died in Granada, 1778. He entered the Spanish Navy while still a youth, and later entered the army, rising to the rank of major-general. He served as private agent of Spain in Aix La Chapelle; was Minister to the Court of St. James, and later Minister of Foreign Affairs to Ferdinand VI and Charles III. It is to his antiquarian zeal that the world is indebted for the preservation of the Alhambra. His father was a colonel in the army of James II, of England, and had two brothers, one of them being the father of Garrett Wall, of further mention.

(I) Garrett Wall was born in 1710, and died in 1768. He married a Miss Cleary, who died in 1779. The line continues through their son, James.

(II) James Wall, son of Garrett Wall, was born in 1764, and died in 1806. He married, in 1794, Mary Brouders, born in 1769, died in 1809. They were the parents of three sons, the eldest, Patrick, being head of the next generation.

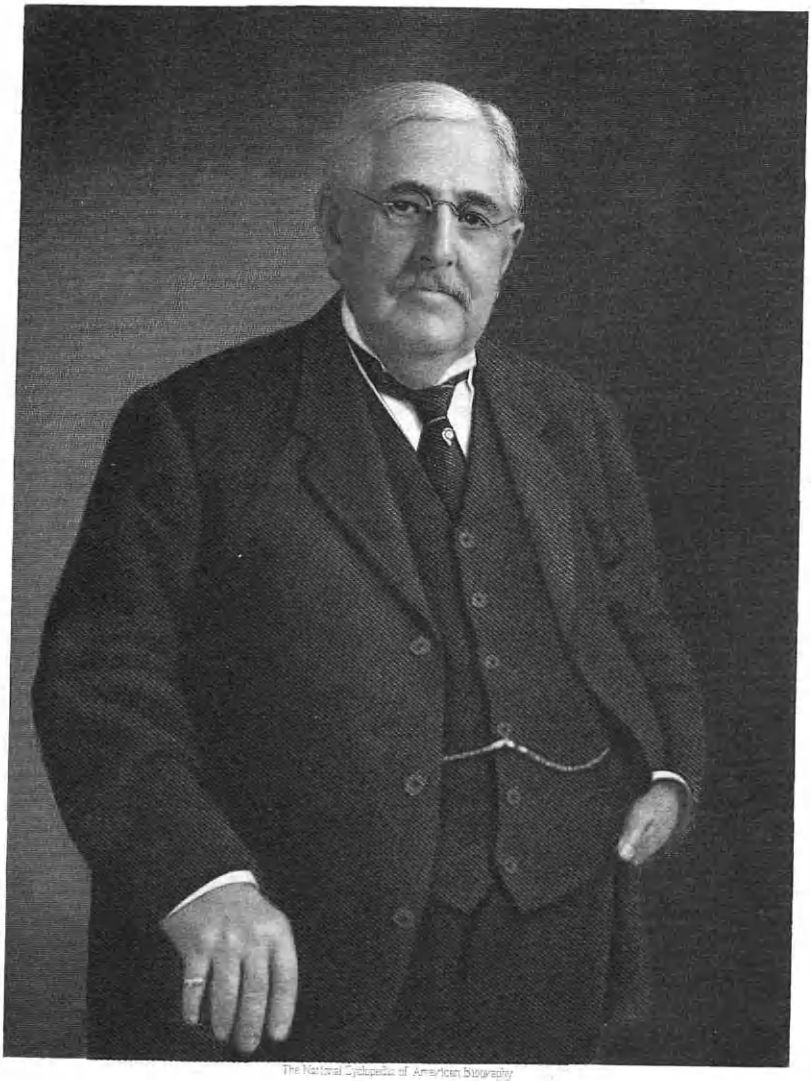
(III) Patrick Wall, son of James and Mary (Brouders) Wall, born in 1796, became a contractor for army clothing during the Crimean War, and was located in London, England. Later in life he returned to Ireland, where he died in 1899, nearly a centenarian, and was buried with his kin in the family plot in Glanworth in the County of Cork. He married, in 1825, Honora Keleher, born 1797, died 1881, daughter of Michael and Mary (Birmingham) Keleher, who were married in 1796. Michael Keleher was born in 1768, and died in 1841; his wife was born in 1770, and died in 1800. Patrick and Honora (Keleher) Wall were the parents of the following children: The eldest, a daughter Mary, born in 1826, came to the United States and died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1904, having married, in 1853, Jeremiah Coleman, of London, England; Margaret, the third daughter, born in 1831, came to the United States,

married John Sattler, and resided in Brooklyn, New York; James, the eldest son and fourth child, died in London, England, in 1916, having married, in 1864, Ellen Courtney; Michael, the second son, is the ancestor of this branch in the United States and has further mention; John, born in 1838, was appointed secretary to an English diplomat at Rome during the reduction of the Papal States, and nothing more is known of him, but it is thought that he settled in Italy; Patrick, the youngest son and child, born in 1840, died in London, England, in 1913; he married, in 1866, Honora Greene, who died in London, England, 1912, leaving among their surviving children Rev. John J. Wall, Rev. William Greene Wall, of London, and Sister Mary Abyeia of the Assumption Academy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Michael Wall, son of Patrick and Honora (Keleher) Wall, was born December 2, 1836, and was educated in London, England. He was taught his father's business, military tailoring, but not being satisfied he became a successful traveling auctioneer. He finally came to the United States, located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on June 12, 1870, and there formed a connection with M. D. Vincent & Company, merchant tailors, and continued in that line until his retirement in 1897. He died in New Brunswick, September 7, 1911.

Michael Wall married, May 11, 1866, Susanna Greene, born February 2, 1839, eldest daughter of George and Mary (Hennessy) Greene. George Greene, born in 1811, was postmaster and revenue collector in Glanworth, County Cork, Ireland, for fifty-one years; he married, in 1838, Mary Hennessy, born in 1819, died in 1883. After completing her education in Black Rock Convent and Dublin Teachers University, Susanna Greene became principal of Glanworth district schools, a position she was holding at the time of her marriage to Mr. Wall. Michael and Susanna (Greene) Wall were the parents of nine children, four dying in infancy. The others were: John P., of whom further and extended mention is made; Mary T., of New Brunswick, New Jersey; Nora M., of New Brunswick, married, December 26, 1912, John F. Nevius, of Deans, New Jersey, who died there August 26, 1920; James M., of New Brunswick, married, January 7, 1902, Emma Wright, daughter of William and Fannie (Breese) Wright; and Margaret C., teacher of English in the Junior High School, New Brunswick.

(V) John P. Wall, eldest of the children of Michael and Susanna (Greene) Wall, was born in Glanworth, County Cork, Ireland, January 22, 1867, and since June 12, 1870, New Brunswick, New Jersey, has been his home. He was educated in New Brunswick schools, and ever since completing his education has been engaged in mercantile life in New Brunswick. A man widely read and able, Mr. Wall has enriched the literature of his section by many contributions from his pen, largely historical in character. Among his published works are: "When the British held New Brunswick;" "New Brunswick during the War of 1812;" "How New Brunswick became the County Seat;" "Before the Railroad came to Town;" "When County Sheriffs were Hangmen;" "New Brunswick's Navy in the Revolution;" "New Brunswick at the Critical Period of the Revolution;" "The Floods of the Raritan;" "When the Irish came to America;" "The Settlement and Progress of the Catholic Church at New Brunswick, New Jersey;" "A History of Clerical Garments;" "The Boys of '98." He was for a time associate editor of the "Sartorial Art Journal" of New York City, and as associate editor of "A History of Middlesex County," 1921, he compiled a special article, "New Brunswick in the World War," this a souvenir presented by the city of New Brunswick to the men who



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Edward Ford

served in the World War. It was under his direction that the early records of Common Council was copied for the New Brunswick Historical Society. He was chairman of the committee on arrangements to welcome home the soldiers from the Spanish-American War, and there is nothing of moment in historical doings in New Brunswick in which he is not deeply interested. He established the Wall Targum Prize at Rutgers College, and is thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of advanced education.

Mr. Wall married, January 15, 1903, Elizabeth Hope Macom, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Harding) Macom. Samuel Macom, born September 29, 1841, married, August 12, 1866, Margaret Harding, born August 1, 1844. He died December 9, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wall are the parents of two children: Evelyn Macom and Elizabeth Victoria Wall. The family home is in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

FORD, Edward,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

At Rossford, Ohio, the great plant of the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company, the largest independent glass factory in the United States, stands as a monument to Edward Ford, its founder, and to his father, John Baptiste Ford, the "father" of the plate glass industry in the United States. In the naming of the town the honor was divided, Ross being the maiden name of Mrs. Edward Ford, and Rossford is a happy blending of the family names. Both John B. and Edward Ford were men of fine quality, and left an indelible impress upon their times as manufacturers and pioneers in new industrial fields.

John Baptiste Ford was born in Danville, Kentucky, son of Jonathan and Margaret (Baptiste) Ford, she a daughter of John and Margaret (Schuck) Baptiste. John Baptiste left France and came to the United States, locating near Danville, Kentucky, where he introduced grape culture. John B. Ford located in Greenville, Indiana, making straw cutters and kitchen safes. With his profits he branched out into new fields, became a manufacturer of iron for railroads, steam engines and steamboats. The product of his rolling mill in New Albany, Indiana, he largely used in building and equipping a line of steamboats running on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He prospered so abundantly that at one time he owned thirty-eight steamboats, which ran as far South as New Orleans. While a steamboat owner he was given the title of "captain," and the name, "Captain Ford," clung to him long after he had left the river, in fact until he crossed the "Dark River." It was during this period that his son Edward first became associated in business with his honored father as a bookkeeper on one of the boats.

Sometime between the years 1866 and 1868, John B. Ford sold his steamboat interests in New Albany and founded the Star Glass Company, building a small factory for the manufacture of glass. This factory he operated with the aid of his two sons, Edward and Emory, until 1872, when Edward Ford went to Columbus, Ohio, and there built the Columbus Window Glass Factory. At the New Albany plant continuous experiments in plate glass making were carried on by three workmen familiar with the process of making plate glass, these men having been brought from Belgium. For years these workmen and the Fords were laboring to produce plate glass from the silica sand found on the banks of the Ohio river, and at last, when failure seemed certain, the right combination and the right methods were discovered and a new industry was born through the faith, energy and perseverance of the Fords and their associates. During the years that had been spent in New Albany in the discovery of the art of

making plate glass, Edward Ford had continued in glass manufacture elsewhere, but in 1880 the tide turned, the family were again united, and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a location offering the best sand and plenty of natural gas, John B. Ford planned a great factory. The Ford Plate Glass Company was formed, bonds were issued to the amount of $100,000 to finance its erection, and these were sold to Philadelphia capitalists. The first factory was built in Creighton, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Pittsburgh, in 1881, and in 1884 the Ford Plate Glass Company built a large glass factory in Tarentum, Pennsylvania. In 1888 they further expanded and began the erection of the largest plate glass factory in the world at a point in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, now known as Ford City. The Fords, father and sons, continued supreme in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company until 1897, when they sold their stock to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and John B. Ford retired from active business. He spent his last years in Creighton, Pennsylvania, within sight of one of the great plants he had caused to be erected, and around which a prosperous community had settled. Edward Ford did not remain, but took the management of the Michigan Alkali Company in Wyandotte, Michigan, owned by the Fords for the manufacture of soda ash, which they used in large quantities in making plate glass, and which they previously imported from Europe. In Ford City, Captain John B. Ford practiced a generous philanthropy, as he did in Tarentum, Pennsylvania, and in Greenville, Indiana, his old home. He erected and furnished buildings for the Young Men's Christian Association, churches and libraries, and on his eightieth birthday the citizens of Ford City dedicated a statue bearing this inscription:

> Erected in honor of J. B. Ford, the Father of the Plate Glass Industry in America, by three thousand employees.

Captain Ford married, in 1831, Mary Bower, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of seven children, all dying very young except two: Emory, who died while on a European tour in 1900, and Edward, of whom further. Captain Ford died at his home in Creighton, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1903.

Edward Ford, son of Captain John B. and Mary (Bower) Ford, was born in Greenville, Indiana, January 21, 1843, died in Toledo, Ohio, June 24, 1920. He was educated in the public schools of New Albany, Indiana, and at the Bryant & Stratton College in Indianapolis. For three years, 1870-73, Edward Ford remained in New Albany, associated with J. B. Ford & Sons, then went to Columbus, Ohio, as before stated, where he remained for about three years, going then to Jeffersonville, Indiana, there remaining about five years in the glass business, then rejoined his father, with whom he was closely associated until the sale of the Ford Plate Glass Company to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in 1897. He bore the heavier burdens of management after success had come to the Fords, and in Creighton, Tarentum and Ford City he was a full partner in all. Edward Ford was president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and its general manager at the time the Fords sold their stock to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and had been for several years. He was also president of the Michigan Alkali Company.

The last two decades of the life of Edward Ford were spent in Toledo, Ohio, his residence there beginning in 1898. He had practically spent his life in the glass business, and from the time the Ford interests in the great business they had created were extinguished through sale he was not content. During the year spent in chemical manufacturing in Wyandotte, Michigan, he had matured plans for a return to plate glass manufacturing, and what is now Rossford, a suburb of the city of Toledo, was

chosen as the site of the now largest plate glass plant in the world. Rossford, in 1898, when work was begun on the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company's plant, lay just at the Toledo city limits and contained several farm houses and a log cabin. It has now, in addition to the great Ford plant (whose employees alone with their families form a large town) one of the largest beet sugar mills in the United States and several other important plants, making Rossford the metropolis of Wood county.

The Ford plant covers many acres, all under roof, and is equipped with the most modern aids in manufacturing the highest grade of plate glass. Since the original buildings were erected the plant has trebled in size and the Ford product is sold everywhere. There Mr. Ford constructed what is regarded as the best and finest club house for workingmen in all the world and dedicated it to the use of Ford employees. The nineteen story Ford building and the Dime Savings Bank building of twenty-three stories in Detroit, Michigan, are also monuments to his public spirit.

Mr. Ford had other important business connections, and prior to his retirement was president of the Michigan Alkali Company, of Wyandotte, Michigan; director of the Second National Bank, of Toledo, Ohio; Dime Savings' Bank, of Detroit; and a director of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, as well as a trustee of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce. He was a generous contributor to the Newsboys' Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and other organizations, and was recognized as one of Toledo's most public-spirited citizens, always ready to "lend a hand" to any movement or enterprise tending toward a greater, better city. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, affiliated with the Toledo Yacht Club, in which he held the rank of rear-commodore. In the spring of 1909 he caused to be built one of the finest lake steam yachts, the "Caroline," and his cruises with his friends on that vessel were his most prized recreations. He was also a member of the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh, the Toledo Country Club, of Toledo, the Old Club, of Detroit, and the Midde Bass Club, of Lake Erie, and his fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A Republican in politics, he gave due attention to the duties of citizenship, but never accepted public office. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and was also greatly interested in Christian Science, being a generous supporter of these and of all good causes.

Edward Ford married (first) in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1862, Evelyn C. Penn, who died in 1870, leaving two children: Mary, born December 11, 1864, wife of M. R. Bacon, of Wyandotte, Michigan; and John B. (2), born October 25, 1866, married Helen Sloane, of Sandusky, Ohio, and is now of Detroit, Michigan; he succeeded his father as president of the Michigan Alkali Company. Mr. Ford married (second) in 1872, Carrie J. Ross, daughter of George S. and Laura (Hampton) Ross, of Zanesville, Ohio, and they were the parents of three children, all living in Toledo: Laura, born November 27, 1874, married George P. MacNichol; Edna, born September 23, 1879, married W. W. Knight; George Ross, born July 25, 1882, married Grace Miller; he succeeded his father as president of the Ford Plate Glass Company, in Rossford, Ohio. Mrs. Carrie J. (Ross) Ford continues her residence in Toledo, her home at No. 2205 Collingswood avenue.

The names of Captain John B. and Edward Ford must ever be associated in the United States with the creation of the plate glass industry and with its wonderful development, and when they retired from the field in 1897 the Pittsburgh Plate Glass

Company succeeded to an established business, finely organized modern plants, and the way blazed for the great success that company has since achieved. That was the monument Captain John B. Ford left, and when Edward Ford passed away he left in addition to his share in the glory of creating and developing a new industry the great plant of the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company in Rossford, the greatest of all independent plate glass companies. He was a man of great ability and wonderful energy, his father's able lieutenant, and later a captain and a leader in great industrial enterprises.

HYDE, Augustus Lord,

Insurance Actuary.

Augustus Lord Hyde was a New York representative of a family founded in the New England colonies in 1633 by William Hyde. The English founder landed in Boston, Massachusetts, spent three years in Newtown, Massachusetts, and in 1636 was one of a party of one hundred who settled Hartford, Connecticut, his name among those on the monument in the old cemetery there. About 1647 he moved to Saybrook, Connecticut, and in 1660, with thirty-five others, founded the town of Norwich, Connecticut, where his descendants have since resided. Their records are written in the military and civil history of their times in honorable and useful manner, and the traditions received from them and pride in the service they rendered in every period of the Nation's history dominated the life of Augustus Lord Hyde, who was a son of Edwin Hyde, grandson of Erastus Hyde, and great-grandson of James Hyde, his Revolutionary ancestor.

(I) Captain James Hyde was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1752, and died in 1823. "Capt. James Hyde was a man noted for his gentleness and philanthropy, yet he enlisted early, fought bravely and served to the end of the war." (Caulkins' "History of Norwich, Connecticut.") He joined the army as sergeant, March 17, 1777, was promoted to ensign, December 27, 1777, and lieutenant, November 15, 1781, continuing in constant service until June, 1783. He was attached to the Forty-sixth Regiment of the Connecticut Line, went into camp in Peekskill in the spring of 1777, and in September was ordered to General Washington's army in Pennsylvania, with General McDougall's brigade. He fought in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, on the flank of the army, and later was assigned to Varnum's brigade. A detachment of the regiment continued the brave defence of Fort Mifflin on the Delaware, November 12-16, and lost several men, killed and wounded. He wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-78, and on January 28, 1778, was engaged in the battle of Monmouth, General Durkee then commanding the brigade. He was in camp at White Plains and wintered, 1778-79, in Redding, Connecticut. His regiment in 1779 participated in movements on the east side of the Hudson and lost some of their number in the storming of Stony Point, July 15-16. The winter of 1779-80 was passed in Morristown, and that of 1780-81 in Camp Connecticut, opposite West Point. James Hyde married Martha Nevins, granddaughter of Colonel Simon Lathrop, who engaged in the attack on Louisburg in 1745 and was in command of the fort after its capture.

(II) Erastus Hyde, son of Captain James and Martha (Nevins) Hyde, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 7, 1775, and died October 13, 1849. He was a local preacher of the Methodist church. He married, February 26, 1797, Fanny Bell, of Stonington, Connecticut, who was born in 1775, died March 10, 1842. They were the parents of: Erastus Nevins, Joseph Bell, James, Simeon; Edwin, of whom further;

Thomas S. Bassford

William, Fanny Bell, Eliza Mary, Caroline Matilda, Caroline, Harriet Newell, Fanny Bell (2), Mary Eldridge, Martha Nevins, and two who died unnamed.

(III) Edwin Hyde, son of Erastus and Fanny (Bell) Hyde, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 19, 1812, and died February 6, 1896. He came to New York and established in the dry goods business in Exchange Place with David N. Lord, then entering wholesale grocery dealings with E. & R. Mead, Jr. & Company. He was in earlier life a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, later changing his allegiance to the Dutch Reformed church, and in political sympathy was a Republican. He married, February 24, 1835, Elizabeth Alvina Mead, born October 22, 1814, and died March 25, 1886. They were the parents of: Augustus Lord, of whom further; Ralph Mead, died young in 1839; Ralph Mead (2), born December 24, 1839; Edwin Francis, born June 15, 1842; Frederick Erastus, born February 25, 1844; Clarence Melville, born January 11, 1846; Edmund James, died young in 1849; Herbert Mortimer, born August 3, 1850; Samuel Mead, born July 6, 1853. Elizabeth Alvina (Mead) Hyde was a daughter of Ralph Mead, who enlisted in the American forces in the War of 1812 and was stationed at the Battery, New York City. Ralph Mead was a son of Edmund Mead, son of Jonas Mead, son of Ebenezer Mead, son of John Mead, son of John Mead, who came from England in 1642, settling first in Hempstead, Long Island, and then in Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1660.

(IV) Augustus Lord Hyde, son of Edwin and Elizabeth Alvina (Mead) Hyde, was born in New York City, December 21, 1835, died in New York City, September 25, 1919, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He attended Mr. Frye's school on Third avenue on the present site of Cooper Institute, and was later a student at Mr. Hall's boarding school, White Plains, New York. He began his business career with Hubbell & Pattee, hardware merchants, and after a few years passed in this connection formed an association with the City Fire Insurance Company that continued until that company ceased operations in 1891. Mr. Hyde was skilled and able in insurance affairs, held a position of trust in the organization of the City Company, and served it faithfully and efficiently for many years.

Mr. Hyde had military experience in the National Guard of the State of New York, holding the rank of sergeant in Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, and was in the reserve corps at the battle of Gettysburg in the Civil War. The military activity of his ancestors gave him membership in the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Military Society of the War of 1812. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and held membership in the Church Club, of New York.

Mr. Hyde married, in St. George's Church, New York City, October 27, 1868, Sarah Eliza St. John, born in Mobile, Alabama, July 4, 1841, daughter of Samuel Henry and Emily White (Leavens) St. John, her father a merchant. Children: Henry St. John, born December 28, 1869, a graduate of Columbia College, School of Mines, class of 1896; Elizabeth Mead, born February 6, 1873, married, June 5, 1909, Robert Neill Brace.

BASSFORD, Thomas S.,

Efficient in World War.

Not alone on the field of battle do men give their lives for their country, nor is the best and most patriotic service rendered by the men in uniform, as is attested in the case of Thomas S. Bassford, who at the time of his retirement from law practice, a decade before his death, was one of the best known New York City lawyers. He

as truly gave his life to humanity's cause as did the men who went down before the guns of the enemy, although he never wore a uniform nor saw a battle front.

What he did do after it was announced that unrestricted submarine warfare was the order of the day was to devote life and fortune to the perfecting of an invention to lessen the horrors of submarine attack on helpless merchant vessels. His plan was for outside protection by the use of plates hung on spars a suitable distance from the hull of the vessel to be protected. He also developed a plan for protection against sea mines. He worked out this device in its entirety and fully explained its plan of operation in large leather bound pamphlets and dedicated the same to the government without asking, expecting or receiving the slightest fee or reward. He labored unceasingly for over four years until his physical health was gone, and passed away a hero and a patriot who really gave his life for his country.

It is proper to say that Mr. Bassford appeared a number of times before the United States Shipping Board at Washington (that board being in favor of outside protection) and fully explained his invention which would discourage the building of the submarines. He received several letters from Admiral H. H. Rousseau, and in one of these, Admiral Rousseau said that the government should be proud of a citizen who could and would perform such patriotic service. He received letters from the other members of the Shipping Board thanking him for his work. On December 12, 1920, he received a letter from Admiral William S. Benson, expressing his appreciation of the very strong patriotic interest which prompted him to devote so much time and money to the development of a device designed to combat submarine attack.

Thomas S. Bassford was born in Fordham Heights, New York, July 29, 1860, and died in New York City, January 23, 1921. He prepared in good schools, then entered New York City College, and later entered Columbia University Law School, whence he was graduated, LL.B., with special honors. He was admitted to the New York bar at the age of twenty-one years, and became well known in legal circles, especially in municipal proceedings and condemnation law. He was counsel for some large estates, and was appointed receiver in some important matters. He was successful in having an act passed for the benefit of the property owners claiming damages through a change of grade by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. Bassford practiced in New York City until about 1910, and then retired. Shortly afterwards he purchased an estate in Madison, New Jersey, a tract of sixty acres, and named the place Long Hill. Upon becoming the owner of Long Hill, he began an extensive series of improvements. The grounds were laid out in formal gardens,and one of the beauties of the estate was a large lake, bordered by drooping willows and stocked with fish. He was an ardent fisherman, having five trout pools on the property, and frequently brought friends from New York to enjoy the fishing.

It was not until the Central Powers of Europe announced that they would use submarines without restrictions that Mr. Bassford began work on his invention to lessen the horrors of such a course. He spent four years on it, and it will yet be heard from. In 1899 Mr. Bassford was appointed a member of the principal committee to prepare for the reception given Admiral Dewey and the fleet which he led to victory.

Mr. Bassford was a member of the New York Law Institute, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Madison Golf Club, and several sporting and fishing clubs. The family were members of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Jerome ave-

nue and One Hundred and Ninetieth street; Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth street and the Central Park West; Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue, New York; and First Dutch Reformed Church, Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Bassford married Anita Lydia Smith, and to them three sons were born: Thomas S., Jr., Frederick Rose, Ernest Hall. Thomas S., Jr., is the only surviving son.

MILLER, Horace,

Man of Commanding Usefulness.

Standing out in favorable comparison with the records of men of affairs of modern day are the accomplishments of the business leaders of yesterday. What they lacked in diversity of interests, through the absence of methods of speedy communication, they more than made up in the substantiality of their achievements, laying broad and firm the foundations upon which great mercantile and industrial structures have been reared. In relation to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Horace Miller has place as an early merchant and prominent citizen, and in his career was written another honorable chapter in the history of an old New England family.

The founder of the family of Miller, to which Horace Miller belonged, was John Miller, who appeared on the records of the town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, as a proprietor in 1643, although the date of his arrival is unknown. He was of English birth, and the family has borne arms as follows:

Arms—Per fesse argent and azure, in chief two wolves' heads erased purpure, collared or; and in base, a lion passant of the last.

Crest—A wolf's head erased, per pale, or and purpure, collared gold.

Horace Miller was a descendant in the seventh generation, and is a son of Josiah Whipple and Mary (Slack) Miller. In maternal lines his family is connected with New England families of equal distinction and length of American residence.

Horace Miller was born in what was then a part of the town of North Providence, Rhode Island, in 1801. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, beginning active life at an early age. After a short period spent in the employ of Pawtucket merchants he began independent operations in dry goods lines, and was one of the first to engage in this business in that place. The venture was successful from the first, and for many years he continued dealings in partnership with his brother Daniel. Mr. Miller was connected in official and advisory capacity with numerous important enterprises in the city, and his counsel and aid were sought by many of his associates in affairs touching many fields. He was a member of the original board of directors of the Pawtucket Fire Insurance Company, which was chartered at the May session of the Rhode Island Assembly in 1848, organized June 19 of the same year, and began business, February 10, 1849. Mr. Miller's influence extended into the civic life of the community, and his opinions bore great weight in local affairs. In young manhood he was keenly interested in military matters, and was one of the forty citizens of North Providence who, on May 2, 1824, organized a military company which at the May session of the General Assembly of the same year secured a charter as the "Fayette Rifle Corps, in the Second Regiment of Militia." The company was named in honor of General Lafayette. Mr. Miller was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and gave to religious work the same diligence of service and careful attention that characterized his conduct of his private business. For many years he took a leading part in all departments of church activity, and throughout a long per-

iod directed the work of the Sunday school as superintendent.

Horace Miller married, in Bristol, Rhode Island, November 30, 1829, Elizabeth Burden Monroe, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Burden) Monroe, of Bristol, Rhode Island, Bishop Griswold, who had also baptized her, officiating at the ceremony. Elizabeth Burden (Monroe) Miller was born December 11, 1810, baptized in Bristol, June 9, 1811, and died March 4, 1907. She was a devoted member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Pawtucket, and her loyalty to its work in the community and in the denomination ably seconded that of her husband. The arms of her family are:

Arms—Or, an eagle's head erased gules, holding in the beak a laurel branch.
Crest—An eagle perching or.
Motto—*Non inferi ora.*

Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of: 1. Horace George, for many years a distinguished physician and surgeon of Rhode Island; married Helen Woods. 2. Ephraim Monroe Nelson, a resident of Waverly, Massachusetts. 3. Mary. 4. Annie. The Misses Miller reside at No. 75 Park place, Pawtucket, their home since 1894, when they moved from the old Horace Miller homestead on Main street, near Park place, which was built by their father before his marriage, and where they were born. Both are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Paul, and are interested in all phases of church work. They are also members of Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Horace Miller died in Pawtucket in 1851, and was buried in Mineral Springs Cemetery, his remains later moved to Riverside Cemetery, where his widow was interred in 1907. His life record is that of a man of sturdy virtues, to whom duty was a paramount consideration, and who made his life work of benefit in wide circles.

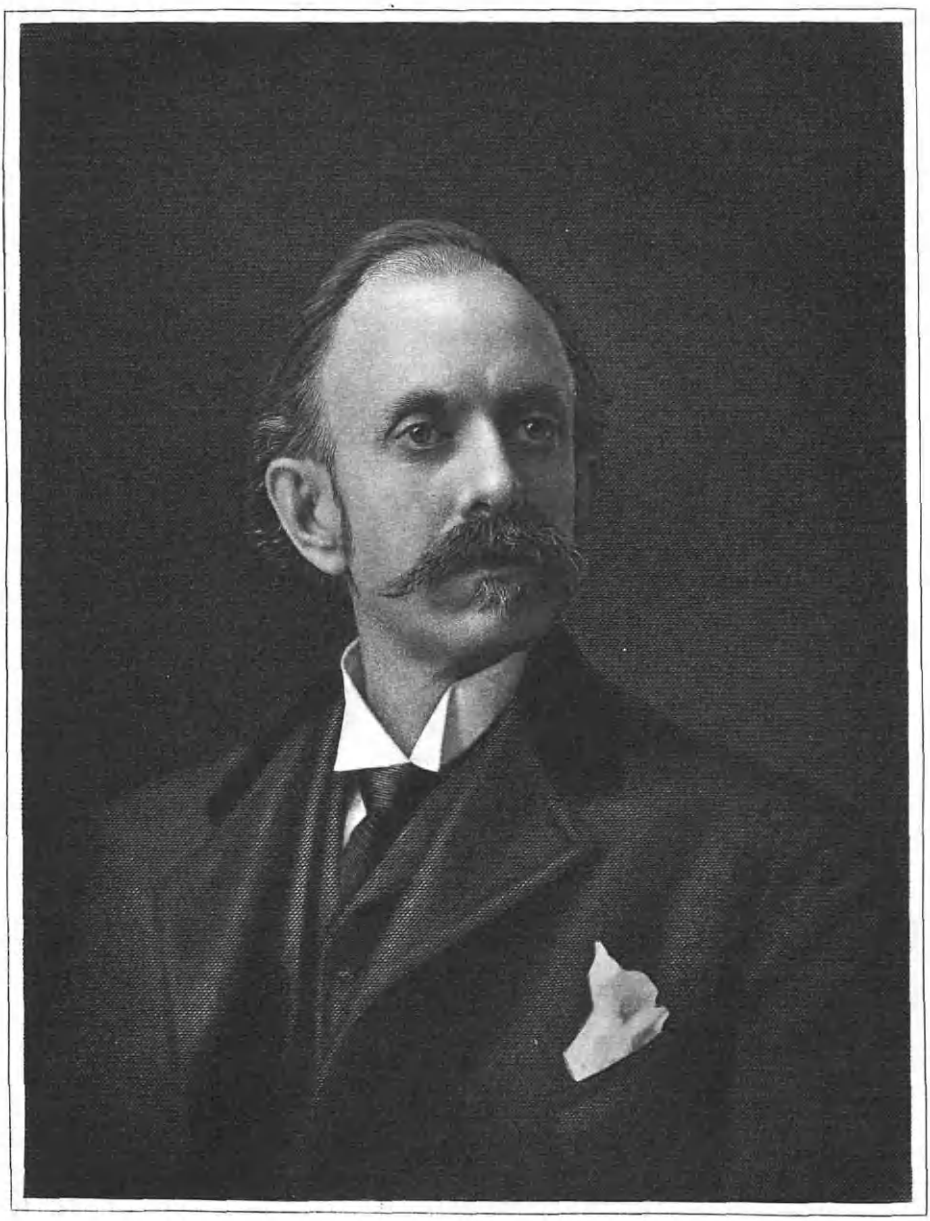
KENWORTHEY, William Henry,

Manufacturing Executive.

For twenty-eight years prior to his passing, William H. Kenworthey was president of the Capelle Hardware Company, and one of the best known business men of the city of Wilmington, Delaware. He was a son of William Henry Spackman and Aletha Maria (Capelle) Kenworthey, his father a veteran of the Civil War, his service having been in the United States navy. The son was christened with his father's full name, but he dropped the Spackman and was always known as William H. Kenworthey.

William H. Kenworthey was born in Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1856, and died at his home No. 1202 Delaware avenue, Wilmington, Delaware, May 4, 1919. He was educated in the country district school nearest his home, continuing his attendance until the age of seventeen years, when he left home and entered business life as clerk in a hardware store owned by his cousins. He continued in the hardware business all his life, becoming the controlling owner of the Capelle Hardware Company, and its president in 1891, eighteen years after leaving the farm a lad of seventeen. He was a man of strong convictions and good business ability. He was devoted to his business and had no other interests. The Capelles, his mother's family, are Presbyterians; the Kenworthey's are Episcopalians; the Sharpless family (his wife's) are of the Society of Friends, but Mr. Kenworthey always disclaimed any connection with any church or creed. He was a man of strict integrity and high ideals, held in sincerest esteem by his business associates and those who knew him well.

Mr. Kenworthey was married in Chester, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1885, to Mary Randolph Sharpless, daughter of Edward and Sarah Jane (Eves) Sharpless, of an old Pennsylvania family of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Kenworthey were the parents of



Wm. H. Kenworthey

Amy Robbins Ware

six children: Charles Randall, born August 15, 1886; Helen Sharpless, born March 6, 1889; Edith Perley, born February 5, 1891; Aletha Marie, born June 2, 1893; William Henry, Jr., born October 13, 1895; Edward Marshall, born November 7, 1900. Mrs. Kenworthey survives her husband and at present makes her home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, with her daughter, Helen Sharpless, wife of Walter R. Hibbard, at No. 33 Richardson street.

WARE, Amy (Robbins),

Author, Red Cross Worker in France.

Amy (Robbins) Ware, of Robbinsdale, Minnesota, daughter of Andrew Bonney and Adelaide Julia (Walker) Robbins, is of Colonial ancestry. She is a lineal descendant of the "Mayflower Pilgrim," John Howland, through Captain Abraham Shaw (American Revolution), Captain Shaw's daughter being Mary (Shaw) Robbins, mother of Andrew Bonney Robbins.

It was in Minneapolis, Minnesota, under the hospitable roof of her mother's brother, Thomas Barlow Walker, that Amy Robbins was born, September 7, 1877.

Much of the active interest in art which has motivated the life of Amy Robbins originated in the hours spent from earliest childhood among the art treasures of the T. B. Walker Collection. From the age of eight she was a devotee of the violin, studying and later teaching that instrument. She graduated from East Minneapolis High School, 1896, specializing in architecture, which profession she practiced until 1898. She was graduated from the University of Minnesota, Bachelor of Science, 1901. She studied applied-design, wood-carving, leather and jewelry, in summer schools of Minneapolis Handicraft Guild, 1905-06. She received the degree of Master of Arts, University of Minnesota, 1907; major in dramaturgy, historic-design, archæology.

She married J. R. Ware, August 14, 1907. Residence, "The Orchard," Robbinsdale. She established "Orchard Crafts Guild," 1908. She traveled on the continent, 1913-14.

Coming of a family who for generations have "served with the colors," it was inevitable that Amy (Robbins) Ware should take part in the World War as soon as her own country became involved, and devote herself to the cause. April 6, 1917, (the day the United States declared war), Mrs. Ware entered the American School of Telegraphy, studying Morse and Radio Telegraphy, remaining until July, 1917. She conducted the Radio Department, Women's Naval Service Inc. Training School, teaching both day and night classes from September, 1917, to March, 1918. She was accepted as a canteen worker, American Red Cross, and sailed for France on "La Touraine," March 14, 1918.

Her first assignment to 3rd Aviation Instruction Center, Issoudun, enabled her to continue teaching radio, nights, to prospective "observers," while serving in Red Cross Canteen through the day. The officer in charge of the classes being transferred elsewhere, this work was important. When the Red Cross called for volunteers to the front, September, 1918, Mrs. Ware went and served in emergency canteen and nursing throughout St. Mihiel and Argonne drives, "under fire" with Field Hospital No. 41, where there were no other women than her unit, at Sorcey-sur-Meuse. She had learned the manœuvers of the aviators at the Aviation Center, and in her book "Echoes of France," describes the first air battle she saw, at Sorcey, under the title "Birds of the Night." She continued with Evacuation Hospital, No. 9, Vaubricourt; and No. 11, Brizeaux-Forestierre in the Argonne, until December 8, 1918.

In her zeal, Mrs. Ware overworked, and in January, 1919, gave up her canteen at Quai d'Orsay, and was sent to the Riviera

to recuperate. She was transferred from Red Cross to army, April 15, 1919. For four months after her recovery she was a member of the faculty of the University established for the American Expeditionary forces, and was stationed at Savenay Hospital Center, where she taught architecture, mechanical drawing, and lettering. Mrs. Ware had been on overseas duty sixteen months to a day when she received her discharge from the army, in New York, on June 14, 1919, when she returned to Robbinsdale.

On May 12, 1920, she again entered the Government service, teaching in the Army School at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. In connection with this position she did notable work in the E. and R. Special Summer School at Camp Grant, 1920, and is now (March, 1921) supervisor of education at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Even in times of peace she is following in her father's footsteps in civic ways, as an active member of the Hennepin County Republican Speakers' Bureau, and other political organizations.

Mrs. Ware is a member of the Maine Society Descendants of the Mayflower; Old Trails Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Minneapolis; National Greek Letter Sorority, Pi Beta Phi; College Women's Club, and Association Collegiate Alumnae; Lydia Whitside Post, American Legion; American Women's Overseas League; Tourist, Le Marianda, and Business Women's clubs of Minneapolis; and Westminster Presbyterian Church.

She is the authoress of "Echoes of France," (The Farnham Company, Minneapolis), a book of verse written "in the darkened ship and in the roaring forest of Argonne" and dedicated "To the Lads who Went West." Her experiences are told with much feeling and some humor. A wild search in a pouring rain for eggs to feed her patients, and making puddings and chocolate on an army stove whose pipe was too short, are among the incidents which show that Mrs. Ware was capable of taking her duties gracefully. The terror, the grilling work, the agony of pity which must have depressed the women who were there, all find their place. Gifted with a rare clarity of vision, Mrs. Ware vividly portrays the horrors of war, but also pictures clearly the wondrous beauties of the sights and sounds of the great adventure, and pays feeling tribute to the incomparable spirit of the American soldier. In this little book is revealed the inspired devotion of American women who went with the boys to the very end of the journey, and it must ever be a solace to bereaved and aching hearts, for it is a veritable message of hope.

The little volume is graced by an introduction from the pen of Richard Burton, University of Minnesota, and a preface by Edmund Baehr, University of Cincinnati, a co-worker "over there." The cover bears a design by the author, in the "real atmosphere of France."

Andrew Bonney Robbins, father of Amy (Robbins) Ware, was born in Phillips, Maine, April 27, 1845, son of Daniel and Mary (Shaw) Robbins. The mother was a granddaughter of Revolutionary Captain Abraham Shaw, descended from the "Mayflower" Pilgrim, John Howland. She was a lady of most exalted character. The father, a leading business man of Phillips, was possessor of considerable estates, and brought his family to Anoka, Territory of Minnesota, in 1855.

In 1862 Andrew B. Robbins, though only seventeen, enlisted in the Eighth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, and served to the end of the war. His company saw service in the Indian uprising, under General Sully, in relief of Captain Fisk, and later in the South with General Schofield's Twenty-third Army Corps, which took part in the second battle of Murfreesboro and Frank-

Andrew B. Robbins

lin, Tennessee; later joining General Sherman's army.

On his return, Andrew B. Robbins became chief accountant, ticket agent and telegraph operator in St. Anthony, in what is now the Great Northern Railway. When the road was extended to Willmar, he took the first train, and the management of the terminal. At Willmar he engaged in the lumber, farm machinery and grain business, and founded the Bank of Willmar. He was a charter member of the First Presbyterian Church of that town. At the age of thirty he was elected to the State Senate, where he served two years; although the youngest member he was chairman of several important committees. At this time the "grasshopper scourge" swept his and adjoining counties, and he framed and pushed to success the first seed grain laws to relieve the stricken region. To combat the invasion he devised the sheet-iron "hopperdozer," which was very practical, and is still used. Mr. Robbins and his brother-in-law, T. B. Walker, drove through the country, where not a green leaf remained, distributing quantities of free seed to the farmers for replanting. At Willmar Mr. Robbins had become interested in the grain and elevator business, and in 1880 moved to Merriam Park, where he organized the Northwestern Elevator Company, of Minneapolis, which he conducted successfully for fourteen years, being a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce. He later organized the Minnesota & Dakota Elevator Company. He continued his active interest in the Presbyterian church, being trustee for Macalester College, and a founder of the church at Merriam Park.

In 1890 he purchased large tracts of land north of Minneapolis, and established the town of Robbinsdale, planting thousands of trees which are an increasing joy to the people, and a fitting memorial to one of Minnesota's noblest and best loved citizens. He also built the street railway to the town, and made other extensive improvements, the elm drive on his own estate being considered the finest in the State. From Robbinsdale he was elected to the State Legislature, and especially fostered the interests of the University of Minnesota. He was later State surveyor general of logs and lumber, and engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. Robbins was a thirty-second degree Mason, active in his Grand Army Post, of which he was a past commander; director of the Minneapolis Business Men's Union, and a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis.

Hon. Andrew B. Robbins died at his home in Robbinsdale, June 16, 1910, honored and respected by the hundreds who had known his great kindliness.

In 1869, Mr. Robbins married Adelaide Julia Walker, sister of Thomas Barlow Walker, whose mother, Anstis Barlow Walker Barnes, was a descendant of Captain Elisha Barlow, New York foot troops of the Revolution. In 1862 this brilliant and intellectual woman served as a volunteer nurse in Tripler General Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, with her daughters, Helen and Adelaide Julia Walker, who left Baldwin University to undertake this war work, the latter having attained distinction in mathematics in that institution. Mrs. Robbins is a member of the Grand Army Nurse Corps. It is from their literary grandmother that Edith Robbins, known as a writer of verses and songs for children (Ginn & Company, Boston), and her sister, Amy (Robbins) Ware, author of "Echoes of France" (Farnham Company, Minneapolis) received "the priceless gift of a ready pen." Both reside in Robbinsdale. The other living children of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are: Adelaide (Mrs. Ralph P. Gillette), who has a son, Lewis Robbins Gillette; Ruth (Mrs. Frederic Constans Rodda); and Esther (Mrs. William Wright Scott); the three latter reside in Minneapolis, and all five are graduates of the University of Minnesota.

HAZEN, John Munger,

Author, Publisher, Veteran of Civil War.

An octogenarian in years, a veteran of the business world, a veteran of the Civil War, a writer and publisher, a citizen beyond reproach, John Munger Hazen, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, may review his eighty-three years with genuine satisfaction. He is of the Troy, New York, branch of the Hazen family of which Moses Hazen, a Colonial and Revolutionary army officer was representative. Moses Hazen was born in Massachusetts, in 1733, died in Troy, New York, January 30, 1802. He was a lieutenant in the French and Indian War, and accompanied General Wolfe to Quebec in 1759. He later settled near St. John, New Brunswick, where he became wealthy. When General Montgomery marched against Quebec, Lieutenant Hazen furnished him with supplies and in other ways incurred the enmity of the British, who destroyed his property. He was in 1776 appointed colonel of the Second Canadian Regiment by Congress, was with the Colonial forces at Brandywine and Germantown, and served until liberty was won. On June 29, 1781, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He had two brothers in the Continental army, and after the war all settled on lands in Vermont granted them for their services.

Moses Hazen was the ancestor of General William B. Hazen, a distinguished officer of the Civil War, but better known for his connection with the United States Signal Service. These Hazens of the Troy branch were descendants of Edward Hazen, who came from England about 1648 and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts. His wife was Hannah Grant, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Grant, and they were the parents of eleven children, four of whom were sons: John, Thomas, Edward and Richard.

John Hazen, of a later generation, and grandfather of John Munger Hazen, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in April, 1786, and died November 21, 1838. He served as a drum major in the United States army during the Second War with Great Britain, 1812-1814.

Sewell B. Hazen, son of John Hazen, was born November 25, 1809, and died July 6, 1897. He was a foundryman and machinist of Troy, New York, and elsewhere. He married Mary ———, and among his children was a son, John Munger, whose career is herein traced.

John Munger Hazen, son of Sewell B. and Mary Hazen, was born in Troy, New York, August 18, 1838. When young he was taken to Lewis county, New York, where he attended public schools and later was a pupil in the first school house opened in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Later he was a student in the first high school opened in Fond du Lac City, Wisconsin, and completed his studies in Brockway College, Ripon, Wisconsin. He began his business career on a farm in Mankato, Minnesota, but later engaged in the book and stationery business, his career as a merchant being interrupted by the War between the States.

His military service began with his enlistment in Company I, Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry, and continued nearly three years. The Second Cavalry started South, but was recalled by the State authorities to quell the Indian outbreak and massacre in New Ulm, Minnesota. Company I engaged in several skirmishes with the Indians, and marched with Generals Sibley and Sully to the Yellowstone rivers, suffering great hardships owing to lack of supplies. They had many hard fights with the Indians, and with his company John M. Hazen served all through the campaign known as the Minnesota Indian War, which terminated in 1863. The regiment returned

to Fort Snelling, where they were mustered out of the service.

John M. Hazen, after receiving honorable discharge from the army, returned to his book and stationery business in Mankato, Minnesota, and there continued in business until 1872. Since that year Minneapolis has been his home and business headquarters. For a time he was engaged as a building contractor, then for ten years was engaged in railroad construction. He retired from that business to engage in the stone crushing business, and for thirty years was manager of the Minneapolis Stone Company, and secretary-treasurer of the Wastings Stone Company, which is incorporated for $100,000, which he promoted, and which is now doing a successful business, both operating over the entire State of Minnesota. For six years he was building inspector for the city of Minneapolis, and perhaps no man in the city has so intimate a knowledge of the city, its growth and development, its buildings, public and private, and the laws governing building. He is the author of a booklet known as "The Handy Book," published in 1876; "An Outline of the Building Laws of the City of Minneapolis," published in 1891; and a railroad contractors "Hand Book," published in 1900, as was his "Laws and Rules of the Road." His business career has been a successful one and now, as the years grow heavy, he has surrendered business cares, and as recreation indulges in his genius for making furniture after the old patterns. He has many specimens in cabinets, smoking stands, costumer stands, etc., one of the pieces, a grandfather's clock, built from his special design, being valued at an enormous price. Public-spirited and progressive, he has always taken a deep interest and pride in Minneapolis, a city for which he has all the pride of a "native son." In politics Mr. Hazen is a Republican, and in religious faith a Presbyterian. He is an affiliated member of the York and Scottish rites of Masonry, and highly regarded by his brethren of the order.

Mr. Hazen married, in Mankato, Minnesota, February 24, 1861, Jane Peart, daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Peart. Sixty years have since elapsed, 1861-1921, and they are looking forward to future celebrations. Mr. and Mrs. Hazen are the parents of four children: Chester, born January 29, 1862, deceased; Minerva, born August 27, 1866; Clayton Ray, born August 28, 1871; Maud B., born November 14, 1879.

Such in brief is the record of John Munger Hazen, a resident of Minneapolis for nearly half a century, 1872-1921, a man who in every position in public or private life has met to the full every demand made upon him. He is rich in the love and esteem of his fellow citizens, and as he walks amid the lengthening shadows is unafraid.

NELSON, Arthur E.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The professional career of Arthur E. Nelson began in St. Paul, Minnesota, with admission to the bar in 1915, and has been a most successful one, although interrupted by his service in the United States army during the period of war with Germany, 1917-18. He is now corporation counsel for the city of St. Paul, and one of the rising young members of the Minnesota bar. His father, N. O. Nelson, is a farmer and grain buyer in Brown Valley, Traverse county, Minnesota, a station on the Great Northern railroad, forty-seven miles west of Morris.

Arthur E. Nelson, son of N. O. and Emily A. (Barr) Nelson, was born in Brown Valley, Traverse county, Minnesota, May 10, 1892. He completed high school

courses of study, finishing with graduation as valedictorian, class of 1910, and winning a scholarship admitting him to Macalester College, St. Paul, where he spent two years preparatory to entering St. Paul College of Law, which college he attended two years, and in 1915 was admitted to the Minnesota bar. After admission, Mr. Nelson began the general practice of law as a member of the firm of Todd, Fosnes, Sterling & Nelson, continuing that association until June, 1919. In June, 1920, at the age of twenty-eight years he was appointed corporation counsel for the city of St. Paul, his term expiring August 10, 1922. With the aid of four assistant attorneys he was in charge of all legal matter for the city.

Mr. Nelson enlisted in the United States army as a private in the heavy artillery branch of the service, and was assigned to duty with the Seventh Battalion, Anti-Aircraft Battalion for overseas service. He was ordered to Fortress Monroe for training as an officer, and was on duty there when the armistice was signed, his honorable discharge soon following. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Nelson is a director of the East Side State Bank of St. Paul. He is a member of Delta Theta Phi, a legal fraternity, the Bar associations of the city and State, Kiwanis Club, the Masonic orders, St. Paul's Athletic Club, and the American Legion. In politics he is a Republican, in religious faith a Presbyterian. He is highly regarded by his professional brethren and has many friends in the organizations named.

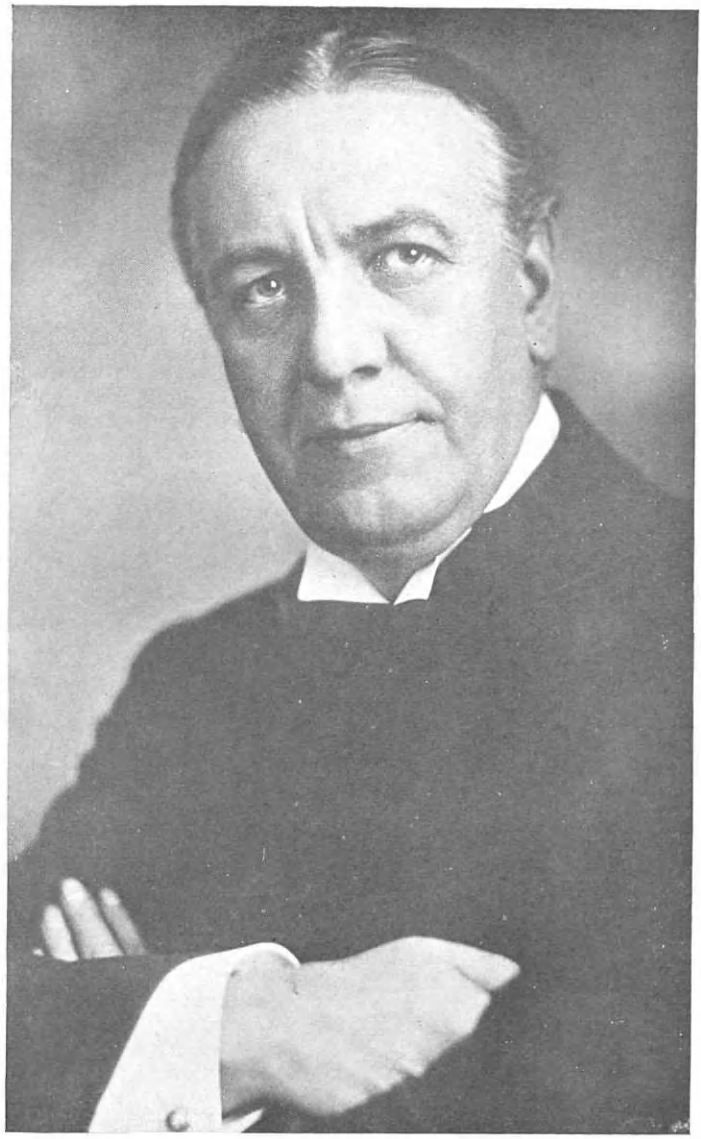
Mr. Nelson married, in St. Paul, Minnesota, December 2, 1915, Alice B. Carlson, daughter of Aaron William and Betty (Nelson) Carlson, of St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of three children: Arthur W., born April 9, 1917; Albert B., born March 20, 1919; and James L., born November 25, 1920.

FREEMAN, Rev. James E., D. D.,

Clergyman, Leader in Civic Uplift Work.

A man of wonderful personality, ability and resource, Dr. Freeman, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, has a wide acquaintance throughout the United States, and is known as an exceptionally strong preacher, and with a genius for organization. In Minneapolis, Minnesota, the city in which he is just closing a most successful pastorate, he has built a beautiful down town church, one of the finest examples of church architecture in the Northwest. His parish prospered spiritually in like degree, and Dr. Freeman's special sermon in the Sunday "Tribune" was one of the strong features of the Sunday editorial page. Public-spirited in his citizenship, he has not hesitated to discuss openly public questions of the day, and in a strong, convincing way, but always without offense, has expressed his views. Broadminded, liberal and progressive, his early ministry was signalized by the founding of Hollywood Inn in Yonkers, a workingmen's club, the largest of its kind in the world. One of Dr. Freeman's books is a history of this club and its fine building which was erected under his personal direction. During the period of war between the United States and Germany, Dr. Freeman came into national prominence, speaking at all the camps and naval stations all over the country, addressing more men than any other national speaker.

James E. Freeman was born in New York City, July 24, 1866, and there was educated in the public schools and under private tutors. He was not educated for the church, but spent fifteen years after leaving school in the service of the legal and accounting departments of the Long Island and New York Central railroads. Twelve of those years were spent with the



Rev. James E. Freeman, D. D.

New York Central in New York City, and there he became deeply interested in Sunday school work and in St. Andrew's Brotherhood. He was then a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, with no thought of becoming a priest, but his prominence as a lay worker in Sunday school and brotherhood attracted the notice and challenged the interest of Bishop Henry C. Potter, of sainted memory, then bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. Through Bishop Potter's influence, Dr. Freeman was led to pursue studies in divinity under the Bishop's own direction, supplemented by the examining chaplains. He was ordained a deacon, May 20, 1894, and later ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Freeman and St. Andrew's Parish, Yonkers, New York, began official existence at the same time and for sixteen years their lives were one. He took charge of that parish at its organization, and St. Andrew's was his first parish. St. Andrew's membership was about forty at the beginning, a small wooden chapel their place of worship. At the end of his first decade the parish numbered twelve hundred communicants, worshipping in a large stone church seating eight hundred, and a Sunday school of over seven hundred. He had repeated calls to other and important posts during the sixteen years spent with St. Andrew's, but all were declined until he resigned to accept a call to become rector of St. Mark's Parish, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

While in Yonkers, Dr. Freeman identified himself with every civic interest of importance, also acting as chairman of the newly-organized Social Service Commission of the Diocese. He was very closely related to Bishop Potter in all the various enterprises of the Diocese. In 1901 he came within two votes of being elected Bishop of the Diocese of Colorado, and in 1911 was elected Bishop Coadjutor of Western Texas, which he declined. Next in importance to the upbuilding of St. Andrew's Parish during those earlier years in the ministry was the founding of the great Hollywood Inn, in the city of Yonkers, a workingmen's club which through the liberality of William F. Cochran (now gone to his reward), was built under Dr. Freeman's personal direction, the whole plan and scope of the work being designed by him. The club building cost, with its partial endowment, $375,000, and stands today the greatest club of its kind either here or abroad.

Dr. Freeman was installed rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, and remained with the parish until accepting a call from a parish in Washington, D. C., February 1, 1921. His monument in Minneapolis is St. Mark's Church, dedicated September 29, 1910, pronounced one of the finest examples of church architecture on this continent. He was also closely identified with the civic life of Minneapolis, and was one of the incorporators of the Civic and Commerce Association, which is seeking to correlate all the civic interests of the city. He was head of Wells Memorial House, the largest Settlement House in Minneapolis, president of St. Barnabas' Hospital, director of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and Minnesota Diocesan Directorate, member of the new national Executive Council of the Episcopal Church, member of the Departments of Missions, Social Service and Nation-Wide Campaign, chairman of the Nation-Wide Preaching Mission of the Episcopal Church, and was, with the late George H. Christian, of Minneapolis, the founder of the Citizens' Workingmen's Club of that city, and director of the Civic and Commerce Association.

During the period of the war, at the solicitation of Secretary of War Baker, Dr. Freeman became the representative of the War Department to the national camps over

the country. He was also given authority to the Naval Stations by Secretary Daniels, and in 1918 he spoke to over 425,000 soldiers and sailors. In doing this he traveled over the entire country, visiting all the great camps. He addressed more men than any other national speaker. He also visited and addressed the workingmen in the large munition plants. Seabury Divinity School conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

MURPHY, William J.,

Journalist, Man of Varied Activities.

In the midst of an industrial undertaking that is in itself a remarkable expression of his business genius, William J. Murphy was called by death, October 24, 1918, from the important place he had long filled in journalism and practical affairs in Minneapolis and the Northwest. A native of that territory, he made it the scene of his life's activity, and in a position of leadership in enterprises vitally affecting the welfare of thousands he wrote a record that is a towering monument to his splendid talents. Trained for the law, he developed his equipment for service to a point where he was possessed of expert technical and engineering knowledge, and he was known by his associates as a master of business organization and efficiency and of the natural laws governing all human effort. The Minneapolis "Tribune" became his major interest, and to him is accorded the credit for placing that newspaper in the eminent place it now occupies in the world of journalism. He planned the vast project that has given "The Tribune" its own paper mills in Manistique, Michigan, and although the great mills that supply all of the newsprint used by the Minneapolis "Tribune" operate exactly as he visioned them, death claimed him before their completion. The outline of his busy, productive career follows.

William James Murphy was born in Hudson, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, July 23, 1859, son of James and Mary (McGraw) Murphy. He spent his boyhood on a farm in Hammond, Wisconsin, attending the country schools of the neighborhood. After graduation from Notre Dame University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1878, he pursued post-graduate courses in the University of Wisconsin, and in 1880 went to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he established in legal practice. A short time thereafter he purchased the Grand Forks "Plain Dealer," a daily newspaper, and in conjunction with this operated a book-binding and job printing establishment. In 1889, having built up the circulation, influence, and standing of the "Plain Dealer," he sold it, then purchasing the Grand Forks Gas and Electric Company, which he developed into a valuable property before disposing of it in 1910.

Mr. Murphy came into ownership of a controlling interest in the Crookston Water Works Power and Light Company in Crookston, Minnesota, in 1890. He rebuilt the plant entirely in 1892, and in 1898 installed in Crookston a new system of central station steam heating, using the steam reserved necessary for the water works and electric light plant, which was an innovation in heating engineering. After inspection of suitable locations on the Red Lake river for the construction of dams and water powers, he selected a site five miles east of Crookston, and there erected and put into operation, in 1914, a water power plant having capacity of three thousand horse power for the generation of electrical energy for lighting and heating. He formed the Electrical Development Company, which has since successfully and profitably operated this plant, and Mr. Murphy managed the two Crookston companies from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to which city he moved in 1891.

W. J. Murphy

In March, 1891, the Minneapolis "Tribune," the oldest daily newspaper in the Northwest (having been founded in 1867, the year of the incorporation of Minneapolis), was purchased by Mr. Murphy and Gilbert A. Pierce, a former governor of North Dakota and United States Senator from that State. The new management made this simple, business-like announcement: "The undersigned have purchased 'The Tribune' with the hope of publishing a newspaper in Minneapolis creditable to the city and state and profitable to themselves." Two years later Mr. Murphy took over Senator Pierce's half interest, and was sole owner from that time until his death.

Prior to Mr. Murphy's purchase, "The Tribune" had been the leading newspaper of the Northwest, but its business management had been far below the standards of its editorial and news departments and its methods were those of a time long past. When he assumed direction of its interests it was heavily in debt, generally considered a poor financial investment, was published with out-of-date mechanical equipment, and the purposes of its original founders seemed impossible of accomplishment. The vast possibilities of the paper were appreciated only by Mr. Murphy, and to the task of its rehabilitation he brought a compelling initiative and a vitalizing energy that secured immediate results. Because of his work in placing "The Tribune" on a sound business basis, and because of the natural newspaper sense which he devoted for over thirty years to the management of "Tribune" affairs, the date of his purchase marks the second great step in the progress of "The Tribune," which still carries at the head of its editorial column the date of 1891 as the time when it was "re-established by W. J. Murphy." Under his leadership its circulation leaped forward rapidly and steadily and its prestige increased as the largest and foremost daily of the Northwest. Not long after he assumed management, Mr. Murphy was responsible for bringing to Minneapolis for "The Tribune," the first Mergenthaler typesetting machines, more familiarly known as the linotype. The paper not only survived the panic of 1893, but throughout that period of national depression continued its program of improvement and development. The newspaper plant was destroyed by fire, February 25, 1899, with a property loss of $140,000. On April 1, 1900, "The Tribune" moved into its new home, which it now (1921) occupies, at No. 57 South Fourth street. Here Mr. Murphy installed every improvement known to modern newspaper publishing, and to this fine equipment was added, shortly after his death, a rotogravure plant that enables "The Tribune" to run a distinctive rotogravure section independent of syndicated service.

In 1905 "The Tribune" bought out the Minneapolis "Times" and since then has been the only Minneapolis morning daily paper. Evening and Sunday editions are also published, these fields shared with other Minneapolis journals. In 1910 "The Tribune" purchased the Century building, now The Tribune Annex, and a little later acquired the Benz building, these two structures situated on either side of the Tribune building, thus providing for future expansion of the plant.

The thoroughness with which Mr. Murphy laid his plans and the foresight that was a potent factor in his success is nowhere better illustrated than his anticipation of the necessity for "The Tribune's" controlling its supply of newsprint. In October, 1916, Mr. Murphy purchased a water power site and riparian rights appurtenant thereto in Manistique, Michigan, and immediately commenced the erection of a complete and modern pulp and paper mill under a Michigan corporation charter as the Manistique Pulp and Paper Company. Construction was about half completed

when Mr. Murphy's death occurred, the work being finished under the direction of Rome G. Brown, who for many years was Mr. Murphy's legal and business advisor, and who, since Mr. Murphy's death, has been president and executive manager of the Tribune and Manistique companies. The story of the Manistique project is a narrative of unusual engineering and industrial achievement, of far greater import than merely the building of a mill. Science chose a spot where as nearly as can be humanly judged water power will never fail, and there engineering took up the task and performed a feat that attracted wide notice, building dams, bridges, and a concrete canal averaging one hundred and sixty feet in width and more than half a mile long, built up from the river bed to a height sufficient to carry a twenty-five feet head of water. Three millions of dollars were expended in the enterprise, which prior to his death was dominated and controlled by the personality of William J. Murphy, who saw in it the final step toward a complete newspaper. Since May, 1920, this Manistique mill has furnished all requirements of the Minneapolis "Tribune" for newsprint, producing a large tonnage of groundwood and newsprint for the general market.

At the time of Mr. Murphy's death he possessed outright or held a controlling interest in the following companies, in addition to The Tribune and the Manistique Pulp and Paper Company: W. J. Murphy Company, Frederick E. Murphy Company, Red River Farm and Land Company (these three being real estate holding companies), the Electrical Development Company, the Crookston Water Works Power and Light Company, and the Manistique Light and Power Company. His associates in business were inspired by his ideals and enthusiasm, and no small part of his success in widely separated fields was due to their loyalty and fidelity.

William J. Murphy married, in 1886, Josephine Hopkins, of Chicago, Illinois, who survives him with three children, Kingsley, Paul, and Charlotte. One daughter, Josephine, died September 7, 1916.

BROWN, Rome G.,

Lawyer, Author, Business Man.

A lawyer whose work is of national scope and who is regarded as an authority in several fields of jurisprudence, Rome G. Brown has in the course of an exceedingly busy professional career had business connections of far-reaching importance. For more than twenty-five years he was the legal and business advisor of William J. Murphy, intimately in touch with all of his extensive operations, and upon Mr. Murphy's death in 1918, the burden of the many Murphy enterprises, including the management of "The Minneapolis Tribune," fell upon him. These responsibilities he now discharges, retaining, however, his connection with his law firm, Brown & Guesmer, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Brown is paternally descended from Chad Brown, who came from England in the ship "Martin" in 1638 and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, and from John Putnam, ancestor of the famous New England Putnams, including Generals Rufus and Israel Putnam, of the American Revolution; while on his maternal side he traces his ancestry to Anthony Stoddard, also to Solomon Stoddard (Harvard, 1662), who was the first librarian of Harvard College, 1667-1674.

Rome G. Brown was born in Montpelier, Vermont, June 15, 1862, son of Andrew Chandler and Lucia A. (Green) Brown, and after attending the public schools of his birthplace entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated A. B., *magna cum laude*, in the class of 1884. He read law in Montpelier in the office of B. F. Fifield, was

Rome G Brown

admitted to the Vermont bar in November, 1887, and in the following month located in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Here his first professional association was with Colonel R. C. Benton and William P. Roberts in the office of Benton & Roberts, and on January 1, 1890, the partnership became Benton, Roberts & Brown. This firm was dissolved in 1895 upon the death of Colonel Benton, and Mr. Brown practiced independently until January 1, 1900, when he formed the partnership of Rome G. Brown and Charles S. Albert, which on January 1, 1908, upon the admission of Arnold L. Guesmer, became Brown, Albert & Guesmer. Mr. Albert later moved to Spokane, Washington, and on September 1, 1911, the firm was changed to Brown & Guesmer, of which the present (1921) members are Rome G. Brown, Arnold L. Guesmer, Harry S. Carson, and Edwin C. Brown. This law firm is of leading prominence through its extensive practice locally and throughout the United States.

Mr. Brown has from the beginning of his professional career made a special study and practice of the law of water rights and water powers and has been engaged in important water power cases in State and Federal courts and the United States Supreme Court. During the past decade he has been an authority on the subject of State and Federal legislation with regard to water power in the United States, and has performed important service in remedying defects in State and Federal laws which have handicapped water power development in this country. He has, since 1910, been professional lecturer on Water Rights in the law schools of the University of Minnesota and of the University of North Dakota, and in the Minnesota College of Law. Many of his addresses and articles on this subject have been published and given wide distribution. In November, 1911, he presented before the National Waterways Commission a comprehensive discussion on the subject, "Limitations of Federal Control of Water Powers," which has been widely used for reference, both in the Congress and elsewhere, and which, on motion of Senator Root, was printed as United States Senate Document No. 721, 62nd Congress, second session. He is also the author of numerous other water power discussions which have been published, including the following: Article in the "Harvard Law Review" of May, 1913, on "The Conservation of Water Powers" (printed as United States Senate Document No. 14, 63rd Congress, first session); an argument before the United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the "Federal Control of Water Power at Niagara Falls;" an address delivered before the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, held at Washington, D. C., December 3-5, 1913, on "Legislative Obstacles to the Improvement of Navigable Rivers" (printed as United States Senate Document No. 332, 63rd Congress, second session); an address prepared by request on "The Water Power Problem in the United States" for the International Water Power Congress, to have been held at Lyon, France, in September, 1914, but which was prevented from convening by the war, the address being published in the "Yale Law Journal" of November, 1914, and later published in French by the International Congress; a paper, which has since been published in both English and Spanish, delivered before the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Washington, D. C., December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, on "Laws and Regulations Regarding the Use of Water in Pan-American Countries." Other published works dealing with kindred topics are: "The Law of Waters," a synopsis of Law School lectures; "The Right to Take Water From Streams and Lakes for Public Water Supply," a paper read before the American

Water Works Association in Atlanta, Georgia, May 28, 1895; "Pollution of Waters," a summary prepared for the American Water Works Association and revised for the Minnesota State Board of Health, October 1, 1903; "Points and Lines on Lakes and Streams," a paper for the Minnesota Surveyors and Engineers Society, February 25, 1908; and "The Necessity of Federal Water Legislation," an address before the St. Paul Engineers, October 9, 1916.

Mr. Brown has gained a national reputation in connection with his work against the judicial recall, both as a private citizen and as chairman of the American Bar Association Committee to oppose the judicial recall, an office which he held from 1912 to 1919. During the past few years he has delivered many addresses and participated in numerous debates on this subject and in opposition to socialism, and in recent years against that outcrop of the Socialist movement in the Northwest, known as "Townleyism." A large part of these discussions were before State Bar Associations and have been printed and widely circulated both as publications of the American Bar Association and as Senate documents. These include: "Reports of the American Bar Association Committee to Oppose Judicial Recall," 1912-1919; "Recall of Judges," in Duluth, Minnesota, July 19, 1911, and a government reprint of the same; "The Judicial Recall,—a Fallacy Repugnant to Constitutional Government," in "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," September, 1912, and a government reprint of the same; "The Judiciary as the Servant of the People," in Memphis, Tennessee, June 26, 1913; "The Recall of Constitutional Safeguards," in Oklahoma, December 29, 1913; "The Election of Judicial Judgments," in Denver, Colorado, February 21, 1914; "Muckraking the Constitution," in Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina, June 30, 1914, also in Bloomington, Indiana, Dallas, Texas, and Indianapolis, Indiana; "The Dilemma of the Judicial Recall Advocate," in St. Louis, Missouri, September 23, 1914, and a government reprint of the same; "The Lawlessness of the Judicial Recall," in Pierre, South Dakota, January 14, 1915; "The Lawyer as Amicus Curiae," in the John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Illinois, June 22, 1915; "Socialist Menace to Constitutional Government," in Alexandria, Louisiana, May 12, 1917; "The Recall,—the Crowning Act of Socialism," in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 10, 1912; "Industries and the State Under Socialism," an address before the National Conference of State Manufacturers' Associations, St. Louis, Missouri, February 14, 1919; "Americanism vs. Socialism," delivered at a meeting of the Middlesex County Bar Association in Boston, Massachusetts, December 23, 1919, also printed as United States Senate Document No. 260, 66th Congress, second session.

Writing of Mr. Brown's work against judicial recall, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, in one of his syndicated Philadelphia "Public Ledger" editorials said in June, 1921:

"The American Bar Association is entitled to great credit for its useful activity in a campaign of education against the judicial recall and particularly against the recall of judicial decisions, which for several years it carried on throughout this country, and especially in those States where the idea had obtained a dangerous foothold. The energies and abilities of Mr. Rome G. Brown, of Minneapolis, the chairman of the committee of the American Bar Association charged with this task of popular education, were completely absorbed for years in the work without reward, except the merited gratitude of his countrymen and his fellow members of the legal profession."

His study of the subject of the statutory minimum wage, of which he is a decided opponent on both economic and constitutional grounds, has made him an often consulted authority in matters relating thereto,

and he was counsel in the so-called "Oregon Minimum Wage Cases" in the United States Supreme Court. His printed works in this relation are: "The Minimum Wage, with Particular Reference to Minimum Wage Under Minnesota Statute of 1913;" "Oregon Minimum Wage Cases," brief in the United States Supreme Court, January 19, 1917; "Minimum Wage," debate with Norman Hapgood, New York City, February 10, 1915; "The Statutory Minimum Wage," reprint from "Case and Comment," September, 1915; and "Oregon Minimum Wage Cases," reprint from the "Minnesota Law Review," June, 1917. Price maintenance and uniform State laws have also been subjects of his study and attention, as to which his published works include:— "The Right to Refuse to Sell," in "Yale Law Journal," January, 1916. Mr. Brown served on a committee to consider shortening the time requirements for the degree of A. B. at Harvard University, and their reports of 1905 and 1906 were widely published under the title "Three Years Course for Degree of A. B. at Harvard."

Rome G. Brown has long been active in the Minnesota State Bar Association, of which he was president in 1906-1907, and in the American Bar Association, of whose executive committee he was a member, 1906-1909. He has been chairman of the Minnesota State Board of Commissioners on Uniform Laws since 1911, and was a vice-president of the National Conference of Commissioners of Uniform State Laws in 1913-1914. In addition to his legal associations, Mr. Brown is a member of various economic, scientific, and reform organizations, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His clubs are the Minneapolis, Athletic, Minikahda, Automobile, and Harvard clubs of Boston, New York, and Minnesota. He was president of the last named, 1908-1910. He is also a member of the American Universities Club, of London, England, and in 1906-1907 was president of the Harvard Associated clubs of the United States. He is a member of the Pi Eta Club, of Harvard University, and in his senior year at Harvard was honored by election to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

During the period in which he has performed the vast amount of legal work recounted above, and while he has maintained a high standard of usefulness in his profession, Mr. Brown has been active in some of the most important business and industrial developments of the Northwest. These have been chiefly in association with William J. Murphy, and upon Mr. Murphy's death Mr. Brown was called upon to direct the affairs of a number of corporations of which Mr. Murphy had been the principal owner and head. Among these companies, of which Mr. Brown has been executive manager since 1918, are: Minnesota Tribune Company, publisher of "The Minneapolis Tribune;" Manistique Pulp and Paper Company, owner of the pulp and paper mill in Manistique, Michigan, which supplies "The Tribune" with newsprint; Manistique Light and Power Company, of Manistique, Michigan; Crookston Water Works, Power and Light Company and Electrical Development Company, both of Crookston, Minnesota; and the William J. Murphy Company, the Frederick E. Murphy Company, and the Red River Farm and Land Company, the last three being real estate holding companies.

In addition to the management of these interests, Mr. Brown is president of all these companies except the Crookston Water Works Power and Light Company, and of the Manistique Light and Power Company, of which he is vice-president. One of his most notable accomplishments in these relations was the completion of the great engineering work in Manistique in

connection with the paper mill built as "The Tribune's" source of supply. Mr. Brown, constantly in Mr. Murphy's fullest confidence, had performed much of the preliminary work incident to an undertaking of such magnitude, and was thoroughly informed as to the plans and wishes of Mr. Murphy in the Manistique project. In consequence, when the great journalist and business executive was called from his accustomed places with this work but half finished, Mr. Brown took up the task and completed the program as originally outlined with its founder. Mr. Brown has also maintained the high newspaper standards of "The Minneapolis Tribune" set by Mr. Murphy.

Rome G. Brown married, in Marshfield, Vermont, May 25, 1888, Mary Lee Hollister, daughter of Samuel Dwight Hollister. His one son, Edwin Chandler, is his associate in the firm of Brown & Guesmer, and he has one daughter, Dorothy Hollister. The family home is at No. 1918 Queen Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PORTER, Rev. Noah, D. D.,

Distinguished Educator and Author.

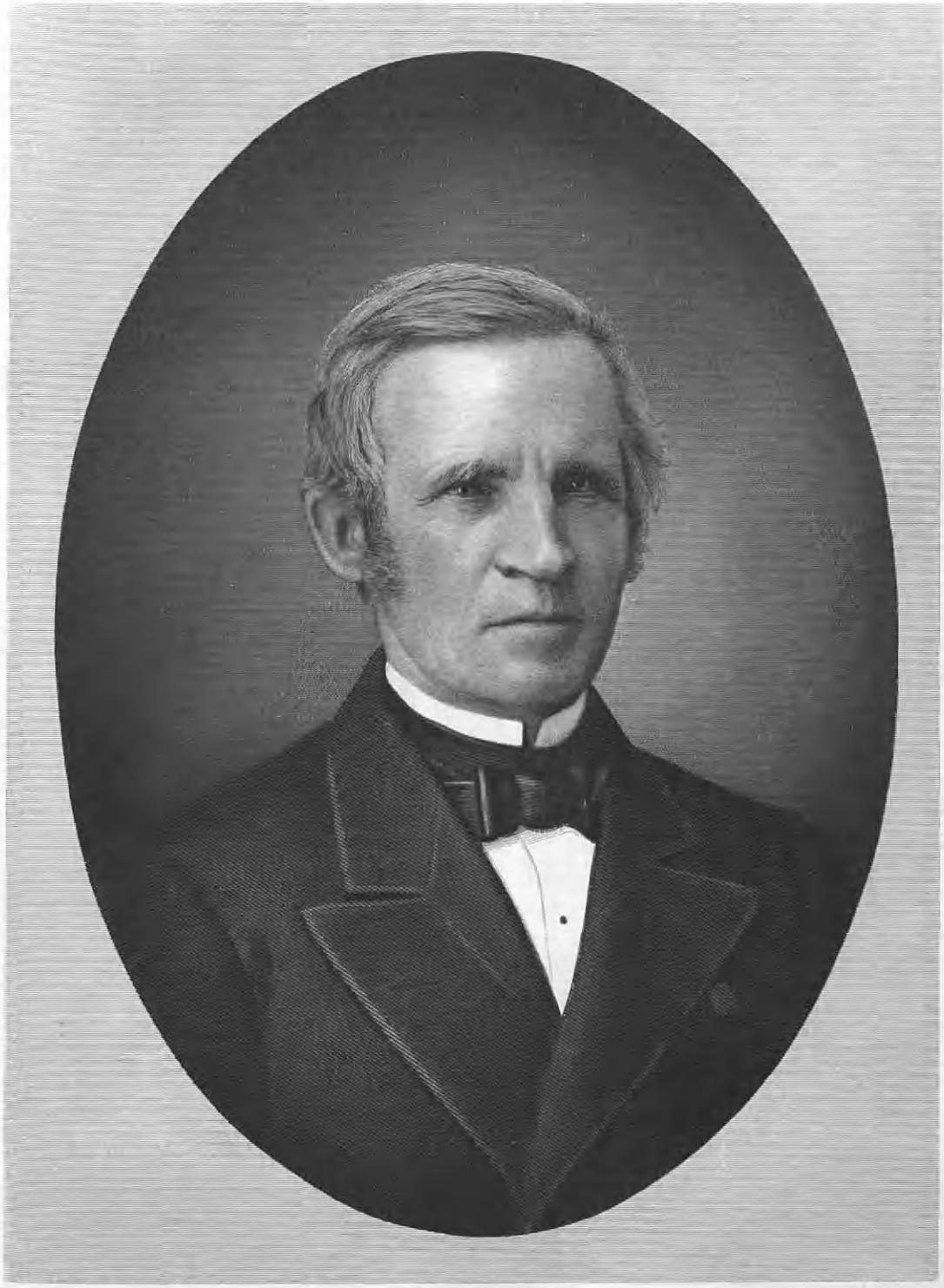
Genealogists trace the origin of this family to the Norman Conquest, to one William de la Grande, a Norman knight who fought at Hastings in the train of William the Conqueror, and for his services was given lands at or near Kenilworth in Warwickshire. His son held the court office of *grand porteur* under the reign of King Henry from 1130 to 1140, and when the adoption of surnames became prevalent throughout England took the name of his office. It would be an extravagant exaggeration to assert that all the English Porters and their American descendants are the progeny of William de la Grande, but beyond any doubt the families of the name who have figured prominently in English life and affairs for centuries, as well as several branches of the New England Porters trace an authentic lineage to this progenitor.

The Massachusetts and Connecticut Porters have included many persons of note in the learned professions, and in civic and military life. By far the most distinguished member of the family in recent generations was the late Noah Porter, D. D., noted scholar and educator, the eleventh president of Yale University, son of Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., and brother of Miss Sarah Porter, the founder of the celebrated Porter School at Farmington, Connecticut. In the American Revolution, members of the Porter family of New England were zealous and active patriots. At the first fire of the British at Lexington a Porter fell, and the first name inscribed on the monumental tablet of the slain at Bunker Hill is that of a Porter.

Rev. Noah Porter, above mentioned, was a lineal descendant of Robert Porter, founder of the family in America.

(I) Robert Porter, immigrant ancestor and founder, was a native of England. The exact date of his coming to New England is not known. He was one of the first settlers of the ancient town of Farmington, Connecticut, and one of its eighty-four original proprietors, up to the time of his death playing a leading role in civic and religious affairs in the little community. He was one of the seven pillars of the church, but at a later date left it to settle in Mattatuck, now Waterbury, where he was granted a lot in 1684. His property extended from what is now West Main street to Grove street. He was one of the original proprietor inhabitants of Waterbury. Robert Porter died in Waterbury in 1689, and at the time of his death was the oldest man in the community. He married Mary Scott, and among their children was Thomas, mentioned below.

NOTE.—In connection with this narrative the reader is referred to those of the allied families—Taylor, Whiting, St. John, Warren.



N Porter

PORTER

PORTER.

Arms—Argent, on a fess sable, between two barrulets or, three church bells of the first.

Crest—A portcullis proper, chained or.

Motto—*Vigilante et virtute.* (By watchfulness and bravery).

(II) Thomas Porter, son of Robert and Mary (Scott) Porter, was born in 1650, in Farmington, Connecticut. He married Abigail Cowles, who was born in 1664, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Stanley) Cowles, and a granddaughter of John Cowles.

(III) Robert (2) Porter, son of Thomas and Abigail (Cowles) Porter, was born in 1697. He married Sarah Smith, daughter of Jonathan Smith.

(IV) Deacon Noah Porter, son of Robert (2) and Sarah (Smith) Porter, was born in 1733, and died in 1818. He was prominent in religious affairs, and was one of the foremost citizens of Farmington to the time of his death. He married Rachel Merill.

(V) Rev. Noah (2) Porter, D. D., son of Deacon Noah (1) and Rachel (Merill) Porter, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1781, and died there in 1866. He was graduated in the class of 1803 at Yale College, and carried off highest honors. After pursuing studies preparatory to entering the ministry, he was settled over the Congregational church in his native town, and remained at its head until his death, his pastorate covering a period of more than sixty years. In 1828 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College. For nearly forty years from 1823 to 1862, he was a Fellow of Yale College, and during the greater part of that time served on its most important committees. He was one of the foremost divines in New England in the first half of the nineteenth century, and it was in his study at Farmington on the fifth of September, 1810, that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was organized and held its first meeting. Noah Porter married Mehitable Meigs, daughter of Captain Giles and Anne (Green) Meigs, of Middletown, Connecticut. The wife of Noah Porter was a descendant in the sixth generation of Rev. Samuel Whiting and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting. The latter traced a distinguished lineage through twenty generations from King Henry I. of France. They were the parents of Noah, mentioned below.

(VI) Rev. Noah (3) Porter, D. D., son of Rev. Noah (2) and Mehitable (Meigs) Porter, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, December 14, 1811. He received his early educational training under Simeon Hart, principal of the Farmington Academy, and for a short time studied under John H. Lathrop, who afterwards became chancellor of the University of Wisconsin. He also studied under the direction of Elisha N. Sill. In 1824, following a fashion common among the prominent New England families of the day, Noah Porter was received into the family of an uncle, Dr. Humphrey, president of Amherst College, one of whose sons took the place of Noah Porter in the Porter family in Farmington. Here he studied under Ebenezer Snell, who afterwards became Professor of Natural Philosophy at Amherst College. With the exception of one or two terms spent in the school in Middletown, Connecticut, Noah Porter received his elementary education and made his preparation for college under some of the foremost educators of the day, who fostered in him an inherited love of learning and laid the foundation of his subsequent notable career as an educator. At the age of sixteen years he matriculated at Yale College, entered with the class of 1831, which possessed an unusual number of brilliant students. He took high rank as a scholar, winning the esteem of the faculty, and at the same time the confidence and friendship of his classmates, among whom he formed many warm attachments which proved lifelong.

Following his graduation, Dr. Porter became rector of the Ancient Latin School in New Haven, which was founded in 1660, and is now known as the Hopkins Grammar

School. His ability as an instructor and especially his success in administering discipline in a school which was proverbially unruly, brought him considerable renown in educational circles in New Haven. In 1833 he was elected tutor in Yale College, and for two years served in the capacity of Greek instructor to the somewhat famous class of 1827. While tutoring he pursued the regular course in theology in the Yale Divinity School under Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, and in April, 1836, was ordained to the ministry. Shortly afterwards he was installed in the pastorate of the Congregational church in New Milford, Connecticut, one of the largest in the State. During the seven years of his identity with this parish, Dr. Porter's fame spread gradually beyond the borders of the State, and he became recognized as one of the eminent divines of New England. It was while settled over this rural church that he began his writings, which were published extensively in the leading periodicals of the day and which attracted to him wide attention as an original and vigorous thinker on theological and philosophical subjects.

In 1843, Dr. Porter was called to the pastorate of the South Congregational Church in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1846. In the latter year he accepted the chair of mental and moral philosophy at Yale, and during the twenty-five years of his occupancy rose to a position of undisputed leadership in educational circles in America and to country-wide recognition as an author and writer on philosophy and metaphysics. When in 1871 Professor Woolsey resigned as president of Yale, Dr. Porter was universally regarded as his natural successor, both because of his eminent reputation as a scholar and educator, and because of his thorough acquaintance with all the traditions of the college and his sympathy with them. His views on the subject of college education were set forth in his inaugural address and in his writings on American colleges. His administration was marked by a progressive conservatism, which while it forged forward in great strides along the paths of progress and advancement, preserved a decent regard for the achievements and associations of the past. Many important changes were made under his direction in the methods of instruction. Under his guidance the college prospered exceedingly, several costly buildings were erected and the corps of instructors greatly enlarged. The Department of Philisophy and Arts was reconstructed to include instruction for graduate students. The different departments of the college were officially recognized by the corporation, having "attained to the form of a university." These are only a few of the vital changes which took place under Dr. Porter. In 1886 he resigned his office, finding its duties too onerous for a man of his years, and was succeeded by Dr. Dwight. However, he retained his professorship of philosophy and maintained his active interest in the University to the time of his death.

Dr. Porter was a clear and virile thinker, and wielded a powerful, facile and apparently indefatigable pen. His writings cover the widest range, and a complete bibliography includes at least one hundred and seventy-five separate volumes, essays, reports and lectures. Some of his most notable works are "The Human Intellect," "Books and Reading," "Science and Sentiment," "Elements of Moral Science," "Life of Bishop Berkeley," and "Kant's Ethics," a critical exposition. His best known work, however, is "The Human Intellect, with an Introduction upon Psychology and the Human Soul," (1868), comprehending a general history of philosophy, and following in part the "common-sense" philosophy of the Scottish school, while accepting the Kantian doctrine of intuition and declaring the notion of design to be *a priori*. He also

OPTISSIMA
QUAEQUE
DABIT
DEUS
Taylor

edited several successive editions of "Webster's Dictionary" from 1847 until his death. His reputation as a philosopher and theologian was world-wide, while his knowledge of the classics, of New England history, and English etymology, was exceptionally deep. He published in 1840 a "Historical Discourse in Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the Settlement of Farmington;" he was the author of the "Educational System of the Puritans and the Jesuits," published in 1851; a "Review of the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer;" and a "Review of Evangeline," published in 1882. Dr. Porter was undoubtedly one of America's most scholarly metaphysicians. His labors as a lexicographer in connection with the revision of the second and later editions of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language" were very arduous and brought him great honor and fame, as well as universal recognition of his scholarly attainments. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1858, and that of Doctor of Laws by the Western Reserve College in 1870, by Trinity College of Connecticut in 1871, and by the University of Edinburgh in 1886, the year after that famous institution of learning celebrated its tercentenary.

There were few men better known or more deeply revered in the city of New Haven than Dr. Porter. He was a vital figure in the public life of the city for more than a quarter of a century through his efforts to secure coöperation between the University and the city. He was one of the pioneers in the New Haven City Missions, and identified himself throughout the entire period of his residence in the city with every movement designed to advance civic welfare.

In 1836, Dr. Porter married Mary Taylor, of New Haven, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D. D. (See Taylor VI). On coming to New Haven in 1846, he took up his residence on Hillhouse avenue, where his wife passed away in 1888, aged seventy-six years, and where he died four years later. Both are buried in the Taylor family lot in the Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven. Dr. and Mrs. Porter were the parents of four children: 1. Martha Day, who resides in the old Porter homestead on Hillhouse avenue, New Haven. 2. Rebecca Taylor, deceased. 3. Nathaniel Taylor, deceased in early childhood. 4. Sarah, died just before reaching womanhood.

Noah Porter, D. D., L.L.D., died at his home in New Haven, at the venerable age of eighty years, to the close of his career a revered and vital figure in the life of the University and city. He left to his State a priceless legacy in his contribution to the literature of the world, and the effective work which he had done in the upbuilding of one of America's most famous educational institutions—Yale University. His name is graven indelibly on the annals of literature and education in America, and his influence is to be traced and clearly recognized in the careers of hundreds of men who sat under him at Yale.

TAYLOR, Rev. Nathaniel W.,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

Arms—Ermine on a chief dancette sable a ducal coronet or, between two escallops argent.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant sable holding between the paws a ducal coronet or.

Motto—Optissima quaeque Deus dabit. (Whatever God gives is best).

This surname is of the occupative class, and had its rise originally in the trade name "taylor," a cutter of cloth, or maker of garments. The Old French tailleur, a cutter, gave to Medieval English the forms tailor and taylor, the former of which survives by a well established custom is now understood to be the trade name, and the latter of which with many variations became the surname.

Ancient English rolls and registers abound with the name, and as a result Taylor is the fourth commonest patronymic in England, giving precedence only to Smith, Jones and Williams. The Hundred Rolls, 1273, give the following variations: Taillar, Taillour, Taillur, Tailur, Taliur, Tayllour, Tallur, Talur, Talyur, Tayler, Taylur, and Taylour. The name is found among all classes in England. Numerous branches of the family are entitled to bear arms, and in former generations were extensive land owners.

The New England Taylors comprise the progeny of several progenitors, and although not numerous have figured prominently in the history of several colonies and states for two and a half centuries. The Connecticut family of the name is composed largely of the descendants of John Taylor, of Windsor, and in successive generations has produced a superior stock which has left its mark upon professional, public and religious life in the State. The late Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, Professor of Theology of Yale College, and perhaps the foremost and most influential divine of his day in New England, was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of John Taylor, founder of the family in America.

(I) John Taylor, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England. He came to America with Rev. Ephraim Hewitt in 1639, and in the following year was among the pioneer settlers of Windsor, Connecticut. John Taylor was one of the ill-fated company that sailed from New Haven in the first ship built by the colony, called the "Phantom Ship," and was never heard of thereafter. He was survived by a widow and two sons; the elder, James, went to Northampton, Massachusetts, and was the founder of a large family there.

(II) Thomas Taylor, son of John Taylor, removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. His was one of the eight families which in the spring of 1685 made the first permanent settlement in Danbury. He was a prominent and useful citizen there all his life. Thomas Taylor died in Danbury, in January, 1735, at the venerable age of ninety-two years. He married, in Norwalk, Rebecca Ketcham, daughter of Edward Ketcham, of Stratford.

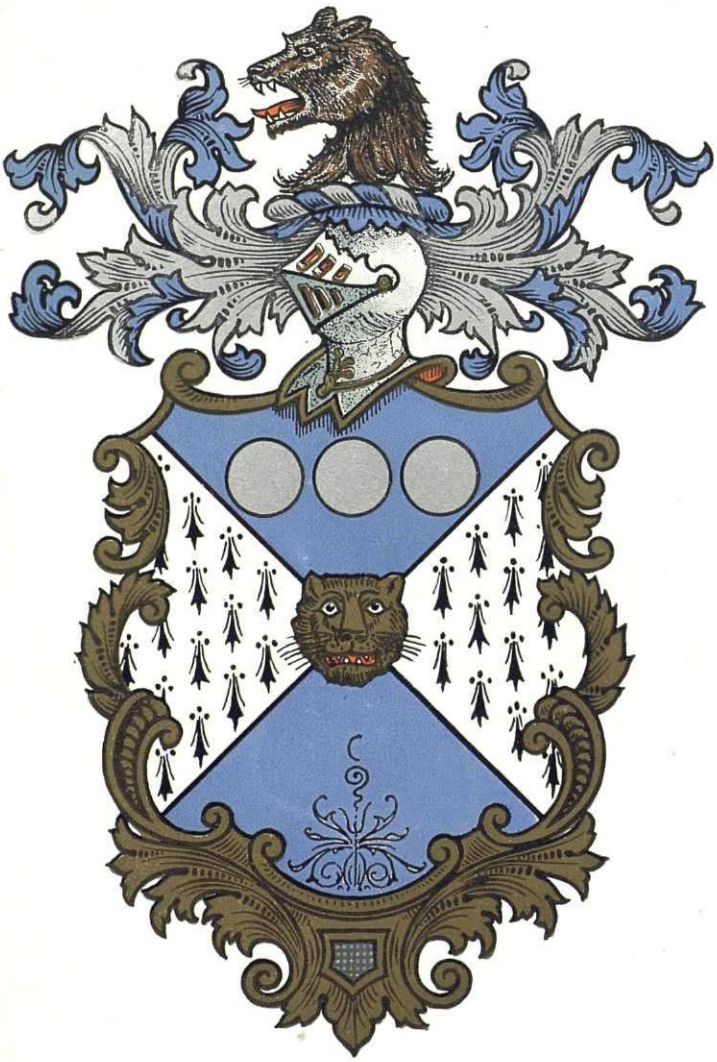
(III) Daniel Taylor, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Ketcham) Taylor, was born in 1676. The following record appears in a Connecticut journal at the time of his death, August 17, 1770, and is now preserved in the Yale College Library:

On Lord's Day morning, 12th instant, departed this life Mr. Daniel Taylor of Danbury in Connecticut, aged 94, wanting about two months. He was a respected farmer, and an unblemished character, and much esteemed for integrity and piety. He was father to Captain Daniel Taylor of Danbury and the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor of New Milford.

Daniel Taylor married (first) ——— Benedict; (second) ——— Starr.

(IV) Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, son of Daniel and ——— (Starr) Taylor, was born in Danbury, Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale with class of 1745, and shortly afterward began his preparation for the ministry. On June 29, 1748, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in New Milford, and filled this post until his death on December 9, 1800, at the age of seventy-eight years. Rev. Nathaniel Taylor was one of the leading divines of his day in Connecticut. Portraits of himself and his wife, painted by the English artist Earl are in the possession of his descendants. One represents him in the pulpit, holding in his hand his Bible, which he was never without when preaching. Some of his sermons have been preserved, as originally written in a perfectly formed yet minute hand on sheets of paper small enough to fit within the covers of his Bible.

Rev. Nathaniel Taylor married (first) Tamar Boardman, daughter of Rev. Daniel Boardman, who died June 27, 1795, aged seventy-two years. He married (second)



Whiting

Zippora (Strong) Bennett, member of a prominent Long Island family.

(V) Colonel Nathaniel (2) Taylor, son of Rev. Nathaniel (1) and Tamar (Boardman) Taylor, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1753. He married (first) Anne Northrop, August 31, 1774. She was born April 14, 1751, and died April 10, 1810, aged fifty-nine years. He married (second) Susanna Gunn, widow of Abner Gunn. He was the only son who was not educated at Yale, preferring to engage in business as an apothecary and druggist, which business he followed during the greater part of his life. He was often called Dr. Taylor, and was an honored and respected figure in the life of New Milford. His granddaughter, wife of President Porter, of Yale, wrote of him:

He died when I was too young to remember him, and not residing in the same place my knowledge of his life and character are limited. I only know that he was respected and loved, and was a kind and indulgent husband and father; and judging from his letters found among my father's papers, he must have been a person of religious principle, if not a professing Christian.

Large portraits of Colonel Nathaniel Taylor and his wife, painted by Earl, are in the possession of the family.

(VI) Rev. Nathaniel Williams Taylor, D. D., son of Colonel Nathaniel (2) and Anne (Northrop) Taylor, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, June 23, 1786. After graduating from Yale College in the class of 1807, he lived for several years with Dr. Dwight, acting as his secretary and reading divinity under his direction. As pastor of the First Church of New Haven, 1812-22, he gained a great reputation as a preacher, and actively favored revivals. Dr. Bacon described his sermons as "solid and massive, full of linked and twisted logic, yet giving out at every point sharp flashes of electric fire." From November, 1822, he was Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology at Yale College. He was the father and chief apostle of "the New Haven theology" which was the liberalism of his time and communion—a modified Calvinism, developed from Edward, harmonizing the "exercise scheme" of Buxton, and insisting on the freedom of the will. These views as set forth in the "Christian Spectator" (1819-39), in his class lectures, and especially in an address to the clergy in 1828, were strenuously opposed by Nennet Tyler, Leonard Woods, and others. Despite these contradictions, Dr. Taylor was perhaps the leading and most influential divine of New England in his day, though his modesty, which had delayed his entrance into the ministry, also prevented him from publishing. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union College in 1823. His works, edited in 1858-59 by his son-in-law, Dr. Noah Porter, include "Practical Sermons;" "Lectures on the Moral Government of God," two volumes, and "Essays and Lectures." A memorial by Drs. Bacon, Fisher and Dutton was printed in 1858, and Kingsley's "Yale College" (1878), contains a sketch of him by Professor B. N. Martin.

Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor married Rebecca Maria Hine. Their daughter, Mary Taylor, became the wife of Dr. Noah Porter, in 1836. (See Porter VI). Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor died in New Haven, Connecticut, March 10, 1853.

WHITING, Rev. Samuel,

Clergyman, Founder of Important Family.

Arms—Per saltire ermine and azure, in the fesse-point a leopard's head or, in chief three plates.

Crest—A bear's head.

There is no family in America to-day of Anglo-Saxon stock which traces a more notable or distinguished lineage than the Whitings. The family comprises the descendants of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, D. D., the famous Puritan divine, and his

wife, Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, only daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver St. John, Knight, of Cayshoe, Bedfordshire, England. Elizabeth St. John was of the blood of kings, tracing descent in an illustrious line from Charlemagne, Alfred the Great of England, Henry I of France, and William the Conqueror; she was paternally descended from Hugh de Port, who possessed fifty-five lordships in the County of Hants in the time of William the Conqueror, and was a kinswoman of Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden, of ship-money fame, Edmund Waller, the poet, and Colonel Edward Whalley, one of the regicide judges.

Rev. Samuel Whiting presents to us one of the finest, most benignant and lovable figures in the early history of New England. He was an English gentleman of culture and assured position. Finding the religious persecution in the mother country odious, he left a home and position in every respect enviable, to seek freedom of conscience in the New World. The story of his ministry in Lynn, Massachusetts, exceptionally well preserved through public record and the journals of his contemporaries, proves him to have been one of the few of the early Puritan divines who came to America for freedom of worship, who did not ally themselves with the ecclesiastical tyranny which sprang up in the Bay Colony. He was an influence throughout his life for the broadening of Puritan beliefs, an advocate of tolerance in a day when tolerance was deemed a crime, and his career shed a stream of light and injected a bit of sweetness and joy into the grim religion whose principal devotees found diversion in holding up before the people pictures of eternal damnation.

Rev. Samuel Whiting came of a family which was established in Lincolnshire, England, in the middle of the fourteenth century, and was prominent in life and affairs there up to the period of American emigration. The surname Whiting, with numerous variations, appears in English rolls and registers of as early date as 1085.

(I) Rev. Samuel Whiting, the founder, was born on November 20, 1597, in the city of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, which had been the chief place of residence of his family since the sixth year of the reign of Edward III. (1333), and probably earlier. Early in April, 1636, accompanied by his wife and two children, he left England. They arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, May 26, 1636. In the following November, Mr. Whiting was established as minister of the church in Saugust, which was soon afterward called Lynn in his honor. In December, 1636, he was admitted a freeman and soon after established his permanent residence opposite the meeting house in Shepard street. For forty-three years he ministered to the spiritual wants of Lynn, and throughout this period was the best beloved figure in its life and affairs. We get some of our finest pictures of Rev. Samuel Whiting, both as man and minister, from the invaluable journal of one of his parishioners, Mr. Turner. The following entry was made shortly after Mr. Whiting's death:

Decemr ye 12: Yester even died ye dear & reverend Mr Whiting. He hath laboured among us this fortie yeare and upwards, and mch beloved both here and abroad. Hjs godlie temper was seen in ye sweet smile yt he alwaies wore. Hjs learning was great. In ye Hebrewe jt hath been said none on this side of ye water could come up to him. He greatlie labored for ye children, and for manie yeares would haue as manie as he could come to hjs house on everie Lord his day after ye publique worship was over, and be catechized and instructed by him in Bible truths. And on week daies he also instructed ye children, such as would, in Latin and other learning of ye schooles. He was not fond of disputations and wordie wranglings about doctrine, but laid down hjs poynts plainlie and then firmlie defended them by ye Scriptures, not taking ye time, as ye manner of some is, to tell how others look upon ye same and then to tell how false was ye eye with wch they looked. He writ some things yt come out in print, and all testified to

their being sound in doctrine, liberal in sentiment, and plain and practicall.

Mr. Whiting was of a quiet temper and not mch given to extasies, but yet he would sometimes take a merrie part in pleasant companie. Once coming among a gay partie of young people he kist all ye maides and said yt he felt all ye better for it. And I think they too felt all ye better for it, for they did hug their armes around his neck and kiss him back again right warmlie; they all soe loved him.

He was a man of middle size, dark skin and straight fine hair. Hjs hands were white and soft, mch like some fine ladys. In preaching he did not mch exercise his bodie. But hjs clear voice and pleasant way were as potent to hold fast ye thought of old and young. He had great care in his dress while preaching, saying yt his hearers should not be made to haue their eyes upon an unseemlie object, lest ye good instruction might be swallowed up in disgust. And for a reason like unto yt he would also haye his discources in mild and winning wordes. In generall ye sermon would be an hoour and a half long and ye long praier another half houre, wch wyt ye reading of ye scriptures and ye singing would made ye whole above two hours; ye hour-glass upon ye pulpitt tellint ye time.

Ye towne was called Lin in compliment to Mr Whiting, who came here from Lin in old Norfolke.

Dr. Mather, in his "Magnalia," first published in 1702, pays tribute to Mr. Whiting, as follows:

And he (Mr. Whiting was no less a man of temper than a learning: the peculiar sweetness and goodness of his temper must be deemed an essential stroke in his character: he was wonderfully happy in his meek, his composed, his peacable disposition: and his meekness of wisdom outshone all his other attainments in learning; for there is no humane literature so hardly attained as the discretion of man to regulate his anger. His very countenance had an amiable smile continually sweetening of it; and his face herein was but the true image of his mind, which, like the upper regions, was marvellously free from the storms of passions.

William Whiting, one of his lineal descendants, president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, in his "Memoir of Rev. Samuel Whiting, D. D., and of his Wife, Elizabeth St. John," closes his masterly work with the following tribute:

A man of God, and an honorable man,
Of whom both Englands may with reason boast.

Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, to whom Rev. Samuel Whiting was married in Boston, England, August 6, 1629, was born in Cayshoe, Bedfordshire, England, the daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver St. John, Knight, A. D., 1605. Remarkable for her beauty, her dignity and her commanding presence, Elizabeth St. John received in her youth an education which in those days was rare among women. Brought up in affluence, with all the refinements of cultured society, she was the fit companion of scholars and statesmen, to many of whom she was connected by ties of relationship. Even in her old age she did not lose her youthful fondness for the great poets of England—Chaucer, Spencer, and Shakespeare, and others of lesser fame—with whose works her husband's library in Lynn was stored. Discussion was not wanting in this branch of the St. John family, whereby to educate a high-spirited woman. The mother of Elizabeth was the daughter of a learned and eminent doctor of divinity, of Bedfordshire, whose sympathies were in favor of moderate reform. Her uncle was a no less thorough radical than Cromwell himself. On the mind of a lady whose house could claim the same ancestry as that of the Tudors, and embraced in its genealogical tree, not only ten of the sovereigns of Europe, but many of the most renowned nobility of ancient England, it would have been excusable if the influence of family pride and of historical associations had been strong in favor of the royal cause. But in the heart of a woman who had the power of comprehending the principles of religious truth and political science, of a high-born lady, who had the good sense to recognize the trifling value of worldly distinctions when

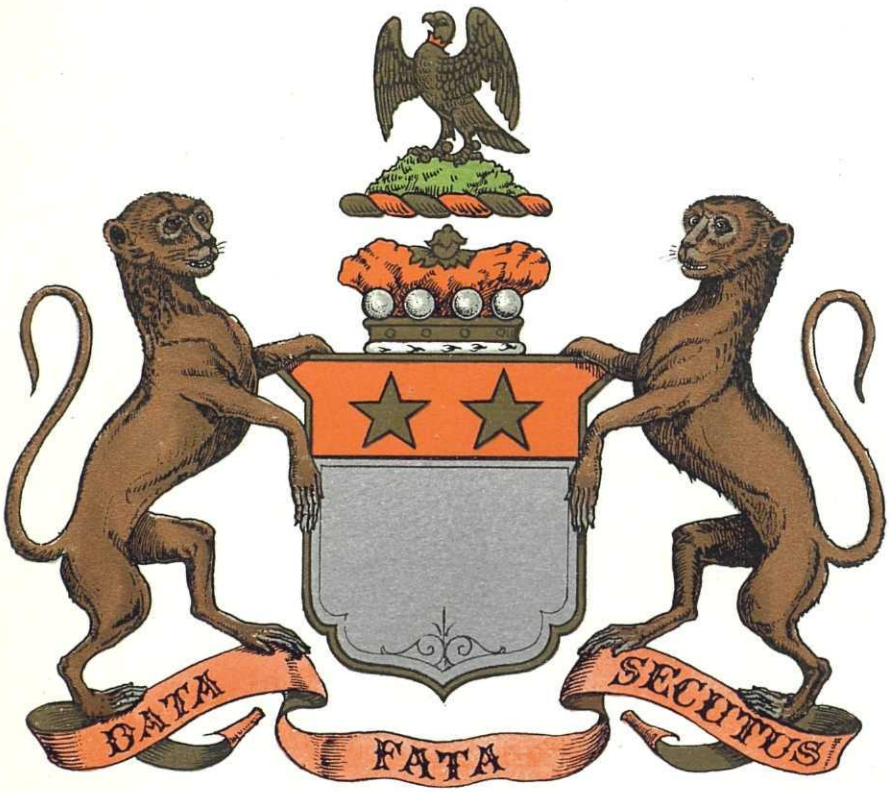
compared with the higher nobility stamped by God himself upon every truly Christian soul, the grandeur of the Puritan faith, the earnest passionate cry for religious liberty with which its heroic apostles willingly gave up the comforts, advantages, and honors of their native land, and plunged bravely into a storm of troubles, "for conscience sake,"—the touching eloquence with which they plead for an honest government and a tolerant church, perhaps, also, a feeling of sympathy with the persecuted but courageous clergymen, whose chivalric spirit she knew full well, combined to overmaster her ancestral pride, to quench her ambition, and to break the charm of her English home. Her allegiance may have been divided, but her heart went with the Puritans.

In "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," vol. xiv., p. 61, it is stated that Elizabeth St. John was a sixth cousin to King Henry VII. Through the Beauchamps she descended from the Earls of Warren and Surrey, from the Earls of Warwick, from William the Conqueror, and from King Henry I. of France. Indeed, her pedigree is traced to William the Conqueror in two distinct lines; and in her were united the lineage of ten of the sovereigns of Europe,—a confluence of noble blood not often witnessed. And yet she appears to have passed her days here at Lynn, undisturbed by ambitious yearnings, cleaving lovingly to her worthy husband, and sedulously performing the duties of a laborious pastor's wife. Surely, here is an example of humility for some of the worldlings who now traverse our streets, swelling with pride if they can trace their lineage to an ancestor, who bore, however ignobly, some small title, or who happened to possess however unworthily, a few more acres or a few more dollars than the multitude around them.

William Whiting concludes his remarks upon his worthy ancestress as follows:

Beautiful in person, and of cultivated mind, heroic but gentle, respected and "beloved by all as she were a tender mother," fearless of personal danger but of sensitive delicacy towards others too high-spirited to submit to the dictation of British prelates but too sincere a believer in the Prince of Peace to provoke or endure controversy which could be honorably avoided, this noble woman gave her heart to her "godly husband" and her life to aid him in the ministry of the Gospel. To that work she brought a clear head, a strong hand, a Christian soul. By her disinterested devotion to the welfare of others, she was justly entitled to the reverence of posterity, and was worthy of being one of the founders of a free commonwealth. No lady ever came to these colonies, of higher lineage, of more elegant culture, or of more lovely and Christian character. For the royal and noble blood which flowed in her veins, for the good fortune which surrounded her with the attractions of aristocratic luxury, and gave the advantage of liberal culture, she has no especial claim to honor; but for that serious and religious disposition which led her to improve these advantages, to store her mind with learning, and to give her thoughts to subjects far above the ordinary pursuits or the frivolous pleasures of youth, and for that moral heroism which led her, the only daughter of an illustrious family, at the age of twenty-four years, to turn away from her ancestral halls that she might share the fortunes of a God-serving Puritan minister of the gospel, whose contest with the bishops had already begun, when she chose to face the grim uncertainties of the future, and to cast her lot with his,—we cannot withhold from her the just tribute of our respect and admiration.

(II) Rev. Samuel (2) Whiting, son of Rev. Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, was born in Shirbeck, England, March 25, 1633; he studied with his father in Lynn, and was graduated at Cambridge in 1653, taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1656. He was ordained minister of Billerica, November 11, 1663. The same year he was admitted a freeman in the Massachusetts Colony. He went to Billerica in 1658, and was employed as preacher there until his ordination on the date named above. Here he remained almost fifty years after



ST. JOHN

1663, and was esteemed, as Dr. Cotton Mather says, "a reverend, holy, and faithful minister of the gospel." He preached the Artillery Election sermon in 1682. Rev. Whiting died February 28, 1713, at the age of almost eighty years. On November 12, 1656, he married Dorcas Chester, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. They were the parents of ten children, among whom was Elizabeth mentioned below.

(III) Elizabeth Whiting, daughter of Rev. Samuel (2) and Dorcas (Chester) Whiting, was born October 6, 1660. In 1702 she married Rev. Thomas Clark, of Chelmsford. Among their descendants were Rev. Dr. Porter, president of Yale College; George B. Butler, Esq., counsellor-at-law, of New York, and Charles E. Butler, Esq., of New York, law partner of William M. Evarts.

ST. JOHN FAMILY,

Ancestral Record.

Arms—Argent, on a chief gules two mullets or.

Crest—On a mount vert a falcon rising or, belled of the last, ducally gorged gules.

Supporters—Two monkeys proper.

Motto—Data fata secutus. (Following his prescribed fate).

This famous English family, one of the oldest and most distinguished in the kingdom, descends paternally from Hugh de Port, who held fifty-five lordships in County Hants, in the time of William the Conqueror. Hugh de Port's vast estates are tabulated in the Domesday Book, under the article of terra Hugonis de Port, which is the more singular as he was evidently a native Englishman since he held at least two manors, Cerdeford and Eschetune, in Hants, from his ancestors before the Norman invasion. Hugh de Port was survived by a son Henry, who was the father of John de Port, whose son, Adam de Port, was a powerful feudal baron seated at Basin in Hants. Adam de Port married Mabel, the daughter and sole heiress of Reginald de Aureval, by Muriel, the only daughter and heiress of Roger St. John. William de Port, the eldest son of Adam de Port, the representative of so many great families, one of which was allied to the Norman kings, assumed the surname of his maternal grandmother, viz., St. John, writing himself Willielmus de Sancto Johanne, *filius ethaeres* Adoe de Port. The St. Johns were inferior to no family in descent or power. William de Saint John accompanied King William when he came to seize the crown of Harold, and then enjoyed the very honorable place of grand master of the cavalry, for which reason he took for his cognizance the horse hames or collars. His name appears on the roll of Battle Abbey with others that attended their sovereign at the battle of Hastings, which decided the fate of the kingdom, and placed the crown of the English king upon the head of the Norman duke. The Ports, or St. Johns, kept up their position, continuing to increase their riches and greatness by the noblest alliances, and became relations of the royal house of Tudor, through the marriage of Sir Oliver St. John with Margaret de Beauchamp, later the wife of the Duke of Somerset and great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt.

At the time of Colonial emigration, the St. John family occupied a position of prominence and influence in English affairs. St. Oliver St. John, brother of Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, was Chief Justice of England during the Commonwealth, and argued the famous ship-money case against King Charles.

The surname St. John is derived from St. John in Normandy, the seat of William de St. John, founder of the family in England. The St. John pedigree here attached, covers twenty generations, from the progenitor to Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, ancestress of the Whitings of America.

(I) William de St. John, the founder, was one of the Barons who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. He held the honorable post of Grand Master of the Artillery of the invading army. He married Olivia de Fiegiers.

(II) John de St. John, Lord of Stanton.

(III) Roger de St. John married Cicely de Haya.

(IV) Muriel de St. John married Reginald de Aureval.

(V) Mabel de Aureval, daughter of Reginald de Aureval and Muriel St. John, married Adam de Port, Baron of Basing, in the County of Southampton. He was a son of John de Port, and grandson of Henry de Port. The latter was a son of Hugh de Port, a Baron in the time of William the Conqueror, and owner of fifty-five lordships in the County of Southampton.

(VI) William de Port assumed the surname of St. John, and was Baron St. John of Basing. He married Godchild Paganal.

(VII) Robert de St. John was second Baron of Basing, 38, Henry III. He married the daughter and heiress of William de Cantilupe.

(VIII) William St. John, of Faumont, County Glamorgan, married Isabel Cobmartin.

(IX) Sir John St. John, Knt.

(X) Sir John St. John, Knt., married Elizabeth Humfreville, coheiress to the lordship of Penmark.

(XI) Sir Oliver St. John, Knt., Lord of Penmark.

(XII) Sir John St. John, Knt., Lord of Penmark.

(XIII) Sir Oliver St. John, Knt., of Bletsoe, County Bedford, married Margaret, daughter of John de Beauchamp, of Bletsoe, and sister and heir of John de Beauchamp, of Bletsoe, heir male and representative of Roger de Beauchamp, who was summoned to Parliament as Lord de Beauchamp, 1363 to 1379. Margaret (de Beauchamp) St. John married (second) in 1440, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and was the mother of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

(XIV) Sir John St. John married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Bradshaigh, of Haigh, County Lancaster; she descended in the fourteenth generation from Sir John Bradshaigh.

(XV) Sir John St. John, K. B., of Bletsoe, married Sibyl, daughter of Morgan ap Jenkins ap Philip.

(XVI) Sir John St. John married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave, K. B., of Smallbridge, Suffolk. Margaret Waldegrave traced a most distinguished ancestry. She was a lineal descendant of Warine de Waldegrave, Reginald de Wentworth, Lord Badlesmere, Guy de Croun, Harold de Vaux, the Lords of Tibetot, Lords of Ros, William the Lion of Scotland, King Henry I., the Empress Matilda, King Henry II, King John, King Henry III, King Edward I, the Earls of Gloucester and Hugh, Earl of Winchester.

(XVII) Oliver St. John was elevated to the peerage, January 13, 1558-59, by the title of Lord St. John, of Bletsoe. The designation of the barony has been spelled variously: Bletsho, Bletshoe, Bletsoe, and Bletso, in which latter form it now appears on the Roll of the Lords. Oliver St. John was one of the peers who sat in judgment upon Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He died sometime before May 23, 1582. He married (first), before January, 1548-49, Agnes, daughter of John Fisher, and granddaughter and heiress of Sir Michael Fisher, Knight.

(XVIII) Rt. Hon. Thomas St. John, son of Oliver, 1st Lord St. John, was the grandfather of Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting.

(XIX) Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver St. John, of Cayshoe, Bedfordshire, married Sarah Bulkley, of Odell, Bedfordshire. She was

a sister of Rev. Edward Bulkley, D. D., of Odell, and aunt of Rev. Peter Bulkley, the first minister of Concord, Massachusetts. The Bulkleys were of honorable and noble descent. Sarah Bulkley was of the ninth generation from Robert Bulkley, one of the English barons, who, in the reign of King John, was lord of the manor of Bulkley, in the County Palatine of Chester.

(XX) Elizabeth St. John, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver and Sarah (Bulkley) St. John, was born in Cayshoe, Bedfordshire, England, in 1605. She became the wife of Rev. Samuel Whiting, D. D., and accompanied him to New England, where she died in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1677.

WARREN-PORTER FAMILIES.

Ancestral History.

The history of the Warren family is exceeded in interest and antiquity by that of no ancient English house. The surname Warren is of Norman-French origin, and is derived from Gareme or Garrenne, a small river in the old County of Calilas or Caux, in Normandy, which gave its name to the neighboring commune. There is at present a village called Garenne in the same district, and it is here that the origin of the family has been fixed by historians. The ancient baronial seat of the de Warrenes stood on the west side of the river Garenne, and as late as the year 1832 some of the ruins were standing. The surname has assumed different forms from time to time—Gareyn, Warreyn, Waryn, Warin, Waring, Warynge, Waryng, and Warren. It first appears in England with William de Warrenne, a Norman nobleman, who came to England with William the Conqueror, to whom he was related both by marriage and common ancestry. An ancient genealogy of the family traces the lineage of this William de Warren back to the year 900 A. D., when his Scandinavian ancestors are said to have settled in Normandy. The Scandinavian origin of the Norman family is acceded by eminent genealogists, and is embodied in the pedigree of the English house as drawn up by W. Flower, Norroy King of Arms, and R. Glover, Somerset Herald, of England, in 1580.

The following account of the early family is taken from the work of the late Rev. Dr. Israel Perkins Warren, of Portland, Maine:

The family of Warren has been traced by English writers to a Norman baron of Danish extraction. The Normans and Danes were united in their efforts to make a settlement in the northern part of France and ultimately succeeded in obtaining a footing in that part of the country from which the Normans took the name of Normandy. One of these barons became connected by marriage with considerable families, as is related in the following account of an English author:

The Danish knight had Gunnora, Herfastus, Wevia, Werina, Duvelina, and Sainfra. Of these, Gunnora married Richard, Duke of Normandy, who had Richard, the father also of Richard, who dying without issue was succeeded in the dukedom by his brother Robert, the father of William the Conqueror; who by Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, had Robert, Duke of Normandy; Richard, Duke of Bernay, in Normandy; William, King of England; Henry, King of England; and several daughters, one of whom, Gundred, was married to William, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey. Werina, according to a large pedigree drawn up and signed by W. Flower, Norroy and R. Glover, Somerset Herald, in 1580, married Asmundde Commitiis villa. . . . Gundred, wife of William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, in England, was a descendant of Charlemagne, and the fourth daughter of William the Conqueror and his wife Maude, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. We may therefore believe that William de Warrenne was one of the principal and confidential auxiliaries of William, from whom he had received the title of Earl before coming to England. He took an important part in the battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, and in payment for his services, which were evidently highly estimated by the Conqueror, received immense land grants. He is mentioned in the Domesday Book as possessing lands in almost every county in England, comprising in all,

according to Hume, three hundred lordships. He had lands in Shropshire, Essex, Suffolk, Oxford, Hants, Cambridgeshire, Bucks, Huntingdon, Bedfordshire, Norfolk, Lincoln, and York. He selected his residence in the village of Lewes, County Surrey, and there erected his beautiful castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen standing on an eminence surrounding the town. Although the principal parts are demolished, its gates are still standing, showing the massive construction. William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, and his wife Gundred, erected the priory in the town of Lewes, and he continued his benefactions to it during his life. Gundred died on May 27, 1085, and was buried in the chapter house of the Priory of Lewes, County Surrey. Her tombstone is still in existence. William died June 24, 1088. His epitaph is still in existence, although the gravestone is lost or destroyed. In 1845 the coffers containing the bones of the earl and countess were disinterred and are now in the church of St. John the Baptist, Southover.

Between William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower," the American progenitor, seventeen generations elapse. Between William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, ancestress of the New England Whitings herein under consideration, nineteen generations elapse.

(The Warren Pedigree).

Showing the alliances with Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and Isabel, member of the noble French house of de Vermandois.

(I) The progenitor, a Danish knight, was among those who succeeded in obtaining a footing in Normandy, and became allied through marriage with some of the foremost families of noble lineage in Europe. He was the father of: 1. Gunnora (see Pedigree A, II). 2. Herfastus, mentioned below. 3. Wevia. 4. Werina. 5. Duvelina. 6. Sainfra.

(II) Herfastus, son of the progenitor.

(III) A daughter who married Walter de Saint Martin.

(IV) William de Warren, Earl of Warren in Normandy, married a daughter of Ralph de Torta.

(V) William (2) de Warren, son of William (1) de Warren, married Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and became the first Earl of Warren and Surrey in England.

(VI) William (3) de Warren, son of William (2) de Warren and Gundred, daughter of the Conqueror, succeeded his father in his title and lands, and became the second Earl of Warren and Surrey. He married Isabel, daughter of the fifth Earl of Vermandois, in France. (See Pedigree B, VIII).

(VII) Roger, Earl of Warwick, married Gundred.

(VIII) Walerian, Earl of Warwick, married Alice de Harcourt.

(IX) Alice de Newburg, daughter of Walerian, Earl of Warwick, married William, Baron of Hanslop.

(X) Isabel Mauduit, their daughter, married William de Beauchamp, descendant in the seventh generation of Hugh de Beauchamp, founder of the family. She was the common ancestress of King Henry VII, of England, and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, who were sixth cousins.

(XI) Walter de Beauchamp, son of William de Beauchamp and Isabel Mauduit, married and had Roger de Beauchamp.

(XII) Roger de Beauchamp.

(XIII) Roger (2) de Beauchamp.

(XIV) John de Beauchamp.

(XV) Margaret de Beauchamp, daughter of John de Beauchamp, married (first) Sir Oliver St. John, son of Sir John St. John, Lord of Penmark, and they were the parents of Sir John St. John, mentioned below. She married (second) John, Duke of Somerset; their daughter, Lady Margaret Beaufort, became the wife of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, and the mother of King Henry VII. of England.

(XVI) Sir John St. John, son of Sir Oli-

ver St. John and Margaret de Beauchamp, is No. 14 of the St. John Pedigree. (See St. John).

(Pedigree A).

(I) A Danish Knight, founder of the line.

(II) Gunnora, his daughter, became the wife of Richard, Duke of Normandy.

(III) Richard, Duke of Normandy, son and heir of Richard, Duke of Normandy, and Gunnora, his wife, was the father of Richard, Duke of Normandy, who dying without issue was succeeded in the dukedom by his brother, Robert.

(IV) Robert, Duke of Normandy, son of Richard, Duke of Normandy, surnamed Robert the Devil.

(V) William, Duke of Normandy, and King of England, surnamed the Conqueror, was born in 1027 or 1028, the son of Robert, Duke of Normandy; he married Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. (See Pedigree C, X). Their children were: 1. Robert. 2. Richard, Duke of Bernay, in Normandy. 3. William, King of England, surnamed William Rufus. 4. Henry, King of England. 5. Cecelia. 6. Alice. 7. Constance. 8. Agatha. 9. Gundred, mentioned below.

(VI) Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and Maud (or Matilda), his wife, was married in France, to William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and was the recipient of bounteous favors at his hands. (See Warren Pedigree V).

(Pedigree B).

(I) Robert Fortis, or Robert the Strong, Count of Anjou and Orleans.

(II) Robert I, 865-923, King of France or King of the Franks, was the younger son of Robert the Strong.

(III) Hugh the Great, Duke of the Franks, and Count of Paris, died in 956, was the son of King Robert I of France, and was one of the founders of the Capetian house, and its power in France.

(IV) Hugh Capet, 938-996, King of France and founder of the Capetian dynasty, was the eldest son of Hugh the Great, by his wife Hadwig. He married Adelaide, daughter of William III, Duke of Aquitaine.

(V) Robert II, King of France, was a son of Hugh Capet, King of France.

(VI) Henry, King of France.

(VII) Hugh, Earl of Vermandois, son of Henry, King of France, and brother of Philip, King of France. He was fifth Earl of Vermandois, by right of his wife Adela, who was the daughter and heiress of Herbert, fourth Earl of Vermandois. The house of Vermandois is one of the most ancient and famous of the early French noble houses, and is descended in direct male line from the Emperor Charlemagne; Hugh the Great, Earl of Vermandois, was one of the leaders of the first crusade, and died at Tarsus in Cicilia, in 1102.

(VIII) Isabel, daughter of Hugh the Great and Adela, daughter of the fourth Earl of Vermandois, was married to William de Warren, second Earl of Warren and Surrey in England. Through this alliance, the Warrens were connected with the blood-royal of France. (See Warren pedigree VI).

(Pedigree C).

Descent of Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife of William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, from the Emperor Charlemagne, most illustrious member of the Carolingian dynasty, which appears in history in the year 613, and gained the throne of France in 751, holding it for more than two hundred years, or until 987, when it was ousted by the Capetian dynasty.

(I) Pepin I, who died in 640, was the founder of the line. He was mayor of the palace to the youthful Dagobert I, whom Clothaire II had placed over the kingdom of Austrasia. He returned from Aquitaine, where he had sought refuge, when Dagobert became sole king in 629, at the latter's death (639), and governed Austrasia, in

Sigebert's name, until his death in the following year.

(II) Begga, daughter of Pepin I, married Adalgiselus, son of Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, and was the mother of Pepin II.

(III) Pepin II, son of Adalgiselus and Begga, was for many decades almost the entire master of Gaul, extending widely the Frankish suzerainty. He was a great churchman, and did much to spread Christianity. He died December 16, 714.

(IV) Charles Martel, 688-741, Frankish ruler, was a natural son of Pepin II, and one of the most famous figures in medieval history; he died at Quierzy, October 22, 741, shortly after having divided the Frankish kingdom between his two sons. He was a fearless and able leader, and under his rule vast strides were made in the system of government, and Christianity was spread to a greater extent than ever before. The deeds of conquest and bravery of Charles Martel and his grandson Charlemagne are immortalized in the Chansons de Geste, where, however, the two are often confused, so striking were the points of resemblance in their characters. To the elder of his two sons, Charles Martel gave Austrasia, Alemannia, and Thuringia, with suzerainty over Bavaria; the younger, Pepin, received Neustria, Burgundy and Provence.

(V) Pepin III, son of Charles Martel, surnamed the Short, died in 768. In 747 the abdication of his brother Carloman left Pepin sole master of the Frankish kingdom, although he was not its king. In 751 he removed the feeble Childeric III from the throne to a monastery, and had himself crowned by St. Boniface, a ceremony new to France, which had hitherto elected its monarchs, and which gave him an immense prestige. His reign was marked by many important religious and civil events, and he headed many notable ecclesiastical reforms. Pepin died on September 24, 768, leaving two sons, Charles (Charlemagne) and Carloman.

(VI) Charlemagne (Charles the Great), Roman Emperor, and King of the Franks, was the elder son of Pepin the Short, King of the Franks, and Bertha or Bertrada, daughter of Charibert, Count of Laon. Some authorities give the date of his birth as April 2, 742. On the death of his brother, Carloman, in December, 771, Charles was at once recognized as King of all the Franks. In 774, after conquering Desiderius, King of the Lombards, he took to himself the title of King of the Lombards, to which he added the dignity of "Patrician of the Romans," which had been granted to his father. In 800, Charlemagne entered Rome for the stated purpose of restoring discipline in the church, in which strife was rampant. His interest in ecclesiastical affairs was continuous. On Christmas Day, 800, he was crowned in St. Peter's by Pope Leo III, Emperor and Augustus, amid the acclamations of the crowd. For several decades previous he had been the real ruler of Rome, however. His rule was well ordered and everywhere beneficial, and under it great progress was made in civilization. In 806 he made a division of his territories among his three legitimate sons, which, however, was nullified by the death of Pepin in 810, and Charles in the following year. He then named the remaining son Louis as his successor. On January 28, 814, he died, and on the same day his body was buried in the Church of St. Mary at Aix.

He was a regular observer at religious rites, and a generous almsgiver. Charlemagne took a prominent part in the theological controversies of the time, and was responsible for the addition of the clause *filioque* in the Nicene Creed. Innumerable legends have grown up around Charlemagne, in which he is represented as a warrior performing superhuman feats, a ruler dispensing perfect justice and as a martyr to the cause of religion.

(VII) Louis I, surnamed "The Pious," Roman Emperor, third son of the Emperor

Charlemagne and his wife Hildegarde, was born at Chasseneuil, in Central France, in 778. He was prominent in ecclesiastical affairs, although an able military leader, and earned the title of "Pious" by his attempt to purify and reform monastic life, and by his great liberality to the church. In 819 he married Judith, daughter of Welf I., Count of Bavaria, who in 823 bore him a son Charles, afterward called "the Bald." He died June 20, 840.

(VIII) Charles the Bald, Roman Emperor and King of the West Franks, was the son of Louis I. and Judith, and was born in 823. In 840 he married Ermintrude, daughter of the Count of Orleans, and she died in 869. He was a prince of excellent education, and a friend of the church. Opinions differ widely as to his ability as a military leader and ruler.

(IX) Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, married Baldwin I., of Flanders, surname Bras-de-fer (Iron Arms). He was a brave and daring warrior under Charles the Bald, and on marrying Judith was made Margrave of Flanders by his father-in-law. Baldwin was the first of a line of strong rulers, who at some time early in the tenth century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count. He defended the west borderland of the Frankish dominion against the incursions of the Northmen.

(X) Baldwin II, also surnamed the Bald, also maintained a strong defense against the Northmen from his stronghold at Bruges. He strengthened the dynastic importance of his family by marrying Aelthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, King of England. (See Pedigree D, XIV).

(XI) Armulph the Great, son of Baldwin II, ruled jointly with his brother Adolphus for a short period, when he succeeded to the entire inheritance. His reign was, like that of his father and grandfather, filled with warfare against the Northmen, and he took an active part in the struggles of Otto I against Hugh Capet. In his latter years he placed the government in the hands of his son Baldwin. He married Alisa, daughter of the Count of Vermandois.

(XII) Baldwin III, son of Armulph the Great, had a short but exceedingly full reign. He did much for the commercial and industrial development of Flanders, and established the first Flemish weavers and fullers at Ghent, also instituting yearly fairs at Ypres, Bruges and other places. He died in 961, and on his death the old Count of Vermandois spent the remaining years of his life in securing the succession of his grandson, Armulph II.

(XIII) Armulph II, surnamed the Younger, married Susanna, daughter of Berengarius II, King of Italy. He died in 989, and was succeeded by his son.

(XIV) Baldwin IV, surnamed Barbatus, or Bearded, fought successfully against the Capetian King of France, and Henry II, who was obliged to give him in fief Valenciennes, the burgraveship of Ghent, and the land of Waes and Zeeland.

(XV) Baldwin V, was a powerful prince, and greatly extended his powers by war and alliances, obtaining valuable territory from Henry IV. On the decease of Henry, he was appointed regent during the minority of Philip I. He married Adela, daughter of Robert II, of France, and granddaughter of Hugh Capet. (See Pedigree B, V).

(XVI) Maud or Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V and Adela, daughter of Robert II, of France, married William the Conqueror, and with him shared the English throne until her death in 1083.

(XVII) Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and Maud of Flanders, his wife, became the wife of William de Warren, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, in England.

(Pedigree D).

Descent of Gundred, wife of William de Warren, first Earl of Warren, from the an-

cient kings of Wessex, England, through Alfred the Great.

(I) Cerdic, founder of the West Saxon kingdom, or Wessex, is described in ancient records as an "ealdorman" who in the year 495 landed with his son Cynric in Hamptonshire, England, where he was at once attacked by the Britons. In the year 508 he defeated the Britons with great slaughter, and again in 519, aided by fresh arrivals of the Saxons, gained another decisive victory and took the title of king. His last work was the Conquest of the Isle of Wight. All the sovereigns of England, with the exception of Canute, Hardicanute, the two Harolds and William the Conqueror, are said to be descended from Cerdic.

(II) Cynric succeeded his father as King of Wessex, and defeated the Britons at Salisbury in 552, and again at Beranburh, probably Barbury Hill, in 556. At his death in 560 he was succeeded by his son Ceawlin.

(III) Ceawlin, King of the West Saxons, is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the date 556 as fighting with his father Cynric against the Britons, at Barbury Hill. On becoming king in 560, he began a career of conquest, and extended his kingdom greatly. In 591 he suffered defeat and lost the northern part of his kingdom. In 592 he was driven from Wessex, and in the following year killed, possibly in an attempt to regain it.

(IV) Cuthwin.

(V) Ceowald.

(VI) Cenred.

(VII) Ingild.

(VIII) Eoppa.

(IX) Eofa.

(X) Ealhmund, King of Kent, is mentioned in a charter dated 784.

(XI) Ecgbert, son of Ealhmund, died in 839. He was King of the West Saxons, and succeeded to the throne in 802 after the death of Beorhtric. His reign was one of conquest and lasted thirty-seven years. He was succeeded on his death in 839 by his son Athelwulf. Ecgbert spent many years of his youth at the court of the Emperor Charlemagne, where he received a thorough training in kingly offices. He married Raedburgh.

(XII) Athelwulf, King of the West Saxons, succeeded his father Ecgbert in A. D. 839. His reign was chiefly occupied with struggles with the Danes. In 855 he journeyed to Rome with Alfred, and on his return to Britain married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, Roman Emperor and King of the West Franks. His first wife was Osburgh, daughter of Oslac, and she was the mother of Alfred the Great. Judith subsequently became the wife of Baldwin I, of Flanders. (See Pedigree C, IX). Athelwulf died in 858. He was noted for his piety, and donated much to the Roman See. His rare illuminated Gospels bound in ivory are among the wonders of his age.

(XIII) Alfred the Great, King of England, and the greatest and most beloved figure in its early history, was born in the year 848, in Wantage, the fourth son of Athelwulf and his first wife Osburga. His entire reign was devoted to freeing England, first from the Danes, and later from the demoralizing effects of their savage onslaughts. He revived learning and education, which had fallen into decay under the Danes, and made several attempts to restore the church to its former place in England. He initiated many notable military reforms, and accomplished the great task of civil reorganization. In the administration of justice he was most careful, as is testified both by history and legend. He also earned the title of "protector of the poor," by his deeds of charity and benevolence. Many of his literary works and translations still survive, and show him to have been a man of fine intellectuality. He was almost certainly the author of the "Saxon Chronicle" and the

"Saxon Martyrology." For the greatness of his achievements and the fineness of his life there is no other monarch in the whole line of English kings who equals Alfred, or is there another figure in history more truly deserving of the epithet Great. In 868, Alfred married Aelhswith, daughter of Athelred Mucill, who is called Ealdorman of the Gaini, an unidentified district.

(XIV) Aelthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, married Baldwin II, of Flanders. (See Pedigree C, X). She died June 7, 929.

NICHOLSON, Samuel D.,

National Legislator.

There attaches to the career of Samuel D. Nicholson the interest that always surrounds the record of a man whose accomplishments are the result of his own efforts, the outcome of his continued assault upon the walls of success. It is a far cry from the youthful newcomer to the Colorado mining camps, with a capital of twenty-five cents, to the prominent mining operator and man of affairs who represents his State in the United States Senate, but such are the extremes of Mr. Nicholson's life story, whose outline is given below.

Samuel D. Nicholson is a son of Donald M. and Catherine (McKenzie) Nicholson, his father a native of Scotland, who, late in the first half of the nineteenth century, immigrated to Canada, making his home on Prince Edward Island. He was a pioneer resident of that section, a farmer by occupation, a devout Presbyterian in religious belief, and gave to the development of the region the force and permanence of his sturdy Scotch virtues. His death occurred in 1904, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife was a native of Prince Edward Island, of Scotch lineage, and died in Bedford, Massachusetts, in September, 1917, aged eighty-four years. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine survive.

Samuel D. Nicholson was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, February 22, 1859. His education was begun in his native place and his studies were completed in Bay City, Michigan. As a young man of twenty-two years he took up the business of life, and in 1881 went West to Colorado, locating in Leadville, where his first employment was shovelling snow, in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Subsequently he became a miner, and for six years knew labor of the hardest kind, during this period spending one year in Las Animas county, at Trinidad, in the coal mines. Advancement to the positions of foreman, superintendent, manager, of several well known metal mines of the State followed, and in 1893 he engaged in mining operations in association with a Mr. Percival, of Texas. They had acquired a claim in Little French Gulch, Lake county, Colorado, about eight miles from Leadville, and with hopeful enthusiasm they set themselves to the difficult task before them, for hand labor was their only power. They sank a shaft through solid granite, and unwilling to acknowledge failure, held to their work to a depth of seventy-five feet, all the way through solid rock, although the only indication of ore was the mica in the granite through which they worked their way. In their optimistic ignorance they had neglected geologic formations, and the result was the loss of their capital, about $1,000, and the discouragement of labor spent to no avail.

Such was the beginning of mining operations of Mr. Nicholson. Since then he has been connected with the development of some of the richest mining and milling properties of the State, and has gained reputation as one of the best informed operators of Colorado. Banking, the sugar industry, and general business promotion have also

afforded him fields for the exercise of business talents that have brought him large returns. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Denver City Tramway Company, and a director of the Denver National Bank and the American National Bank of Leadville.

Public matters have always interested him, and for a quarter of a century he has been a prominent figure in political activity in his State. In 1896 he was a delegate-at-large from Colorado to the National Populist Convention in St. Louis, Missouri, while he was serving as mayor of Leadville, an office he filled for two terms, from 1893 to 1897. In 1894 he was elected temporary and then permanent chairman of the State Populist Convention, and in the Republican primaries of 1914 and 1916 he was a candidate for the nomination for governor. In 1920, as the Republican candidate, he was elected to the United States Senate from Colorado, and in March, 1921, he took his place in the Sixty-seventh Congress, where he now serves. Mr. Nicholson took with him to his senatorial duties the confidence and regard of his constituency, by whom he was placed in office on a record of staunch adherence to principle and a lifelong championship of the public interest. Colorado has in him a representative who knows her spirit and temper, who has proved his fidelity to trust, and who will exactly interpret her thought in the Senate chamber and committees.

There has been no period in which Mr. Nicholson has not been identified with civic movements of progress and improvement, and he is now a member of the Denver Civic and Commerce Association. He is past master of Leadville Lodge, No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons, holding the thirty-second degree in this order, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also fraternizes with Leadville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Denver, Denver Country, Lakewood Country, Denver Athletic, and Denver Motor. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

Samuel D. Nicholson married, in Leadville, Colorado, in November, 1887, Annie Narey, born in Clifton Springs, New York, who died in Denver in 1915, aged fifty-one years. Their children are: Edward Nicholson, a resident of Leadville, Colorado, married Belle Dean Brooks, of Denver, and they have two children, Ruth and Samuel D. (2); Ruth Helen, married Max Melville, of Denver, who served as first lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Forces in Frances, and they have one daughter, Ruth Anne, born October 15, 1918.

TIERNEY, Michael Joseph,

Lawyer, Jurist.

In the course of a life whose labors were given wholly to the law, Michael J. Tierney, as judge and advocate, lived up to the high traditions of that calling and gained wide reputation among his professional brethren as a lawyer superlatively able, and a jurist incorruptibly just. His career and professional attainments are distinctive in that they were wrought from modest beginnings solely through his own perseverance and talents. He had no family background of professional eminence, no exceptional educational advantages. His only early equipment for his work was a mind keen and retentive, an ambition that would not be denied, and the good fortune to come under the influence of a preceptor who held up to him high ideals of professional usefulness and who planted deep a love of legal work. On this foundation he reared a career whose every chapter is a proud one, gained professional standing of high order, and was blessed with material benefits in direct pro-

Michael J. Dorney

portion to his talents. The succeeding paragraphs contain the record of his busily occupied life.

Michael J. Tierney was a son of Patrick and Mary (Hennessey) Tierney, his parents both natives of Ireland who came to the United States prior to their marriage and were married in New Rochelle, New York, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Patrick Tierney's early life was spent on a farm, and for a time he was engaged in agriculture, later for a number of years following mercantile lines. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, as was his family. They were the parents of: Daniel W., Thomas T., Mary, Patrick J., Edward J., Margaret, Elizabeth, Annie A., William J., and Michael J.

Michael J. Tierney was born in New Rochelle, New York, January 16, 1864, and died at his home at No. 145 Meadow Lane, September 2, 1919. He was educated in the local schools, and was graduated in 1873, at the early age of fourteen years, an early indication of unusual mental capacity. He began his life work in the law office of Martin J. Keogh, then a prominent practitioner, now a justice of the Supreme Court, and after a period of instruction under that lawyer was admitted to the New York State bar in 1885. He at once became associated in legal practice with his former tutor and was Mr. Keogh's partner until the elevation of that gentleman to the Supreme Court, when the entire burden of the firm's legal work fell upon his capable shoulders. For eight years Mr. Tierney was judge of the Court of Special Sessions, reëlected each year, at the end of that time retiring from office to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing practice. His political faith was Democratic, and his appointment as corporation counsel under a Republican administration was a striking tribute to his professional ability, which his subsequent record of two years of service without a legal defeat amply justified. Again, in 1908-09, he filled this office, not through personal inclination but because of the pressure of a situation that made him put duty and public spirit before private convenience. In the public service he was appreciated as an efficient, straightforward official, strong and decided in his grasp on the affairs of his position. At the bar he was known as one of the keenest of trial lawyers, penetrating and logical in argument, eloquent in appeal, and wisely discriminating in the presentation of his cause. From the bench Judge Tierney ruled his court with firmness and dignity, plainly the master of every legal problem that came before him. His profession lost a member who had brought to it nothing but worthy labors and honorable service when he was called from the place he had long adorned. He was for several years president of the Westchester County Bar Association, and was identified with other professional bodies.

In out-of-doors recreation Judge Tierney found his most pleasurable relaxation from legal cares. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and spent much of his leisure time cruising the Sound in his yacht, "The Major." He was a member of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the New Rochelle Rowing Club, the Wykagyl Country Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Democratic Club of New York City, and New Rochelle Lodge, No. 756, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a charter member of the last named organization and one of the oldest members of the first. He and his family were members of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, of New Rochelle.

Judge Tierney married, in New Rochelle, New York, November 27, 1888, Katherine Agatha Brady, born there August 2, 1865, daughter of William and Mary (Rooney) Brady. William Brady spent his business life in the wholesale and retail grocery trade,

and has had the honor of holding nearly every public office within the gift of the city of New Rochelle, his official life covering a period of thirty-two years. Children of Michael Joseph and Katherine Agatha (Brady) Tierney: 1. Martin J., born September 24, 1889; a graduate of the New Rochelle High School, New York University, New York University Law School; a practicing lawyer; married Irene Mary Keane. 2. Marie A., born April 2, 1891; a graduate of local schools and Oaksmere School for Girls; married William L. Moran. 3. Katherine Frances, born April 15, 1893; a graduate of local schools. 4. Eleanor Rosina, born November 10, 1894. 5. Marguerite Irene, born October 24, 1896. 6. Jerome Edward, born February 22, 1898. 7. Ralph Thomas, born October 23, 1899. 8. Beatrice Elizabeth, born July 7, 1904. All the children were educated in New Rochelle schools.

MAXEY, George Wendell,

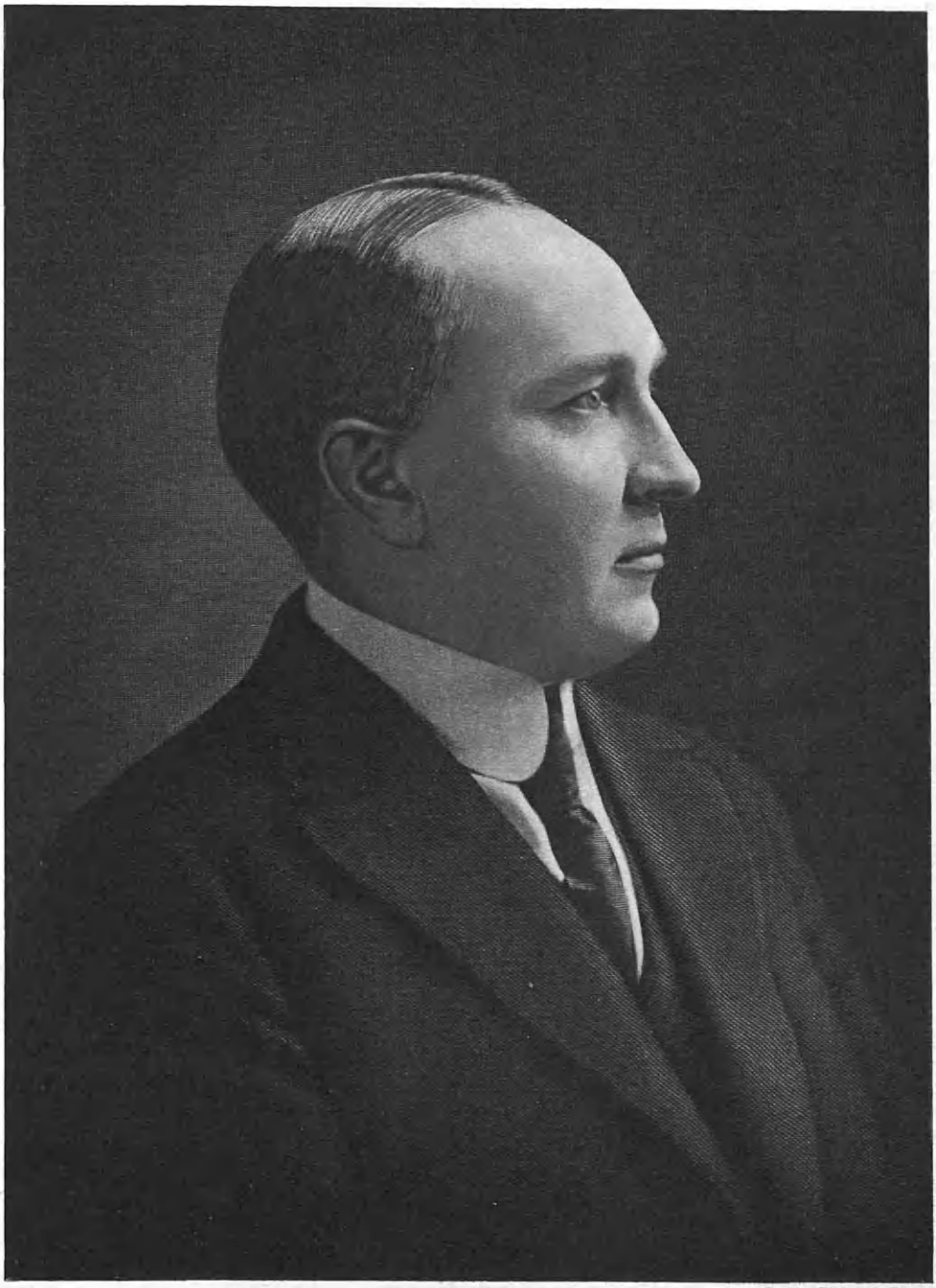
Lawyer, Jurist.

George W. Maxey is a judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer of the 45th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising the county of Lackawanna. Mr. Maxey was admitted to the Lackawanna county bar, March 12, 1906, and entered upon the practice of law in Scranton, in association with Edwin C. Amerman, under the firm name of Amerman & Maxey. He at once became active in the trial of cases, and in 1913 announced his candidacy for district attorney. After a hard fought battle against an attorney much longer at the bar, Mr. Maxey won the Republican nomination by about 2500 majority. In November, 1913, he defeated his Democratic opponent by about 5000 majority, though in the elections for the same office held four and seven years previously, a Democrat had been elected district attorney.

Mr. Maxey was re-elected district attorney in 1917 for another four years' term. He held that office until January 5, 1920, when he resigned to go on the bench. Mr. Maxey's six years in the district attorney's office were very active ones and were characterized by his vigorous prosecutions of ballot box debauchers, defaulting bankers and others indicted for capital and lesser crimes. His work as a trial lawyer and representative of the commonwealth won wide commendation from bench, bar, press and public.

With his second term about half completed, District Attorney Maxey announced his candidacy for judge on the non-partisan ticket. After a spirited contest he received in the primaries the highest vote of all the candidates, and Judge O'Neill, the then incumbent of the office, received the second highest vote. William R. Lewis, former district attorney of Lackawanna county, ran third. The names of District Attorney Maxey and Judge O'Neill went on the ballot for the November election, and Mr. Maxey was again the victor. On the first Monday of January, 1920, he took up his judicial duties. In May, 1920, Judge Maxey was elected without opposition as one of the two delegates from Lackawanna county to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, Mr. Maxey receiving the highest vote on the ticket. He was chosen by the party organization of the State as Pennsylvania's representative on the committee that formally notified Calvin Coolidge, of Northampton, Massachusetts, in July, 1920, of the latter's nomination for vice-president. On the bench Judge Maxey has dispatched a large volume of business with promptness, has presided at the trials of many important civil and criminal cases, and has gained repute for his industry, his fairness, and the vigor, thoroughness and lucidity of his opinions.

Judge Maxey is of Welsh descent. His paternal grandfather, William Maxey, emigrated from Wales to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, about 1828, bringing with him his



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George W. Maxey.

three sons, David, John and George. The latter was the grandfather of Judge Maxey. William Maxey assisted in opening one of the first anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania. He married Ann Gibbs. Their son, George Maxey, who came to the country at the age of seven, married Mary Daniels. He was widely known for his rugged strength of character. Their children were: William, Benjamin, George, John, Mary Jane. William Maxey represented Susquehanna county in the Pennsylvania Legislature for several years. Benjamin Maxey, the second son, married Margaret Evans. They had two sons, Benjamin F. Maxey and George W. Maxey, the latter being the subject of this sketch. Benjamin Maxey, the father, was born in Beaver Meadow, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1849, and has resided for forty-six years in Forest City, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He went to work at an early age, and was employed in various capacities, as a miner, stationary engineer, and mine foreman. He was later made State mine inspector. This position he still holds, his district comprising the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne and Sullivan. Judge Maxey's mother, Margaret (Evans) Maxey, died in Forest City, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1914. She was the daughter of Lewis Evans, who came to Pennsylvania from Wales in 1842 at the age of twenty-one years. Lewis Evans married Ann Jones. Lewis Evans belonged to a family noted for their literary attainments.

Judge Maxey was born in Forest City, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1878. He attended the public schools of his native town, and worked in the mines in various capacities, from door boy to coal miner. He prepared for college at Mansfield State Normal School. He entered the University of Michigan and graduated from there with the degree of A. B., in the year 1902. He entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1903. He practically completed his course in two years, then took the State Board examination, was admitted to the bar, and began active practice in March, 1906. He actually completed his course "in absentia" in the University of Pennsylvania Law School in June, 1906, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. At both the University of Michigan and the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Maxey won the highest honors in inter-collegiate debates, and was also elected to various positions of honor by his classmates.

Mr. Maxey married in 1916, Lillian Danvers. They have two children, Mary and Dorothy.

BURNQUIST, Joseph A. A.,

Governor of Minnesota.

Joseph Alfred Arner Burnquist, Governor of Minnesota from 1915 to 1921, was born at Dayton, Iowa, on July 21, 1879. His parents are John A. Burnquist and Louise Johnson Burnquist. His father is a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1864, and located first in Illinois. He lived in that State for two years, when he removed to Iowa in 1866, locating at Dayton, where he is now residing. His occupation has been that of farmer and merchant. Of a family of three children, the Governor is the second child.

Governor Burnquist graduated from the Dayton High School in 1896, and from Carleton Academy in 1898, with the highest honors in his class. He received the A. B. degree from Charleton College in 1902, the A. M. degree from Columbia University in New York, in 1904, and the LL. B. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1905. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Carleton College in 1920.

The Governor is a member of the three honorary fraternities, the Phi Beta Kappa, the Delta Sigma Rho and the Order of the

Colf. During his college course he participated in oratorical contests and in inter-collegiate debates. He won the Minnesota State Oratorical Contest in 1901, and the Ware Oratorical Contest at Carleton in 1902. He represented Columbia University on its winning debate team against Cornell University of New York in 1903. While at Carleton he was manager and later editor-in-chief of the college paper, and also a manager of the college foot-ball team.

Governor Burnquist began the practice of law in St. Paul in the fall of 1905. On January 1, 1906, he was married to Mary Louise Cross. They have a family of three children: John McLean, Mary Louise, and Ruth Mabel. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church of Saint Paul, having for many years been president of its board of trustees.

The Governor was elected to the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature in 1908, and reëlected without opposition in 1910. In 1912 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and reëlected in 1914. On December 30, 1915, on the death of Governor Hammond, he became Governor of Minnesota, and at the next election in 1916 he was nominated and elected by the largest majority in the history of the State, being renominated and reëlected in 1918, with the opposition of the so-called Non-Partisan League.

During his first session in the House he became noted for the fight he made against salary grabs and other undesirable measures, and while a member of the legislature he received the commendation of labor for work in its behalf. In the 1911 session he could have been elected speaker by making promises and pledges to members, but he preferred defeat to having his hands tied as to committee assignments and, as a result, lost the speakership contest after one of the most sensational fights in Minnesota's political history.

During his two terms as president of the Senate he reduced the number of committees from fifty-one to twenty-seven, and organized the Senate into a most efficient legislative body. During his first term as Lieutenant-Governor an attempt was made to take from him the power of appointing committees. As in the speakership contest, the fight was made against him because of his independence in the matter of appointments. In the Senate, however, he was more successful, for the opposition was defeated by a vote of forty-five to sixteen.

During his first term as Governor he was much interested in the reorganization of State Departments, and advocated their consolidation for the purpose of eliminating expense. When the legislature failed to pass the desired legislation, he himself, through his own appointments, brought about certain consolidations and during the next session of the legislature secured the passage of measures which confirmed the action he had thus taken. Changes in the laws pertaining to the drainage, highway, oil and boiler inspection and other departments are illustrative of the consolidation of offices and the elimination of unnecessary positions which have been brought about during his administration.

The Governor has shown much interest in educational reform. He appointed a commission for the purpose of studying the State school aid situation and the reorganization of the educational department. As a result, a State Educational Board was created in 1919, and the Superintendent of Education is now selected by said board. The Governor has been instrumental in securing additional representation of the farming element on the Board of Regents of the State University. His belief in the education of the foreign born and in accommodating those who have not had sufficient opportunity for study in early life has led to his advocacy of night schools, which have been established in Minnesota.

In 1918 the Governor appointed a commission on the rehabilitation of industrial cripples. As a result of the appointment of said commission, Minnesota has taken a leading position in the matter of the education of men who have been injured in industry.

In 1916, Governor Burnquist appointed a commission to make suggestions as to a revision and codification of the laws relating to children. The legislation which resulted has been a model for other States, and recognized as the leading law on this subject.

In 1919, another commission, known as the Minnesota Commission on the Aged, was appointed by the Governor. This commission has been working on a plan that will be submitted to the next legislature, and if enacted into law will insure suitable abode for aged people who will comply with the proposed legal requirements.

The Governor has during his administration taken an active interest in the matter of securing the adoption of the constitutional amendment which will enable the State to go into a road building program involving many millions of dollars. He has been strong for the development of the whole of Minnesota, and opposed to discrimination against any section of the State. Believing the Tonnage Tax measure, passed in 1919 by a large vote, discriminatory and unconstitutional, he vetoed it, taking a position consistent with the one he had taken when a member of the House in 1909 and 1911. Although knowing the stand taken by him would be unpopular at the time, he refused to violate a legislative principle in which he believed, regardless of the consequences to himself.

Governor Burnquist has a great faith in the progress of his State. He is convinced that Minnesota, which is in the heart of the North American continent, will in the future be connected to a much greater extent than at present with the commerce of the world through the development of waterways such as are advocated by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tide-Water Commission, the members of which were appointed by him.

The Governor has been a prominent advocate of woman suffrage. As soon as the amendment was submitted by Congress, he communicated with the Governors of all the States for the purpose of securing a ratification of the proposed amendment prior to the election of 1920, through the calling of special sessions of the legislatures of the different States. He called a special session of the legislature in his own State for this and other purposes, in September, 1919.

In his inaugural message to the last legislature, he advocated the establishment of an agricultural department and the enactment of co-operative laws. The Agricultural Department was established by the legislature, and is now doing effective work, being instrumental in organizing a so-called Minnesota Potato Exchange and other co-operative enterprises, which have become the basis of legislation in other States. The co-operative law enacted by the last legislature is one of the most far-reaching of its kind in the country.

At the special session of the legislature in 1919 he advocated the enactment of legislation to curb profiteering and to secure the investigation of the causes of the high cost of living. The legislature enacted such laws as our present cold storage act, and authorized the Department of Agriculture to make the necessary investigation of this question and of farm and other problems, which this department has made, enabling it to propose legislation relating thereto to the next legislature.

The Governor's five years of service have been full of extraordinary events. In the summer of 1916 the Mexican trouble created great excitement in Minnesota, as elsewhere, through the calling out of the Na-

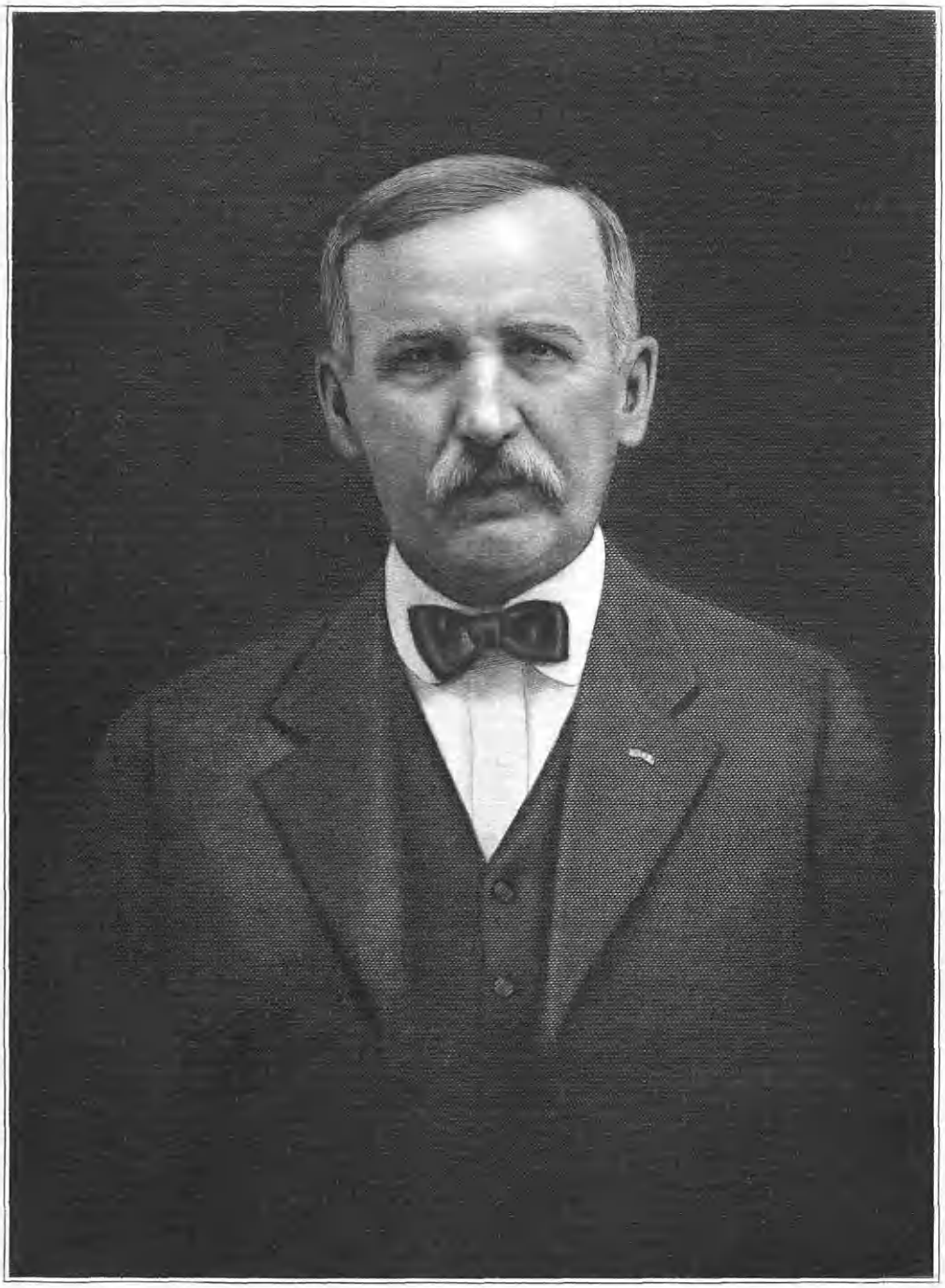
tional Guard, which were ordered by the President to the Mexican border. Among the many activities of the Governor at that time was the calling of a special session of the legislature to give the soldiers a right to vote when absent from the State. The Legislature met, enacted a law, and adjourned on the same day.

During the summer of 1916, outside agitation stirred up a strike on the iron range where are located the largest iron mines in the country. The firm stand of the Governor in an emphatic message to the sheriff brought about the desired enforcement of the law. Information obtained at this time with reference to the I. W. W., together with that secured later by the State Safety Commission, of which the Governor was chairman, was instrumental in getting Federal action against this lawless element and the conviction of many members thereof in the trials at Chicago during the War.

In the fall of 1918, Minnesota encountered the most fearful forest fire that the State ever experienced, in which hundreds of lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. The Governor has at all times advocated ample fire protection for State forests, and recommended to the legislature measures to secure proper and advantageous management of the State's resources. At the head of the State Safety Commission he always favored the appropriations requested of the Commission by the State Forester for such purpose. As soon as he heard of the threatened danger of a forest fire in 1918 he sent the Adjutant General to the afflicted region, and quickly called out the members of the National Guard, Motor Corps and Home Guards, which had been organized during the War. The Governor and his wife left St. Paul on the day following the night of the fire to assist the injured and their families. After his arrival on the scene, he appointed a commission of men residing in the vicinity to organize the relief work, thereby restoring order out of chaos. Later he appointed another commission to investigate the causes of the fire and to recommend legislation to the next legislature. At a special session called for the purpose, among others, of securing legislation to prevent calamities of the kind encountered, a State Emergency Board was organized with very broad powers, which has been liberal in the furnishing of funds for the relief of sufferers and the prevent of catastrophes within the State.

During the World War, the Governor was active in securing the proper use of the resources and energies of the State in the winning of the conflict. When the so-called National People's Peace Council intended to hold a meeting at Minneapolis to oppose the War, the Governor issued a proclamation forbidding the holding of such meeting and thereby broke up the Council, which at the time could have no other effect than that of hamstringing the government in its war activities. Great interest was manifested in this proclamation throughout the whole country, as shown by the telegrams which poured into his office.

The Governor also attracted national attention during this period by the manner in which the laws of the State were enforced. He called out the military forces of the State whenever they were found to be necessary for the prevention of riots and disorder. He felt that if such disturbances occurred in Minnesota during the crisis, they might seriously affect the result of the war, because his State supplied two-thirds of the iron ore of our country, a mineral so necessary for victory. At one time during the war period, he came in conflict with the attitude of Secretary of War Baker and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in the position he had taken in the matter of a local strike, but the Governor's contention was finally sustained by the War Labor Board, of which Ex-Presi-



Andrew C. Edelman

dent Taft and Frank P. Walsh were joint chairmen. During the war he was made defendant in two injunction suits—one in the Federal Courts, arising out of an order of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, and the other in a State Court in which he was cited to appear for contempt of court because of his calling out of members of the National Guard to enforce an order of the said Commission. In both cases the court sustained the position of the Governor, in opinions cited in Cooke *vs.* Burnquist, *et. al.*, 242 Federal Reports and State *ex. rel.* Burnquist *vs.* District Court, 141 Minn. 1.

One of the purposes for which the special session in the fall of 1919 was called by the Governor was that of enacting a soldier's bonus law. The sum appropriated by Minnesota for those in the service is one of the largest that has been made by any State in the country. Much has been done during his administration to build up the Minnesota National Guard to its present ranking position. Minnesota was one of the first States to organize a motor corps and the first to organize a flying squadron as a part of its military organization, and in the reorganization of the National Guard has taken a prominent and leading part.

The stand the Governor has taken in connection with the removal of public officials who were proved disloyal or who have been guilty of malfeasance in office, has also attracted wide attention. He was very active in the matter of the prosecution in the United States Senate of the charges against Senator LaFollette, because of the Senator's unpatriotic utterances in a speech delivered in St. Paul in September, 1917. On charges of disloyalty filed with the Governor against the mayor and city attorney of New Ulm, Minnesota, he, after giving the accused an opportunity to be heard, removed them from office. In spite of much political and other pressure on behalf of officials who were accused of malfeasance in office, the Governor did not hesitate to remove them when he found them guilty.

In the State election of 1918, the Governor became known as the chief opponent of the Non-Partisan League, and defeated the candidates of that organization in both the primary and final election. The position that he took in this matter was taken because of the disloyalty exhibited by the leaders and officers of the League, and not because of any opposition to the farmers of the State. He felt that many of the matters advocated by the League were of value, but he was strongly opposed to their socialistic governmental ownership programme and the unpatriotic attitude of the officers of the organization. His attitude toward them was made public in March, 1918, in a letter declining their invitation to speak at a convention called by them to be held in St. Paul. This letter was used in several States as campaign material against the League and published in New York and other papers of the country.

EDELMAN, Andrew Cyrus,

Agriculturist, Financier.

The branch of the Edelman family to which Andrew C. Edelman, perhaps Northampton's wealthiest farmer, belonged, came to Northampton county from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where Peter Edelman, grandfather of Andrew C. Edelman, was born, and where his father was born and where his father died. Catherine Edelman, mother of Peter Edelman, was born December 17, 1751, died 1836, and was buried in Easton, Pennsylvania, Cemetery.

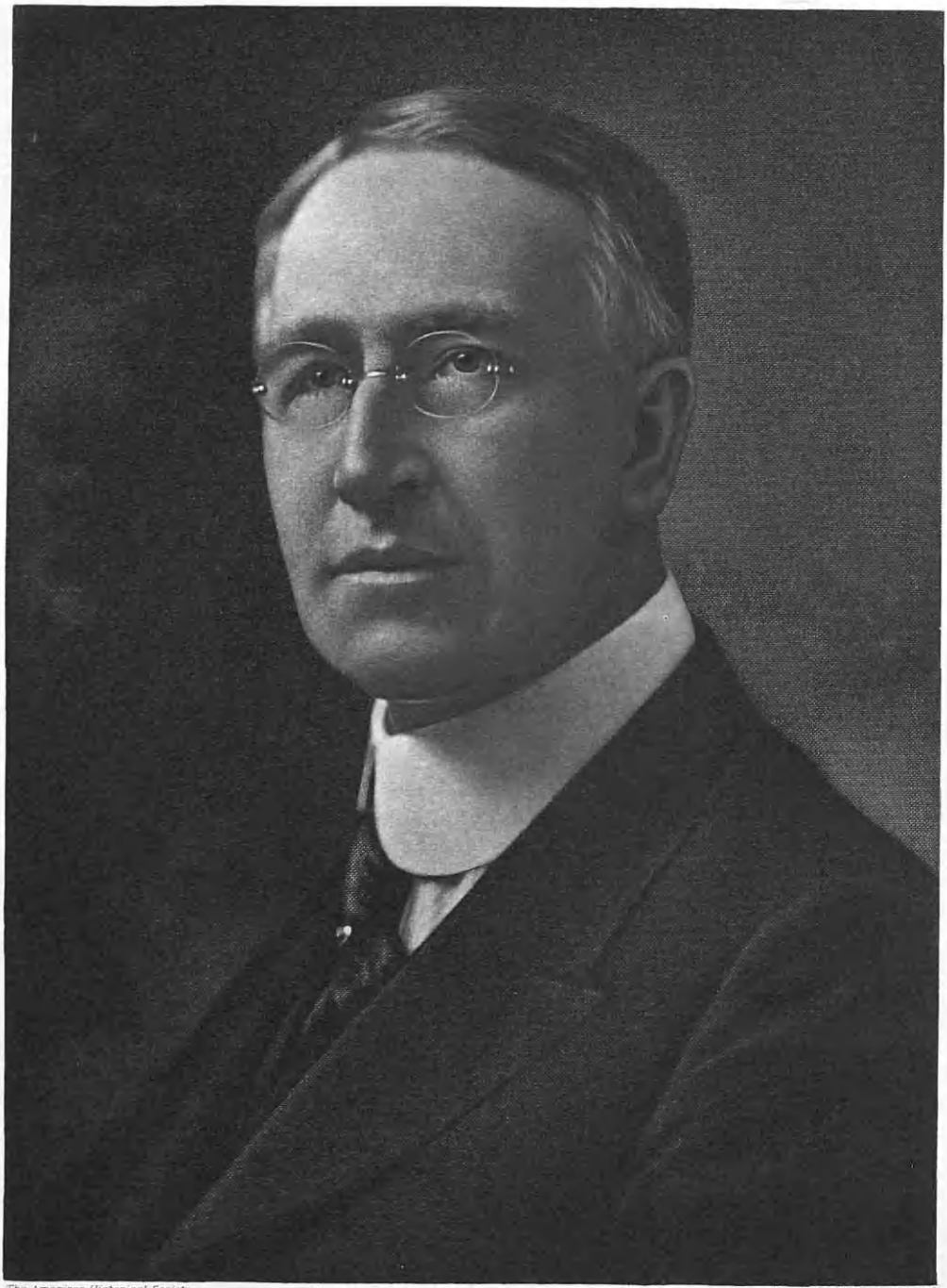
(I) Peter Edelman, born February 7, 1785, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, died in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1826. He was a farmer; a Democrat in politics, and a member of St. John's Lutheran Church of Easton. Peter Edel-

man married Elizabeth Paulus, born in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1788, died September 11, 1847. They were the parents of six children: Charles, Joseph, John, father of Andrew C.; David, Anna M. Seip, and Catherine Seip. It was through the second son, Joseph Edelman, that Andrew C. Edelman became possessed of a large tract of land, it being willed to him by his uncle.

(II) John Edelman, second son of Peter and Elizabeth (Paulus) Edelman, was born March 11, 1817, in then Forks, now Palmer township, Pennsylvania, died September 22, 1902. He was a farmer and a carpenter, a Lutheran in religion, and a Democrat in politics, serving Palmer township as school director. John Edelman married, in 1844, Mary Yeager, born in Forks township, June 14, 1823, died July 13, 1858, daughter of J. Jacob and Mary (Boyer) Yeager. J. Jacob Yeager was born in Forks township, April 12, 1796, died February 17, 1866, son of Henry Yeager, son of John Yeager, born in 1721, died 1796, and his wife, Elizabeth (Snyder) Yeager, born 1728, died 1804. Mary (Boyer) Yeager was born October 24, 1798, in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, died June 7, 1854. John and Mary (Yeager) Edelman were the parents of six children: 1. Samuel, born January 19, 1845, died December 26, 1905. 2. John Henry, born November 25, 1846, died March 5, 1903. 3. Mary R., born September 30, 1849, died March 5, 1913. 4. Andrew Cyrus, of further mention. 5. Lucy, born February 2, 1854, died May 3, 1854. 6. Sarah Jane, born September 8, 1856, yet living, the only survivor.

(III) Andrew Cyrus Edelman, fourth child of John and Mary (Yeager) Edelman, was born in Palmer township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1851, and died at his residence on William Penn Highway, in the same township, March 10, 1921. After completing studies in the public schools of Palmer township, he became a farmer, and later conducted operations on a large scale. He was very successful and became a large land owner, his holdings at one time totaling more than one thousand acres of farm land located in several different states. After retiring from the business of a farmer he engaged in business as a real estate dealer, buying and selling both improved and unimproved property. He was deeply interested in the development and improvement of Easton and vicinity, selling the land which made it possible for three large industrial plants to locate in the city, viz.: The Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company, The Treadwell Engineering Company, and the Dixie Drinking Cup Company. He also sold the sites of the Messinger Teaming Company and the Wise Lumber Company. He was an able financier, and his large estate was wisely managed. He was not officially connected with any banks, always declining office or directorships, but he was one of the heaviest depositors in the Northampton National, Easton National, and the Nazareth National banks. He was a man of wonderful energy, and until a stroke of paralysis about a month prior to his passing, bore his years, seventy, remarkably well. The house in which he died he built after retiring from farming. He served his township as school director and as treasurer of school funds. He was honorable and upright, just and equitable, a good manager, and a man who will be greatly missed in his community.

Mr. Edelman, married, at St. John's Lutheran Church, Fourth and Ferry streets, Easton, February 22, 1875, Anna Regina Johnson, born August 24, 1854, in Clearfield, Bushkill township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Lenora (Werkherser) Johnson, her father a veteran of the Civil War, fighting in all the battles of the Civil War in which his regiment was engaged. Mrs. Edelman survives her husband.



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

A. C. Graham.

GRAHAM, Alexander C.,

Man of Great Enterprise.

The life of Alexander C. Graham was spent in what is now the city of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the consolidation of the three boroughs that now form the city having been a dream of the elder Graham which his son was an important factor in making come true. To James and Alexander C. Graham, who were business partners until the death of the father, Bethlehem owes a debt of gratitude, for they were prime factors in the real estate development of the Bethlehems for half a century. Several of the now popular residential sections of the boroughs and city were added through their enterprise, and when the father, James Graham, laid down life's responsibilities, the son, Alexander C. Graham, assumed the double burden and continued the business for nine years, until his own passing in 1918.

Alexander C. Graham was deeply interested in civic affairs, gave much time to the public service, and was widely known as a man of high ideals and as an official who strove for the attainment of those ideals in the practical everyday administration of city affairs. His public spirit and patriotism found full vent during the stirring period of the World War and every call of that period met with a ready and generous response from him. He died in the full prime of his splendid manhood, but he had not lived in vain.

James Graham was born in Scotland, and about 1861 came to the United States, settling in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1864. There he became the head of a large real estate business, and for forty-five years labored in the cause of good government and civic improvement. He was widely known and very popular, his genial, kindly manner winning even those who were not acquainted with the sterling quality of his character. He died in South Bethlehem, August 9, 1909, on his seventy-ninth birthday. He married Eliza Ferris, also born in Scotland, and they were the parents of five children: James F.; Alexander C., to whose memory this review is tendered; Elizabeth J.; George Tinsley, deceased; and Mildred.

Alexander C. Graham was born in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1865. He was educated in Bethlehem schools, and began his business life with Wolle & Leinbach, real estate dealers. He remained in that employ until 1886, then having arrived at legal age he was admitted to an association with his honored father, which soon resulted in a partnership, James Graham & Son, Real Estate, which continued until the death of James Graham, in 1909. This firm conducted a very large business and among the many properties which they developed and added to the residential area of the Bethlehems is the exclusive Fountain Hill district. After the death of his father, Alexander C. Graham, continued the business of James Graham & Son with the same success it had long enjoyed. His operations were extensive but carefully considered, and he was the acknowledged leader among the men of his business. He had a keen sense of values, was sound and sure in his decisions, and not afraid to trust his own judgment nor to lead where it dictated. In addition to his private business Mr. Graham was a director of the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, the Brown-Borhek Lumber Company, owner of the Halcyon Knitting Mills, and president of the South Bethlehem Knitting Mills, these corporations all important ones.

Prior to consolidation, Mr. Graham was a member of South Bethlehem Borough Council for several terms, and in 1900 was the Democratic candidate for burgess. So popular was he that party lines ceased to exist and he was elected for a three years' term by a vote which might almost be called "unanimous." He went on record during his administration as a strong supporter

of street paving, abolishing grade crossings, and the furnishing of a pure and abundant water supply. In that body his talents were recognized by appointment as superintendent of the department of accounts and finances, an office he capably administered.

An active working member of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Graham gave energetic support to the famous "hill to hill" bridge project and was appointed a member of the Bethlehem Bridge Commission, of which he was chosen vice-chairman. He was a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, and guarantor of the Bach Choir. He aided every war "drive or campaign" with boundless enthusiasm, and was a tower of strength to every cause he advocated. He was a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs were the Lehigh Country, Northampton and Manufacturers' (Philadelphia). He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City, and a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of South Bethlehem.

Mr. Graham married, May 27, 1891, Georgia C. Chrisman, daughter of John and Caroline (Reifsnyder) Chrisman, and their children are: Katharine, married Lieutenant Carl Siebecker, who served with the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War, now manager of the Halcyon Knitting Mills; George T.; and Ruth Jackson, deceased. Mrs. Graham survives her husband, a resident of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

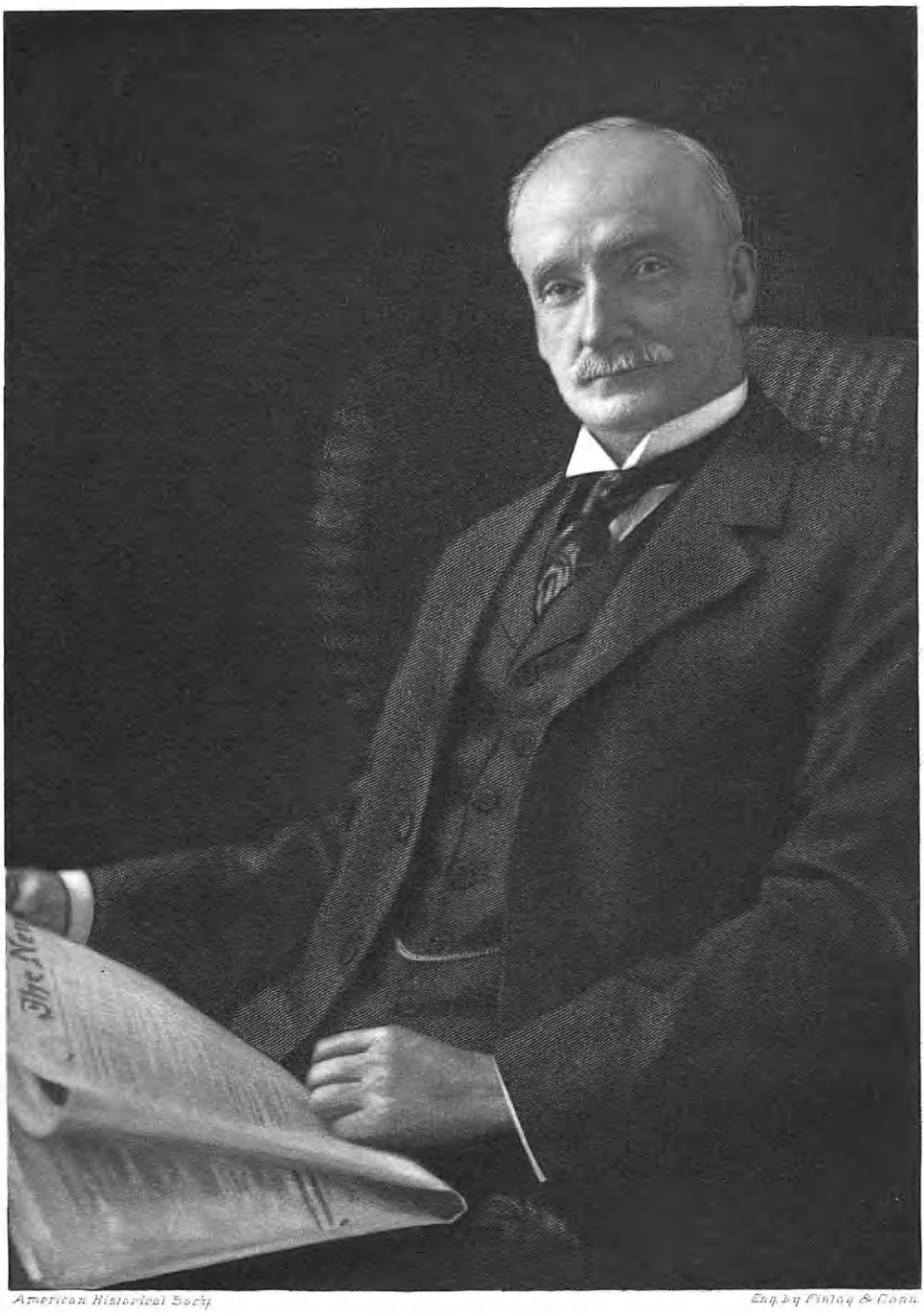
WEIS, Albert,

Civil War Veteran.

The late Colonel Albert Weis, of Galveston, Texas, and a figure prominent in the business and theatrical affairs of the South, whose death occurred May 2, 1918, at the Sherman Square Hotel, New York City, was a native of Essengen, Bavaria. At a very early age, Colonel Weis came with his parents to the United States, and his early home in this country was made in New York City, where he attended the local public schools. During his youth the Civil War between the North and the South broke out, and he enlisted in Captain Peck's company of the Wallis Battalion, which was recruited in Colorado county, Texas, in 1861. This body formed one of the units of what was known as Wallis' Legion, under the command of General Wallis, and very shortly after being mustered into the service it was sent across the Mississippi river in the vicinity of Vicksburg and at once took an active part in the fighting there. Somewhat later, Wallis' Legion was divided into several parts and the cavalry was placed under Brigadier-General McCullough and formed a part of the command of General Forrest until the close of the war. Colonel Weis took part in the battles of Price's Crossroads, Fort Pillow, the Raid of the Holly Springs, Memphis, and numerous other important engagements. Toward the latter part of the war he was commissioned a scout for General Forrest, and did some excellent work in this capacity, it being he who brought news to his commander of the strength of the Federal army occupying Memphis.

After the close of hostilities, Colonel Weis returned to civil life, and early in the seventies took up his abode at Galveston, Texas, where he engaged in a general mercantile business. From 1870 until 1880 he was one of the partners of a large clothing establishment of that city and during the decade that followed he maintained a dry goods establishment, where he sold dry goods, notions, boots, shoes and hats, and similar articles at wholesale. In this enterprise he was associated with his brother, the name

Albert Reis



American Historical Soc'y

Eng. by Finlay & Conn.

Samuel Tagger

of the firm being Weis Brothers, but in 1891 the association was severed and Mr. Weis engaged in the theatrical business in partnership with Henry Greenwall, they building, in 1892, the Grand Opera House at Galveston. He became a very prominent figure in the theatrical world, and was president at the time of his death of the American Theatrical Exchange, which controls theatres in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, and, indeed, through the South. Colonel Weis was also prominent in financial circles in the South, and was at one time president of the Island City Savings Bank of Galveston, the Galveston Cotton Mills, and other important concerns. He was one of those who organized the Citizens' Loan Company at Galveston in 1892, and was president of that organization for a considerable period.

Colonel Weis always took a keen interest in the public affairs of Galveston and participated therein in a public-spirited manner. In 1885-86-87, he served as an alderman of the city of Galveston, and during his term of office was largely responsible for the construction of the splendid water works system now possessed by that city. He was also offered the nomination as mayor of Galveston, but refused to run, owing to the great demand made upon his time and attention by his other interests. He was a well known figure in the social and club life in the community, and was founder of the Harmony Club of Galveston, and was largely instrumental in the erection of the fine club building. Toward the latter part of his life Colonel Weis made his home in New York City, and was president of the Union League Club of this city. Colonel Weis worshipped at Temple Emanuel, Fifth avenue, New York City.

Colonel Albert Weis married, August 18, 1867, in New York City, Rebecca Hess, who survives him. Mrs. Weis was a daughter of Solomon and Jeanette Hess, of this city. Mr. Hess was for a number of years engaged in business as a horse dealer, and also did a large grain business. During the earlier part of his life he held the post of burgomaster. To Colonel and Mrs. Weis the following children were born: 1. Bella, who became the wife of M. C. Michael, whom she survives. 2. Frances, who became the wife of H. S. Critchfield, attorney for the Automatic Phone Company of Chicago. 3. Cora, who became the wife of Dr. I. L. Hill, a practicing physician in New York City. 4. Jennie, who became the wife of W. H. Laurence, a salesman in the employ of the John Manville Company of New York City. 5. David, who is engaged in the theatrical business in New York City. 6. Sidney, who is similarly engaged in San Antonio, Texas. 7. Clarence, who died October 11, 1918, in New York City. 8. Freddy, who is engaged in the theatrical business in Kansas City, Missouri.

FAGAN, Lawrence,

Journalist, Legislator.

The life story of Lawrence Fagan, of Hoboken, New Jersey, ended as he rounded out his full three score years and ten, and it is a veritable epic of accomplishment, of achievement won by compelling energy and courage. He took up the work of life empty-handed. He laid it down with a great share of material prosperity, with a record of vast influence wielded over a long period of years. High honors had come to him through the gift of his fellows, and in the offices to which he was elected he gave of the best of his talents to the public service. But the recital of business and industrial success, the recounting of public distinctions, imposing as they are, fail to picture the true Lawrence Fagan, whose sterling qualities of mind and heart endeared him to the many friends he had through life. A man of simple, democratic tastes, loyal to

the last degree in every relation, a lover of justice, uncompromising in his attitude toward that which he believed wrong, a devoted husband and father,—this was the Lawrence Fagan known and loved in wide circles. A life over which a full stewardship was exercised was his, and there were many who shared the beneficial results of his labor.

Lawrence Fagan was born in Dublin, Ireland, January 1, 1851. As a youth of seventeen years he came to the United States, and in New York City's public schools completed his education, which had been begun in the schools of his native land and England. His first employment was in an iron foundry in Jersey City, and later, although still in early manhood, he entered the employ of Messrs. Mansfield & Scudder, who conducted an iron foundry on Willow avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Hoboken. Upon the death of the former member of the firm, Mr. Fagan was admitted as a partner in the concern, which was known as Mansfield & Fagan. Their establishment was moved from the Willow avenue location to Third and Jefferson streets, Hoboken, and here operations were continued until 1891, when the firm was dissolved by Mr. Fagan's purchase of his partner's interests. It was succeeded by the Fagan Iron Works, and later the main plant was moved to Fourteenth street, Jersey City, the Hoboken foundry being operated as a branch. There was built up one of the largest structural steel and iron works in the East, the organization dominated, even when extensive public and private interests claimed much of his attention, by the forceful, energetic personality of Mr. Fagan.

In 1893 Mr. Fagan and several of his associates founded the Hoboken "Observer," a newspaper that is now published as the "Hudson Observer," and of which he was part owner at the time of his death. Among his many official connections with large and important enterprises was his membership in the board of directors of the Trust Company of New Jersey, the Second National Bank of Hoboken, and the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, Jersey City, New Jersey. There is no better illustration of the spirit with which he conducted his business affairs, no better index to his unfaltering courage and resourcefulness than his attitude when, upon returning from Europe, he received word as his ship steamed up the bay that his iron works had been burned to the ground with a loss of more than $100,000. "The news might have been worse," said Mr. Fagan when he was told of the fire, "we will erect a new plant at once." This was done with all possible speed and operations resumed as before.

Mr. Fagan entered political life in 1888, when he became the Democratic candidate for the House of Assembly, with William Letts as his Republican opponent. Mr. Fagan was elected by a plurality of 729, and during his first term his business capacities and talents were utilized in the public service as a member of the committees on ways and means, municipal corporations, unfinished business, State Library, and Soldiers' Home. In 1889 he was re-elected, and again in 1890. One movement with which he was conspicuously identified during this period was the effort to divide Hudson county into two counties, the northern half to be renamed Hamilton county in honor of Alexander Hamilton. A bill to accomplish this Mr. Fagan fathered, contending that the southern end of the county in which Jersey City was located exercised too great power over the northern part. He was the storm center of a bitter fight on this issue, and although he waged a strenuous, well-planned campaign, he was finally defeated after two years of effort.

In the charter election of Hoboken, April 1, 1893, Mr. Fagan was elected mayor of the city, receiving 3463 votes against 2660 for

John H. Tangemann, his opponent. He filled this important office for four terms, being successively re-elected in 1895, 1897 and 1899. A few years later he again ran for this office, in opposition to George Gonzales, Republican, and in this campaign received his first and only defeat as a candidate for public office. As chief executive of the city, Mr. Fagan led in many progressive movements of importance which attracted widespread attention. It was characteristic of him that he never withdrew from a position in which he had confidence, but clearly defining the issues involved made his fight with uncompromising tenacity.

Mr. Fagan was a member of the old Fourth Regiment, New Jersey State Militia, and fraternized with Hoboken Lodge, No. 74, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; he was also a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association from Excelsior Engine Company, No. 2. He was a member of the Cartaret Club, the Union League, of Jersey City, and of the Deal Golf Club, the last named at his summer home on the North Jersey coast. His religious faith was the Roman Catholic, and he was a member of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, of Hoboken, and St. Mary's, Deal, New Jersey. A devout churchman, he found it easy to rise above divisions of creed for the greater cause, and the true catholicity of his spirit is shown by resolutions passed by the Jewish Community Center, which said, in part, that "the entire community is poorer by the passing away of such a man."

Lawrence Fagan married (first) Hannah McHale, of Hoboken, New Jersey; (second), in September, 1891, Mary A. Foley, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Coughlin) Foley, her father a builder and contractor. Children of first marriage: Katherine, married Joseph Kahrs; John J., married Elizabeth Heitemeyer. Of second marriage; Marion, married George Parker Toms, of St. Louis; Madeline Marie; Arthur Lawrence, a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1921.

Lawrence Fagan died at his Hoboken home, May 9, 1921. The sorrow over his passing was beyond the confines of class or creed, and his city mourned a universal loss. The funeral services, held in the Church of Our Lady of Grace, were attended by his associates of business, public life, and fraternal orders, men with whom he had been identified in work of state-wide importance. Lawrence Fagan has gone, but there persists and will long survive the lesson of his life, the inspiration gained from contact and association with him.

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward
Never doubted clouds would break
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake. [Browning]

BROWN, Benjamin F. S.,

Journalist, Enterprising Citizen.

The three decades spent by Benjamin Franklin Strong Brown in journalistic work made his name widely known in Monmouth county and along the North Jersey coast. Honorable and distinguished as was his work as a publisher, he was equally noted through valued public service, fraternal and military connections, and public-spirited leadership in civic movements advancing the public good. There follows the record of his useful, productive career, with outlines of the families from which he was descended.

(I) The known records of this line of the family of Brown begin with John Brown, who married, on Staten Island, New York, about 1735-6, Susanne Rezeau (see Rezeau line). They were the parents of the following children: Peter, of whom further; Maria, born March 1, 1739, baptized March 20, 1740; William, born September

30, 1742; James, born November 27, 1744; Jacob, born February 1, 1747; John (twin of Jacob); Abraham, born March 11, 1749; Benjamin, born August 31, 1751; Mary, born October 31, 1754; Joshua, born May 19, 1757; Daniel, born November 9, 1759; Susannah, born November 12, 1762. The following named sons served in the Revolutionary War: Peter, William, James, Jacob, John, Abraham, Benjamin and Daniel. The son, Joshua, remained at home to take care of his parents and sisters. The Revolutionary War record of these eight sons is found in the Adjutant General's Office, State House, Trenton, New Jersey.

(II) Peter Brown, son of John and Susanne (Rezeau) Brown, was born January 24, 1737. His military record, of which a certified copy is in the possession of his descendants, is as follows: He served as a private in Captain John Dey's company, Second Regiment, Middlesex County, New Jersey Militia, March 3, 1777, discharged April 3, 1777; private, Captain James Morgan's company, Second Regiment, Middlesex County, New Jersey Militia; stationed at Cheesequakes, New Jersey, September 8 to October 8, 1777, and November 8 to December 7, 1777; also at South Amboy, New Jersey, February 5 to March 5, 1778. He married, the license dated March 26, 1760, Hannah Scoby (New Jersey Archives, First Series, vol. 22, Marriage records, page 35). The name "Scoby" is also spelled Scobey.

(III) Lewis Peter Brown, eldest son of Peter and Hannah (Scoby) Brown, was born December 25, 1761, died in 1830, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. He married, (first) Margaret Blue, born February 18, 1763, died July 11, 1802.

(IV) Benjamin Lewis Brown, youngest son of Lewis Peter and Margaret (Blue) Brown, was born April 23, 1795, died in 1839. He married, March 4, 1820, Susanna Rezeau Brown, born August 18, 1792, died July 16, 1866, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Warne) Brown, she was the daughter of John and Mary Warne; (John Warne served in the Revolutionary War), and granddaughter of John and Susanna (Rezeau) Brown. Margaret Warne was a descendant of Thomas Warne, one of the twenty-four proprietors of East Jersey, and Mary (Lord Carhart) Warne, widow of Thomas Carhart, and daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Stanley) Lord. Rebecca Stanley was the daughter of Captain Christopher and Susannah Stanley, who came in the "Elizabeth and Ann," 1635, and settled in Boston. Captain Christopher Stanley, freeman, June 2, 1641. ("The Pioneers of Massachusetts," by Chas. H. Pope). Children of Benjamin Lewis and Susanna Rezeau (Brown) Brown: Adelia, born December 7, 1820, died January 22, 1914; Jane, born December 21, 1821, died February 21, 1886; Margaret (twin of Jane), died August 6, 1863; Thomas Smith Rezeau, born September 8, 1823, died June 4, 1892; Richard Burlew, born March 9, 1825, died November 1, 1866; Sophia, born August 10, 1827, died November 11, 1867; Charles Morgan, born January 19, 1829, died July 27, 1909; Cornelius Hardenburg, of whom further; Amos, born April 10, 1832, died February 14, 1918; Elizabeth Rezeau, born August 30, 1837, died April 27, 1902.

(V) Cornelius Hardenburg Brown, son of Benjamin Lewis and Susanna Rezeau (Brown) Brown, was born in Cheesequakes, New Jersey, November 3, 1820, died September 5, 1905. In 1847 he went from Cheesequakes to Keyport, New Jersey, to learn the mason's trade with his brother, Hon. Thomas Smith Rezeau Brown, who was then the principal builder at that place. When his brother retired from the building business he succeeded him, and was then the chief contracting mason in town. About the first work he took on his own account was the building of the Keyport First Baptist Church in 1860. When asked just be-

fore his death if he had constructed two-thirds of the buildings in Keyport, Mr. Brown said, "Yes, over three-fourths." His reputation as a reliable builder was not confined to his own town. He built the court house at Freehold after the fire in the 70's, in conjunction with Colonel Austin H. Patterson. He also built the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Monmouth and Broad streets, Red Bank; put up most of the buildings for D. D. Withers on the Brookdale Stock Farm near Holmdel; had the contract for the large plant at Lorillard's; rebuilt Everett's Hotel on Barclay and Vesey streets, New York, besides a row of flats in New York; many farm houses between Holmdel and Keyport, and a number of dwellings in Matawan. When George W. Helme started to build his immense tobacco factories at Helmetta, he tried twice to have Mr. Brown do the mason work. The latter had other contracts nearer home and declined the very good offer.

Mr. Brown never took an active part in politics, although he had served as a member of the Board of Commissioners. He generally voted with the Democratic party, but when the candidates of that party did not suit him he did not hesitate to split his ticket. In 1893 he began voting for the Republican candidates, and so far as known supported the nominees of that party at each succeeding election when he considered them worthy of his ballot. In 1852 Mr. Brown joined the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of Keyport, and remained a consistent member up to the time of his death. He was for thirty years or more one of the members of the board of stewards, and was a very liberal contributor to the church's finances.

Cornelius Hardenburg Brown married, on January 27, 1856, Emeline Frances (Strong) Jefferson, the Rev. John Scarlett, pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, of Keyport, New Jersey, officiating. She was the widow of William Jesse Jefferson, and daughter of Charles Dibble and Frances Wymond (Gill) Strong (see Strong line). Cornelius H. Brown died at Keyport, New Jersey, September 5, 1905, his wife's death occurring September 18, 1888, at the same place. Children: Benjamin Franklin Strong, of whom further; Josephine Adelia, attended the Keyport Graded School, later taught there for a few years, and is now librarian of the Free Public Library of Keyport; William Jesse, born December 21, 1868, died the same day.

(VI) Benjamin Franklin Strong Brown, son of Cornelius Hardenburg and Emeline Frances (Strong-Jefferson) Brown, was born in Keyport, Monmouth county, New Jersey, November 2, 1856, and died while visiting his son, Cornelius Merrill Brown, in Buffalo, New York, August 25, 1920. His education was obtained in the Keyport public schools, Keyport Academy, and the Glenwood Collegiate Institute of Matawan. He learned the trade of printer in the office of the "Keyport Weekly," and afterward read law under the preceptorship of Dayton and Taylor, in Matawan, New Jersey. The law was not to his liking, and for several years he worked on the New York "Tribune" and in the plant of the Western Newspaper Union in New York, while during one summer he was employed on the "Asbury Park Press." In February, 1890, he purchased the "Matawan Journal." In November, 1906, he bought the "Keyport Weekly" from E. D. Petteys, of Keyport, moving the "Matawan Journal" plant to Keyport. In June, 1913, he established the "Keansburg Beacon," and in November, 1914, bought the "Sea Bright Sentinel" and "Monmouth Press" of Atlantic Highlands. The name of the latter was changed to the "Atlantic Highlander," and in November, 1918, he bought out the "Journal of Atlantic Highlands," the two papers being consolidated

as the "Atlantic Highlands Journal." In December, 1917, he discontinued the "Sea Bright Sentinel," but the other papers he edited and published until his death. He was a member of the New Jersey Editorial Association, and served on its executive committee for a number of years. Also a member of the National Editors Association.

Real estate and insurance operations always held a strong fascination for him, and he conducted successful dealings in these fields in connection with his journalistic work. A Republican in politics, Mr. Brown was always an able advocate of the principles and politics of the party, and his abilities commanded the confidence and esteem of its members. In May, 1897, he received the appointment of postmaster from President McKinley, and he was recommissioned by President Roosevelt in April, 1902. His activities were employed in all that conduced to the advancement of public interests. He was the prime factor in the establishment of the graded school system in Matawan, and was a member of the first board of education under the new regime. He aided in the organization of the Monmouth and Middlesex Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, whose plant afforded power for the trolley line from Matawan to Keyport and South Amboy and light in all these towns, and was one of the directors of the corporation; was a member of the committee which promoted the establishment of the Matawan water plant; a member of the committee organized to promote the establishment of industries in Matawan and the granting to them concessions out of which have grown the present industrial development; one of the original committee to promote the Matawan Lake, and as a member of the engineering committee was instrumental in getting the coöperation of the War Department. He received his first appointment from Governor Fort, and annually from the governors of New Jersey, on the Inland Deeper Waterways Commission, in which he took an active interest, attending conferences and conventions up and down the land for its promotion in every way possible. When the library movement was agitated in 1903, in Matawan, it was crystalized by the gift of about three thousand books from Mr. Brown, who served as an interested and active member of the board of trustees. He was a promoter and was on the building committee which made possible for Keyport the fine Memorial Library of the Raritan Guard and Military Association.

Mr. Brown enlisted as a private, Company G, Third Regiment Infantry, National Guard, March 6, 1877. He was elected corporal, January 7, 1881, sergeant, June 17, 1881, and was honorably discharged January 4, 1885, upon the expiration of his service. He was an honorary member of the Raritan Guards. During the railroad riots of 1877, Company G was on active duty, and the legislature of 1878 passed an act granting each enlisted man one dollar per day for each day on duty, and as the company was out thirteen days, each member received thirteen dollars, Mr. Brown being one of the number. The members of Company G decided to build an armory, and each man contributed the thirteen dollars received from the State and, with contributions from members who did not go with the company and many friends, an amount was raised sufficient to buy a lot, plans of the building were prepared, and in due course it was erected. On March 8, 1878, the Raritan Guard Library and Military Association and the Ladies' Auxiliary was organized, Mr. Brown being a member of the executive committee. Under the law, the property was assessed for taxation, and, in order to avoid this, in 1885 the association incorporated under the title of "The Raritan Guard Library and Military Association." The object of the organization was "to

establish a library to be forever free to the inhabitants of the town of Keyport." On March 28, 1909, the Armory was burned, and subsequently the property was sold. The use of a building for military purposes was no longer required, the company having been disbanded at the time of the reorganization of the Third Regiment, of which Company G was a part. The money received from the sale of the old lot was used to buy new land (corner of Broad and Third streets) for the purpose of erecting a building for library use. This was done, and the corner-stone was laid June 17, 1913, of the new Raritan Guard Library Building, of which Mr. Brown was one of the trustees, and a member of the building committee. On March 31, 1914, Colonel Benjamin A. Lee, president of the Raritan Guard Public Library Association, presented to the people of Keyport, through Rufus O. Walling, mayor of the borough, the free use for all time of this handsome building for library and other educational purposes, and today Keyport has a free public library second to none in the State. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Brown this splendid work was accomplished.

Mr. Brown was always deeply interested and active in various fraternal and benevolent orders. Of these, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics claimed his greatest interest, and his labors in its service were phenomenally active and useful. In 1902 he was state councilor of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and a past councilor of Columbia Council, No. 77. In 1900-01 he was state vice-councilor, and on the completion of his term he was advanced to the state councilorship, the head office of the order in New Jersey. He occupied high positions in various other benevolent organizations—past councilor of Pride of Columbia Council, No. 37, Daughters of Liberty; master of exchequor of Matawan Lodge, No. 142, Knights of Pythias; past grand of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past chief patriarch of Monmouth Encampment, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Keyport; charter member and past regent of Glenwood Council, Royal Arcanum, of Matawan (now consolidated with Coronal Council of Keyport); member of Loyal Additional Benefit Association, which was connected with the latter named order; and, based upon his service in the National Guard of New Jersey, in which he bore the rank of first sergeant in the Third Regiment, he held membership in the Raritan Guard Veteran Association of Keyport.

Mr. Brown married, in New York City, June 29, 1884, Rev. James A. Westervelt officiating, Jeannette Selleck, born in New York City, September 14, 1858, daughter of Sands and Mary (Smith) Selleck, her father a manufacturer of baskets. Children: 1. Jeannie Mabel Brown, born April 5, 1885, in Keyport, New Jersey; attended Matawan public schools, and graduated from the Centenary Collegiate Institute of Hackettstown, New Jersey, June 4, 1904; she and her brother, Herbert Franklin, are actively associated as publishers of the "Matawan Journal," Matawan, New Jersey, "Keyport Weekly," Keyport, New Jersey, and "Keansburg Beacon," Keansburg, New Jersey, all printed at Keyport. 2. Charles Strong Bradford Brown, born in New York City, October 24, 1887; attended school at Matawan, New Jersey, and Trainers' Business School, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. In March, 1907, he took a position with Swift & Company in New York City, and on April 20, 1918, was made office manager and auditor of J. J. Harrington & Company (a subsidiary of Swift & Company), located at Nos. 770-774 First avenue, New York City. He married, October 7, 1913, at the First Presbyterian Church, Englishtown, New Jersey, Rev. William Bullock officiating, Matilda

Thompson Conover, born August 18, 1888, daughter of William J. and Mary (Van Kirk) Conover. They reside at Woodcliff-on-the-Hudson, New Jersey. Children: Vivian Lois, born October 18, 1914; Charles Bradford, born October 13, 1916. 3. Herbert Franklin, born in Brooklyn, New York, October 26, 1889; attended school at Matawan, New Jersey, and Lanston Monotype Machine School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is now publisher, in connection with his sister, Jeannie Mabel, of the journals enumerated above. He was married, October 18, 1916, by Rev. Charles H. Bruce, D. D., of Matawan, to Mildred Van Mater, born September 16, 1895, daughter of William, Jr., and Jessie (Covert) Van Mater, of Raritan township, Monmouth county, New Jersey. They have one daughter, Geraldine Van Mater, born August 4, 1919. 4. Cornelius Merrill, born in Matawan, January 28, 1892; attended school at Matawan, and Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in June, 1910, and completed courses at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1914, and that of M. A. in 1917. From 1914 to 1917 he was assistant in chemistry at Williams College, and in the fall of 1917 went to Buffalo, New York, as instructor of chemistry at the University of Buffalo. He is now (1921) assistant professor of chemistry in the latter institution. From September, 1918, to January, 1919, he served in the United States Army. He married, May 17, 1919, Rev. Murray S. Howland, pastor of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, New York, officiating, Natalie Elder, born in Buffalo, August 7, 1896, daughter of Frank Stewart and Pearl (Cunningham) Elder. They have one child, Janet Elder, born July 29, 1920. 5. Mildred Josephine, born in Matawan, September 29, 1894; graduated from Matawan (New Jersey) High School in June, 1910, and from the New Jersey State Normal School, Trenton, June 19, 1912. She taught in the graded schools of Keyport, New Jersey, and is now teaching in the New York City public schools. 6. Geraldine, born in Matawan, May 27, 1897; gradauted from Matawan (New Jersey) High School, June 17, 1914, and from Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts, June 12, 1918. At present she is employed by the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York City. 7. Bernice Wymond, born in Matawan, October 11, 1901; graduated from the Matawan High School, June 6, 1920; and in September, 1920, entered the New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

(The Brown Line)

It is claimed by many of the descendants of John Brown, of Staten Island, New York, who married Miss Susanne Rezeau, only daughter of Pierre (Peter) and Dorcas Rezeau, about 1735-36, Staten Island, New York, that he was of French descent, the surname of his ancestors being LeBrun.

John and Susanne (Rezeau) Brown's grandson, the Rev. Isaac Van Arsdale Brown, born November 4, 1784, was the second son of No. 7 Abraham Brown, born March 11, 1749, died August 31, 1829, who married, February 18, 1781, Margaret (Stryker) Van Arsdale (widow), born April 19, 1741, died March 5, 1819. Their children were: 1. Elias Brown, born January 14, 1782, died February 5, 1857. 2. Isaac Van Arsdale Brown, born November 4, 1784, died April 19, 1861.

The above mentioned Isaac Van Arsdale Brown graduated from Princeton University in 1802, was a tutor in the college in 1805-6, and since 1816 had been a trustee. He was also a trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary from its foundation. From 1807 to 1828 he was pastor of the Lawrenceville Church (Presbyterian). He founded the Lawrenceville School in 1810.

He was the author of a "Memoir of Dr. Finley of Baskingridge," etc.

The above mentioned John Brown, signed deeds in 1788, so that he was living when Isaac Van Arsdale Brown was born, so that he *must have known the ancestry of his grandparents.*

Rev. Isaac Van Arsdale Brown, in his book entitled "A Historical Vindication of the Abrogation of the Plan of Union by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," published in 1855, page 13, gives an account of the early settlers of the United States in this section and especially of the Huguenot settlers on Staten Island, New York, and distinctly says: "The writer traces his genealogical extraction—the ancestors of both his paternal great-grandparents, having been fully embraced, under appropriate names, in that company of Huguenots." The following is taken from the work named above:

This newly described country was considered in Europe as the asylum of the persecuted, and refuge of the oppressed, both for religious, and political freedom. Hence large companies of English Puritans, of Dutch settlers, of Scotch and Irish emigrants, and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, large companies of French Protestants, gladly flocked hither, to secure to themselves and their children that religious liberty and those rights of conscience which were denied them in their native land.

These emigrants of every nation, were, for the greater part, a population of decidedly religious character, of much intelligence, of property and honor, of moderation and order. They fixed their homes, many in New England, some at New Paltz and New Rochelle, some on Long Island, others on Staten Island,* and in eastern and central New Jersey. The descendants from these colonists are numerous and distinguishable still. These having felt the sting of persecution and yoke of oppression in their fatherland, cannot rationally be supposed, either speedily to have forgotten their wrongs and their sufferings, or to have been very ready to attempt, by violence, to impose upon the consciences of others, the fetters and the tortures they had so recently escaped.

While many successive groups located themselves in New Paltz, New Rochelle, and New York, "Staten Island," that enchanting spot in the beautiful bay of New York, became a favorite asylum for the French Protestants. It should be called the Huguenot Island. As far as we can ascertain, they reached this region in considerable numbers about the year 1675 with a pastor, and erected a church near Richmond village. Few regions are blessed with more churches. Most of the official and zealous members of these churches were lineal branches of the French Protestants, Channing More, former Bishop of Virginia, was connected with this colony. Dr. Bedell, father of the gentleman of that name now in New York, was of the same origin on the maternal side.

The following Huguenot names occur in the records of Staten Island: "Fontaine, Rezeau, La-Tourette, Bedell, Poulon, Mercereau, LaConte, Perrin. Those who sympathize with the late Rev. A. Rezeau Brown, of Lawrenceville, son of the writer, who fell an early victim of pulmonary disease, a biographical notice of whom was written and published by Rev. James W. Alexander, A. D. 1834, in the "Biblical Repertory," will detect among the Huguenots above recited, the patronymic of his baptismal name, which was given to him in reference to the ancestral family of Rezeau, which is still prominent among the descendants, in the consecrated island."

(The Rezeau Line)

Volume I, page 305, of Baird's "The Huguenot Emigration to America," gives the following concerning this line of an old French family: "Rene Rezeau, Macon of the Isle of Re, with his wife (Anne Coursier) fled in 1685 'a la Carolina' (Arch. Nat.)." They presented their daughter Ester for baptism in the French Church in New York, January 1, 1689. March 11, 1699, Rene Rezeau purchased from John Peterson Meloit a "piece and parcel of

*To the colony of that name which settled soon after the revocation around where the city of Richmond now stands, on Staten Island, the writer traces his genealogical extraction—the ancestors of both his paternal great-grandparents, having been fully embraced, under appropriate names, in that company of Huguenots. An interesting account of this colony is furnished by Mr. Charles Weiss, Historian of the French Protestant Refugees, vol. 1, pp. 314-20.

ground scituate, lying and being without the north gate of the said city of New York, in breadth fronting to the street commonly called ye Broadway one hundred foot, and in length along Queen Street one hundred and ten foot, and in the rear one hundred and twenty foot, all English measure." The deed was acknowledged and recorded December 21, 1700, Liber 23, page 255, New York Hall of Records. Rene Rezeau bought an eighty acre tract of land from one John Androvet, in 1705, at Fresh Kills, Borough of Richmond, New York; the court house stands on part of this tract at Richmond, and in a small enclosure in the court house grounds five generations of Rezeaus were buried, according to a headstone still standing. The will of Rene Rezeau is dated February 18, 1719, probated October 3, 1720, and recorded in New York Hall of Records in Vol. IX, page 247, of wills.

Pierre Rezeau, son of Rene and Anne (Coursier) Rezeau, married on Staten Island, and he and his wife, Dorcas, were the parents of Peter, Jacob, James, and Susanne, who married John Brown (see Brown line). It is not known in what year John and Susanne Brown moved to Middlesex county, New Jersey, where they bought a large tract of land near Cheesequakes, where a settlement named "Browntown" grew up, so called from the fact of the Browns owning all the property in the locality. Peter Rezeau, son of Peter and Dorcas Rezeau, died unmarried, and left will dated September 29, 1733, probated November 19, 1733, Liber 12, page 104, of Wills, Surrogate's Office, New York City Hall. In his will he divided his property "equally between his two brothers Jacob and James, and that they pay each of them ten pounds current money of New York unto my sister Susanne out of their shares."

(The Strong Line)

The English residence of this branch of the Strong family was Chinnock, Somersetshire. The first of this line was Richard Strong, who was born in West Chinnock, Somersetshire, England. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided in this town in 1785. He had one brother, Thomas Strong, who never married. An old paper has the record "Thomas Strong, in 1755, married Betty Bartlett." These may have been the parents of Richard and Thomas Strong. Richard Strong and his wife, after their marriage, lived in West Chinnock, Somersetshire. Children: 1. Charles, married Margaret, surname unknown, who was living in 1852, at West Chinnock. They had four children: Charles, George, William and James. By letters dated October 28, 1865, they were all married, had families, and were living in Middle Chinnock, Somersetshire, England. 2. William, married and had five sons and two daughters. One son, Lionel, went to live in Nova Scotia; James, the second, married and had eight children. The family were living in Middle Chinnock in 1870. Their second son, Albert, went to the United States to live and settled near Pontiac, Michigan; his descendants are still living in the same section of country. 3. Fanny Dibble, born 1782, married, and died in 1869; there were two children, one son and one daughter. 4. Sarah, married a Mr. Peach, and their six children were living at Oldcomb in 1869. 5. Elizabeth (or Betsey), died in 1864; marriage not recorded; he died in 1847; they had one daughter, who married and lived on the Isle of Wight; the mother lived at Petherton, Somersetshire, England. 6. John, of whom further.

John Strong, son of Richard Strong, was born February 1, 1787, died in 1837. He married in West Chinnock, October 22, 1807, Elizabeth Furzer, born May 6, 1788. After their marriage they moved to Middle Chinnock, where some of their children were born. Children born in England: 1. Charles Dibble, of whom further. 2. Sa-

rah, born November 29, 1809. 3. James Demorest, born December 8, 1811. 4. George Furzer, born October 2, 1813. 5. John H., born January 22, 1817, died December 22, 1817. 6. Elizabeth, born January 5, 1819, died April 9, 1819. The last two children were buried in the Episcopal churchyard at Middle Chinnock. John and Elizabeth (Furzer) Strong, with children, Charles D., Sarah, James D. and George F., left Middle Chinnock, Somersetshire, England, from the Port of Weymouth, for America, May, 1819, and arrived at Montreal, Canada, in June, 1819. Children, born in Montreal: 7. John Henry, born January 5, 1821. 8-9. Richard and William (twins), born October 22, 1823, latter died November 3, 1824; after the twin brother died, Richard was given the name of Richard William. All of the family but James D. and Charles D. went to the States on March 5, 1825. James D. followed them on May 1, 1825. Children born in New York City: 10. Elizabeth Furzer Gill, born January 22, 1826, died February 20, 1826, in New York. 11. Eliza Gill, born May 8, 1827.

John Strong and family removed to Mobile, Alabama, and lived with their daughter, Sarah (Strong) Le Monier, and her husband, until their house was built. Sarah died November 11, 1834, and in the following spring they returned to New York, bringing with them the four children of their daughter, Sarah Le Monier, to be educated in New York. Joseph Le Monier died September 10, 1835. John Strong went to Mobile, Alabama, to look after the Le Monier property, and on the return voyage the vessel was wrecked and he is supposed to have been lost at sea. Elizabeth (Furzer) Strong died in Boston, Massachusetts, November 23, 1838, at the home of her son, Charles Dibble Strong.

Charles Dibble Strong, son of John and Elizabeth (Furzer) Strong, was born in Middle Chinnock, Somersetshire, England, June 19, 1808, and died at St. Paul, Minnesota, January 7, 1890. He was brought to Canada by his parents in 1819, and in 1825 all of the family, with the exception of him and his brother, James D., went to New York City. Charles D. Strong, being then an apprentice with H. H. Cunningham, to learn bookbinding and selling business, remained in Montreal for about three years longer, and then removed to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1828. Here he continued working at his trade, becoming in time foreman of a shop. In 1830 he established an independent business as a bookseller, stationer and publisher, and specialized in the line of Methodist literature. He had become a member of this denomination while residing in Montreal, and was during his entire life a most earnest adherent to its faith. For many years he was the manager of the Methodist Book Rooms in Boston, and published the "Zion's Herald," the official Methodist church journal. One of his publications was entitled "A Pictorial Geography of the World" (Boston, 1856), which was issued in two large volumes, edited by the celebrated author, Samuel G. Goodrich, better known in those days as "Peter Parley."

In 1858, at the age of fifty years, being in poor health, he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota. Not long afterwards he established himself in the hardware business on Third street, and had gratifying success. The house subsequently became the well known firm of Strong, Hackett & Company, which has been at the head of the hardware trade in the Northwest for many years. Mr. Strong continued his interest in it until his death, though for some months prior to that event he had withdrawn from the active duties of mercantile life, and by successful and prudent management closed his days in affluence. The "Northwest Odd Fellow," Vol. I, No. 4, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, February 1, 1890, in

its "Memoir of Charles Dibble Strong, P. G. M.," by J. Fletcher Williams, says:

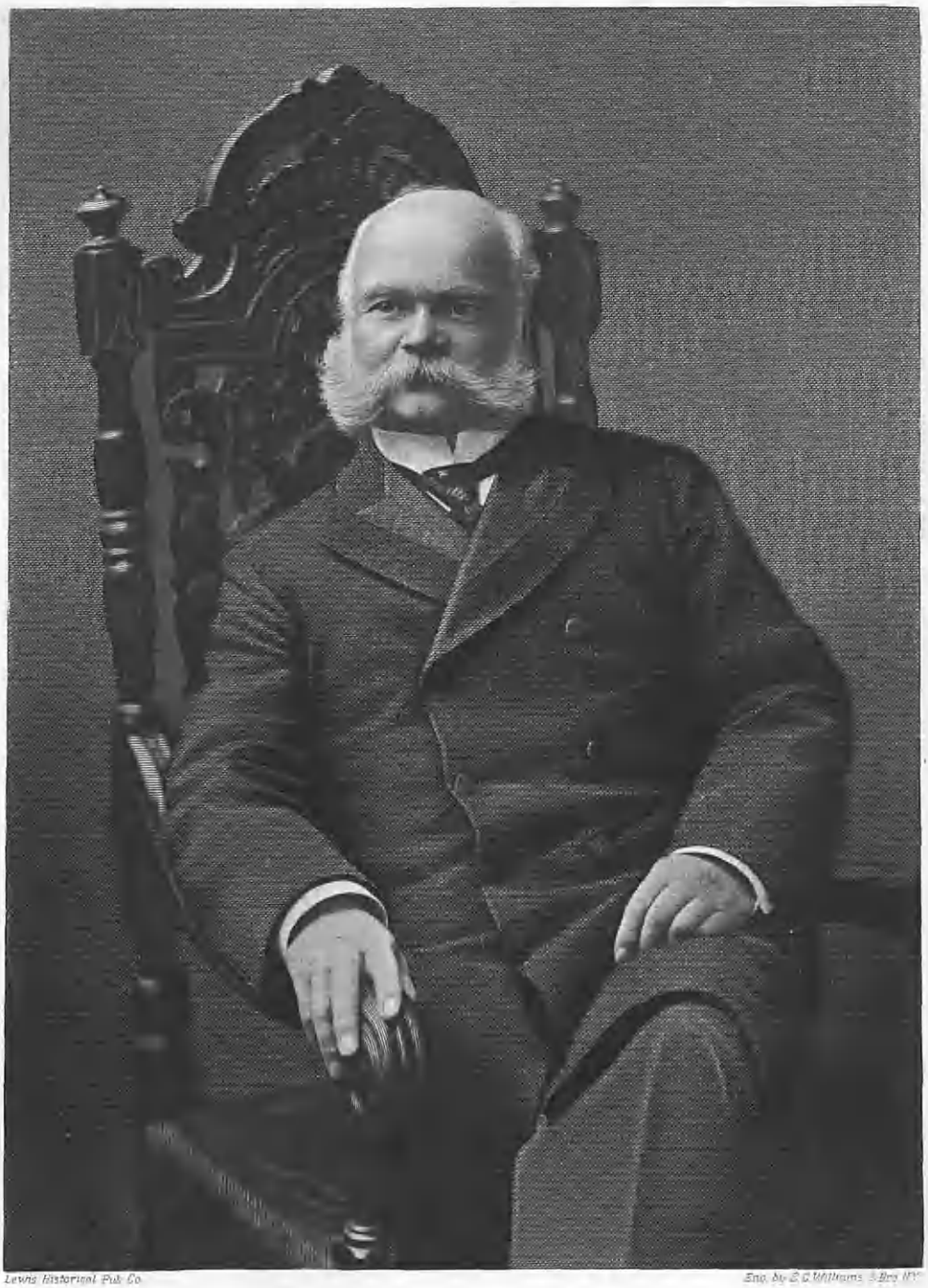
Bro. Strong joined the Order of Odd Fellows in Boston about 1840 or 1841, the records giving the exact date having been destroyed by fire. The lodge into which he was initiated was Massachusetts Lodge, No. 1, the pioneer organization in New England, and he soon after joined Massasoit Encampment, No. 1. He was subsequently prominent in organizing Bethesda Lodge, No. 30, in South Boston, December, 1843, which was instituted at his own house, and he was its first N. G. He was admitted a member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in May, 1844, and afterwards aided to organize Washington Encampment, No. 6. He also organized a joint stock company to build a hall in that city. On removal to St. Paul, Brother Strong at once became actively identified with the order in Minnesota. He joined Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, by card, on Dec. 23, 1860, and in June, 1864, was elected Grand Master of Minnesota; in June, 1867, was elected Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the United States, also in 1868. In 1863 he was appointed District Deputy Grand Sire of Minnesota, and as such took an active part in organizing encampments in this State, of which six were instituted by him, one of which, "Strong No. 6," at Hastings, was named in his honor. In 1870, there being then seven encampments in the State, Brother Strong was commissioned by the Grand Sire to organize a Grand Encampment, which he did, and it was duly instituted by him at the session of the grand Lodge at Saint Paul, in June, 1871. He was elected its first Grand Patriarch. This was the last grand office which he accepted, as age and feeble health admonished him to leave active work to younger men.

During all these years he had been a working member and regular attendant of Saint Paul Lodge, No. 2, and of Minnesota Encampment, No. 1, in this city. He served on the board of trustees of St. Paul Lodge for many years, giving most valuable service in the management of its fiscal affairs, and also in the erection of its splendid hall, and the care of its widows and orphans. Much of the solidity and prosperity of that successful and enterprising lodge is owing to his sagacious counsel and his disinterested labors in its behalf. He was also, for many years, a director and president of the Minnesota Odd Fellows Mutual Benefit Society, and its gratifying success in the benevolent work for which it was organized is largely due to his ability and his careful oversight of its management.

I do not believe that in all my acquaintance with Odd Fellows, for thirty-four years, I ever met one who was so thoroughly and completely devoted to our Order, and imbued with its principles as Brother Strong, and who loved it so ardently. He never wavered in his loyalty to it in all his nearly half a century of membership. Its success and prosperity seemed to lay always near his heart, and he never shrank from any labor or outlay for its promotion.

Mr. Strong, upon arriving at St. Paul, Minnesota, joined by letter the Jackson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, was a staunch supporter and a very liberal contributor to the church finances, and helped in every way to support and maintain its mission churches. This church finally outgrew its membership and a larger church, the Central Park Methodist, was erected to meet the requirements of a growing congregation, of which church he was a member until his death, January 7, 1890, aged eighty-one years, six months, and eighteen days.

Charles Dibble Strong married (first) August 1, 1828, Frances Wymond Gill, born at Torpoint, Devonshire, England, August 1, 1810, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hill) Gill, and granddaughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Spare or Spaer) Gill, of Cornwall, England; (second) Abigail Spurr (Jefferson) Fitzgibbon, daughter of Robert and Sarah Jefferson. Children of first marriage, all born in Boston, Massachusetts: Emeline Frances, born July 3, 1829, married Cornelius Hardenburg Brown (see Brown line); Elizabeth Mary, born February 1, 1831; Charles Hoisington, born July 18, 1832; George Gill, born April 1, 1834; Sarah Jane, born September 11, 1835; Josephine Wymond, born September 10, 1837; Caroline Amelia, born December 22, 1839; Benjamin Franklin, born October 28, 1841; James Henry, born September 9, 1843, died next day. Children of second



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Fitz Gerald Tisdale

marriage: Robert Jefferson, Freeman Poole, Abby Harris, Cyrus Dearborn, and Antoinette Madora.

(The Gill Line)

Nathaniel Gill married, August 15, 1773, Mary Spare (Spaer) of Padstow.—From Parish Register of St. Ervan, Cornwall, England. Children: 1. Thomas Gill, of whom further. 2. Ebbett Gill, remained in England; married a Gribble. 3. Mary Gill, remained in England. 4. Grace Gill, married Henry Brewer, in England. 5. Philippa Gill, died unmarried. 6. William Gill. 7. John Gill, married Elizabeth Hicks. Grace Gill and husband, Henry Brewer, also John Gill and wife, Elizabeth Hicks, left England in 1815 for Montreal, Canada, and both families settled in Cobourg, Canada. Their descendants still reside there.

Thomas Gill, son of Nathaniel Gill, was born in Cornwall, England, June 17, 1775, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, March 19, 1835. He married in Cornwall, England, in 1802, Mary Hill, born in Cornwall, England, December 25, 1774 or 1775, died in Boston, Massachusetts, September 6, 1852. Children: 1. Nathaniel Gill, born in Cornwall, England, June 3, 1803. 2. Thomas Gill, born in Cornwall, England, July 4, 1804. 3. Frances Wymond Gill, born April 2, 1806, died in infancy. 4. Henry Wymond Gill, born August 2, 1808, died in infancy. 5. Frances Wymond Gill, of whom further. 6. Henry Wymond Gill, born in Plymouth, England, March 1, 1813. 7. Emeline Spaer Gill, born in Plymouth, England, 1815, died in Montreal, Canada, August 19, 1919. 8. William Gregory Gill, born in Montreal, Canada, May, 1818, died there July 19, 1819. 9. William Gregory Gill, born in Montreal, Canada, August 22, 1821.

Frances Wymond Gill, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hill) Gill, was born in Torpoint, Devonshire, England, August 1, 1810; married in Boston, Massachusetts, August 1, 1828, by Rev. Joseph A. Merrill, to Charles Dibble Strong, born in Middle Chinnock, Somersetshire, England, June 19, 1808. Their daughter, Emeline Frances Strong, born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 3, 1829, married (first) William Jesse Jefferson; she married (second) Cornelius Hardenburg Brown, and they were the parents of Benjamin Franklin Strong Brown, who died August 25, 1920.

TISDALL, Fitz Gerald,

Educator.

At the age of seventy-five, Professor Fitz Gerald Tisdall celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his coming to his *alma mater*, the College of the City of New York, as an instructor. Professor Tisdall was one of the best known educators in this country, and his entire career as a pedagogue was spent with the College of the City of New York. His record as teacher in point of years of service was only equalled by that of Professor Compton, whose fiftieth anniversary was celebrated before Professor Tisdall's.

He came from distinguished ancestry through both paternal and maternal lines. He was a son of Fitz Gerald Tisdall, of Greenwich, Long Island, born 1813, died 1878, who married, April 11, 1837, Elizabeth Ann Clute, born 1820, died 1858, daughter of Jacob Didymus Clute, of Schenectady, New York, the Clutes an early Dutch family settled there for over two hundred and fifty years.

Rev. George Tisdall, D. D., of Cork, Ireland, married Frances Canning, baptized June 19, 1707, sister of Stratford Canning, and daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel George Canning, of Garvagh, County Londonderry, Ireland, and had issue: Michael, etc. Stratford Canning was the grandfather of Lord George Canning. See Burke's "Landed Gentry," Tisdall of Charlesfort—3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 vols., and Tisdall of Charleville, 2 vol.

The Tisdall arms were granted in 1679 by Richard St. George, Ulster King of Arms, and ratified and confirmed to Michael Tisdall, Esq., of Mount Tisdall, County Meath, and to his six brothers (all the branches of the Tisdall family in Ireland, "as stated in the original certificate in Ulster's Office," Dublin Herald's Office. These arms were: Three pheons argent, on a shield sable with a thistle or, for distinction from the (Bristol) English family of the same name and stock. See Burke also as to above arms.

Professor Tisdall's grandfather was Michael Tisdall, born on one of the family estates in Cork, Ireland, but of an old family permanently seated in Bristol, England, a cousin of the Rt. Hon. George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, and Premier of Great Britain in the reign of George IV. Lord Canning's son, Viscount Canning, was governor-general of India during the Sepoy Mutiny.

Michael Tisdall was a son of Rev. Fitz Gerald Tisdall, of Cork, Ireland, who was descended from the Tisdalls of Mount Tisdall and the Manor of Martry, County Meath, a branch of the ancient family of the same name in England, which bore arms:

Arms—Sable, a thistle or, between three pheons, points downwards argent.

Crest—Out of a crest coronet or, an armed hand erect holding in the hand an arrow, all proper.

Motto—*Tutantur tela coronam.*

Professor Tisdall was also a great-great-grandson of Colonel Robert Magaw, of the Pennsylvania line in the War of the Revolution, and a great-great-great-grandson of Colonel Cluert Van Brunt, of the New York State House of Assembly during that same period. Colonel Robert Magaw and his wife, Marietta (Van Brunt) Magaw, were two interesting and charming characters of the Revolutionary period. Marietta Van Brunt, daughter of Rutgert Van Brunt and his wife, Altje (Cortelyou) Van Brunt, was born near New Utrecht, New York, January 9, 1762. Her father's ancestors came from the Netherlands, and were among the most influential in the early settlement of Long Island. Rutgert Van Brunt owned a farm in Gravesend, known as the Pennoyer Patent. He held the office of sheriff of the county from 1768 to 1777; was colonel in the militia and generally known as Colonel Van Brunt. In addition he served as a member of the New York Assembly, and filled other positions of honor in the county. His daughter, Marietta, was a young lady of pre-possessing appearance, well educated and a brilliant conversationalist, and in 1779, when she married Colonel Robert Magaw, she was considered one of the handsomest women of Long Island.

Robert Magaw, a son of William and Elizabeth Magaw, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1738, where his father had first settled on coming from the North of Ireland to America. He located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, about the time of the formation of Cumberland county. The son, Robert, was educated in the Academy of Philadelphia, studied law and was in the active practice of his profession when the War of the Revolution summoned him to take up arms in the cause of his country. In 1775 he was commissioned major in Colonel William Thompson's battalion, with which he continued in active service until he was appointed, January 3, 1776, colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion. He participated in the battle of Long Island, and his fame for cool, personal bravery in that disastrous encounter, and good conduct, comes forth unsullied. When it was determined on October 16, 1776, to abandon New York Island to the enemy, Colonel Magaw was left in command of the garrison at Fort Washington, while the army marched to King's Bridge and afterwards to White Plains.

General Howe, not being able to force General Washington into an engagement, turned his attention to Fort Washington, and upon its investment sent a messenger to Colonel Magaw demanding its surrender in peril of massacre if his demands were not complied with within two hours. Magaw's reply is historical, "Actuated," he said, "by the most glorious cause that mankind ever fought in, I determine to defend this post to the very last extremity." The sequel is well known. Magaw disposed of his men to the best advantage and did his duty faithfully. Overwhelming numbers swept all before them into the fort, and the gallant Magaw, after much parley, surrendered. A memorial tablet was erected to the memory of Colonel Magaw at the site of Fort Washington by the Sons of the American Revolution.

Colonel Magaw remained a prisoner on Long Island until his exchange, October 25, 1780. In the meantime, he made the acquaintance of the patriotic Marietta Van Brunt, and after a short courtship married her. Of this event Graydon says in his delightful "Memoirs," "Magaw comforted his captivity on Long Island by taking of its fair daughters a wife." (See p. 335).

Upon being exchanged, Colonel and Mrs. Magaw went to their home in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where she shone with as much brilliancy as in her native place. So charming were her manners that tradition gives it she was the life of that fascinating coterie of women which made that town's society so delightful for a hundred years or more.

Colonel Magaw died suddenly in Carlisle, January 5, 1790, and was buried with the honors of war. Mrs. Magaw survived her distinguished husband thirteen years, dying in Carlisle, August 16, 1803. They left two children, Van Brunt and Elizabeth, the former of whom inherited the Van Brunt estate in Gravesend.

Fitz Gerald Tisdall, Ph.D., was born in New York City, New York, March 13, 1840, and died at his residence in New York City, November 11, 1915. He was well prepared for college in New York schools, then entered New York City College, whence he was graduated with the degree of A. B., class of 1859. He was a teacher in other institutions until 1879, when he was appointed professor of Greek Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York. He was appointed a director of the Cooper Union Schools of Science and Art in 1870; the degree Ph.D. was conferred by New York University in 1874; and he was appointed justice of the peace in Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he lived for a time. His learned societies were: American Institute of Archaeolgy, American Philological Society, and he was a member of the managing committee of the American School of Athens, Greece, and of the Salamagundi Society of Woodbridge. His clubs were: The University, City College, Schoolmasters' and Delta Kappa Epsilon, all of New York City.

Professor Tisdall married, December 23, 1885, Florence Victorie Rodrigue, daughter of Aman Theodore Michel Aristide Rodrigue, M. D., (Baron de Curzay), of Philadelphia, and his wife, Ann Caroline Rodrigue, daughter of Hugh Bellas, a distinguished lawyer of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and County Antrim, Ireland (1717-89), of the noble family of Bellasis, counties Durham and York, of peerage of Great Britain, temp. Charles I. and Charles II.

Mrs. Tisdall survives her husband, and is active in her home community in Woodbridge, New Jersey, being a member of the Salamagundi Club, Sewaren History Club, and the Red Cross, in which she did very commendable work during the World War.

Professor Tisdall's character is summed up in the following extract from the minutes of the faculty, November 18, 1915:

"TRUE TO HIS CONVICTIONS."

By the death of Professor Fitz Gerald Tisdall, the Faculty of The College of the City of New York has lost a colleague who, by length of service, honesty of purpose and devotion to his *alma mater* has left an impression that will long endure. Both in his College work and in his other activities, he showed a strong sense of duty, and he was scrupulously exact in the performance of every task laid upon him, either in the daily course of his teaching or in Faculty meetings and committees. He would never evade one jot or title of the prescription. In the discussion of matters of College policy, he displayed the utmost seriousness, taking pains to assure himself of the justness of his position and to fortify his judgment with reasons. Believing himself to be right, he would not yield or retreat, even when he found himself in a minority, for he was exceedingly tenacious of his convictions and untiring in his efforts to make them prevail. The traditions and spirit of the Free Academy found in him an example and a constant advocate, and he always stood for accuracy and thorough training as the essentials in the education of youth. Not only on larger questions, but in more trifling things as well, such as sports and games, he exhibited the exactness and tenacity of his disposition and his rigid application of rules and principles. Though he was not without humor and geniality, the dominant impression he has left is that undeviatingness, of proceeding directly in the straight line he had marked out for himself.

The Faculty expresses its deep sympathy with his family and enters this note upon its minutes.

FITZSIMONS, David,

Capitalist, Philanthropist.

Although born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where his family resided for many years, David Fitzsimons was a resident of Atlantic City for nearly half a century, and he was rated one of the wealthiest men in that city. Moreover, he was a great factor in advancing the prosperity of his adopted city, for during that half century he played an active and often a leading part in and about every movement inaugurated for the public good and for civic improvement. His purse was open to every deserving cause, and his wise counsel was ever ready for those who sought it. He was a man of versatile talents, with many sides to his nature. He possessed a keen business mind, but so perfectly balanced with his other attributes that it never dominated his life to the exclusion of the gentler, nobler things of life. Business was to him but the means by which he was enabled to do good and to continue without stint his philanthropy and his charity. As a banker he was honorable and just; in politics he could always be found on the side of that cause promising advancement, but never accepting anything for himself, often to the regret of his friends who would have persuaded him. But he preferred to remain a worker in the ranks, doing his duty as he saw it, doing good secretly, if possible, and indifferent to public applause once he had decided where his duty lay. Such men are rare, but they are the hidden springs that keep the wheels of progress revolving, while other men, more spectacular, subside after a meteoric performance which has accomplished but little. Mr. Fitzsimons served his city and his generation well, and the record of his life is clean and honorable. He fought the good fight, he kept the faith, and has entered into his reward.

David Fitzsimons was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1865, and died at his home, No. 112 South Connecticut avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey, January 4, 1921. He was educated in the Philadelphia schools and at the Shortledge Academy, Media, Pennsylvania. His father, John Alexander Fitzsimons, was actively engaged in business with extensive steel and plate glass interests, and spent a great deal of his summer life in Atlantic City, where he acquired property interests of importance. The lad David often accompanied his father on his trips, and with his family spent his boyhood summers in the city by the sea. As a young man he managed his father's property in-

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Oscar Rolsen

terests in Atlantic City and Pittsburgh, and when his father died he made the former city his permanent home. He had extensive property interests in both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, including the Fitzsimons building in Pittsburgh, and his property interests in Atlantic City were also very large. He was vice-president of the Atlantic City National Bank, and president of the Eastern Fire Insurance Company, these two institutions owing much to his keen business mind, sound judgment and broad vision.

Mr. Fitzsimons' public spirit led him into every city philanthropy, and they will all feel the loss of his unselfish labors, his generous hand, and his influence. He was officially connected with St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church as vestryman; with the City Hospital as a governor; with the Young Men's Christian Association as a director; with the Public Library as a trustee, and with the Boy Scouts of America as a vice-president. He was wonderfully active along such lines, in fact his ability for doing good was only equalled by his ambition to be of real service to his fellowmen.

Mr. Fitzsimons was a Republican in politics, and could have had almost any office within the gift of the people had he availed himself of his popularity, but he always refused the use of his name. He was a Master Mason, a companion of the Royal Arch Masons, and a Sir Knight, affiliated with lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order in Atlantic City. He belonged to the Old Colony Club and to the Atlantic City Golf Club.

Mr. Fitzsimons married, December 27, 1890, Anna Carrolton, of Philadelphia, who survives him with four children: Marie, widow of James Bew, and mother of David and James Bew; John Alexander (3); Rodney and David, twins.

After impressive funeral services at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, under the direction of the rector and Mr. Fitzsimons' long-time friend, Rev. William W. Blatchford, the burial services were concluded at the family plot in Pleasantville cemetery, and there David Fitzsimons rests after fifty-five years of earthly existence.

ROESEN, Oscar,

Expert in Press Building.

Men of action are applauded in every walk in life, the spectacle of achievement arousing admiration on every side. But some of the greatest achievements are those of which the world in general know little. Few men marvel regarding the remote processes connected with the production of their daily food and apparel. Millions, countless millions all over the world, consider the daily newspaper a necessity, yet to only a comparative few is the source of this medium of human intelligence familiar. Those who know the history of the daily newspaper intimately know the significance of the name of Oscar Roesen in the newspaper world, and know that with his passing, May 14, 1921, to the progress of the art of printing was lost a great man.

Mr. Roesen was born August 13, 1857, in the old Ninth Ward of New York City, and was a son of Severn and Wilhelmina (Ludwig) Roesen. The father was an artist of recognized talent, and many of his subjects in still life have been given a permanent place in noteworthy collections, both in galleries and in private homes.

From his earliest excursions into the realm of education, as a pupil of the public schools of his native city, Mr. Roesen was a student, not only of the arts and sciences, but of cause and effect, of the practical application of abstract knowledge to the problems of daily life. When only eleven years of age he entered the world of action, fully assured that the conquest of the future lay in his own hands, and definitely interested in a certain general line of work. From

that time on, while never underrating its value, he relegated formal education to the evening hours—to the convenient season, and applied his attention to grappling with concrete problems which had to do with his chosen field of activity, and advanced his progress towards his ultimate goal.

His earliest employment was in a field closely allied to his life work, graining and polishing the stones used in lithographic printing, in preparation for the finishing processes. After becoming thoroughly familiar with this art, he was employed, at fourteen years of age, in electro-plating art objects, statues and imitation bronzes, learning in this connection the very processes which have since been used in electrotyping. During this time he attended the evening classes at Cooper Union, choosing courses of a technical nature.

In 1873 Mr. Roesen formed the association which endured until his death, when he entered the plant of R. Hoe & Company, one of the oldest and the largest manufacturers of printing presses in the United States, in the apprentice school maintained by this concern. For five years his apprenticeship continued, and his evenings were spent in the school also connected with this plant, in the study of higher mathematics, geometry, mechanical drawing, and various branches of applied mechanics. At the end of his apprenticeship he entered the employ of the same concern as an expert tool maker, and while active in this capacity spent his evenings at Cooper Union, perfecting himself in mechanical drawing and engineering. Mr. Roesen's rise with the Hoe Company was rapid. After two years as tool maker, he became foreman of the cylinder department, then erector and demonstrator of the huge printing presses that were then fast coming into general use among newspaper and magazine publishers, superseding the antiquated methods of earlier generations. During all this time Mr. Roesen was giving to his work the constructive attention which, discovering a weakness, devises a means of overcoming it. His next step made him outside foreman of all the Hoe activities, and placed him in charge of installations of all large printing presses. It was during the time these practical responsibilities devolved upon him, within the last two decades of the nineteenth century, and in the dawn of the twentieth, that the Hoe people gave the world so many "first" achievements in their line of endeavor. There was the first quadruple, (32 page) press, with two folders, in 1887; a year later the first three-page-wide press; in 1889 the first sextuple (48 page) press; in 1893 the first multi-color rotary press; and up to 1902, when they gave the world the first double-octuple (128 page) press, the intricacies of which the average reader of the daily and Sunday newspaper does not even dream of. And this outline omits entirely the many improvements which, by the application of hitherto unused principles, have made possible the voluminous sheets of the present day. Many of these devices are the achievements of Mr. Roesen himself, as he constantly met the problems of the mechanical side of journalism, and these improvements and inventions became still more significant in recent years when the problem of speed introduced itself as one of the biggest problems of the day, and when even that superseded itself in becoming too great for the endurance of the paper of present day production.

But Mr. Roesen could not be spared to finish out his career in the merely mechanical side of the business. In 1903 he was promoted to the sales force of the Hoe concern, and travelled not only all over the United States, but all over the world. In the course of this experience he became personally acquainted with the leading publishers of the entire globe. In 1910 he visited England, France and Germany, and in

1912 made a trip around the world, visiting in his itinerary, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Italy, Switzerland, France and England, and the record of his sales on this memorable trip gave the firm of R. Hoe & Comany the right to their present slogan, "The sun never sets on a Hoe Press." On April 9, 1918, Mr. Roesen was made second vice-president of R. Hoe & Company, by action of the board of directors of the concern, and on June 9, 1920, first vice-president, director and general superintendent, which offices he held until the time of his death.

The passing of this great and broadly useful man has brought to the attention of the public man appreciations which, owing to his inherent modesty, could not have been offered him during his lifetime, but which for the first time give the world in general some idea of what his activities signified. It is recalled in newspaper circles that his trip around the world has widely noted in the trade press, the "Fourth Estate" publishing an interesting and life-like picture of Mr. Roesen in Colombo, Ceylon, riding in a native cart. After his death his portrait appeared in the photogravure section of the New York "Sunday Times" for May 22, 1921. The New York "Herald" for May 15, 1921, noted editorially Mr. Roesen's habit of studying his work in its practical operations.

Oscar Roesen . . . was one of the rare types that not often coming into contact with, perhaps scarcely known to, the general public, yet have a very large and important share in the daily lives of the American people.

It was from his incessant and devoted attendance in newspaper press rooms the country over, watching the actual printing, that Oscar Roesen gained his inspiration for newer applications of old principles, and for other changes making for practical improvements in the printing press. The theory ever was in the great construction works of R. Hoe & Company. The practice was in the throbbing press rooms of the newspapers themselves, and it was here that the press builder pictured the results and thought out the ideas which have done such marvellous things for the higher development of the printing press and have made Oscar Roesen so well known and so admired of working newspaper men of several continents.

In a more personal tribute appearing in the "Editor and Publisher" for May 21, 1921, Charles F. Hart writes:

His mind was young, and his heart still younger; no experience was too daring for him; no traditions hemmed him in; only his superb judgment and experience held him in check when a new thought was suggested. Two days before his death he was planning radical departures in the design of rotogravure presses.

Not alone in his knowledge of printing machinery was he great. He had a still greater asset, he knew men. . . . Through the various stages of his career he learned the viewpoint of the apprentice, the machinist, the erector, the foreman, the outside superintendent, the salesman and the high executive. . . . At no stage of his career did he forget his earlier struggles. . . . How many men he placed in responsible positions in newspaper and printing establishments of this and many other countries cannot be estimated. . . .

Oscar Roesen is gone. That cheery hello! is stilled forever. That wonderful faculty of getting at the bottom of our troubles will help us no more, but his memory will live, and we who have profited so richly from his freely given store of knowledge, who have looked upon him as our counsellor and friend in sunshine and rain, will cherish his memory and keep it green. We shall not see his like again.

Mr. Roesen died on the fourteenth day of May, a Saturday morning, 1921. He had been at his office as usual the day before, and although he had been more or less affected by heart trouble for two years, his death was a fearful shock to all who knew him, indeed to the trade all 'round the world. He had breakfast as usual at his home, seeming well, and went to his room to look over the morning paper. He was stricken suddenly, drooped in his chair, and "went to sleep," as a member of his family said, never regaining consciousness and

passing away in a short time. The funeral services were held at the residence, No. 558 Decatur street, Brooklyn, several clergymen of his own denomination, Presbyterian, pastor, former pastors and all personal friends, were in attendance and took part in the services. His body now lies in Lutheran Cemetery.

On May 8, 1884, in New York City, Mr. Roesen married Isabella L. Germann, daughter of Frederick and Magdalena Germann, who survives him, with their three children: Hildegarde I. L., who resides at home; Oscar C., who was prominent some time ago as a young lad in connection with wireless experiments, and is now identified with the sales and engineering department of R. Hoe & Company; and Robert H., who served two years as a first lieutenant of engineers in the World War, and is now a member of the firm of John H. Muller Company, engineers and truckmen, of New York City.

LATZ, Mack,

Noted Hotel Proprietor.

After twenty-five years of wonderful success as a traveling salesman, Mack Latz conceived the idea that he could as successfully manage a resort hotel. After several smaller ventures, all of them successful, he permanently located at Atlantic City, and there he conducted that perfectly appointed and most popular beach front establishment, the Alamac Hotel. He was a man of wonderful personality and numbered among his friends great merchants like Wanamaker, Field, Gimbel, Lit, Altman and Straus, while his acquaintance among theatrical folk and politicians was unusually large. He was friendly with them all, and he was acknowledged one of the best hotel men in the country. He was a man of unflinching courage and loyally faithful in his friendships. Truthful, unaffected and sincere, he won the respect of all who knew him. All that he had came to him as the result of hard work, for he knew there was no royal road to fortune. He was six feet, of tremendous energy. He was a son of Solomon and Carolina (Eiseman) Latz, both born in Germany, his father a man of learning, who after coming to the United States dealt in real estate. Both parents are now deceased.

Mack Latz was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 19, 1856, and died at the Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey, January 4, 1920. He attended grammar and high schools, and began his business life as an errand boy in a Bridgeport grocery store. At the age of eighteen he secured a position as road salesman for a metropolitan wholesale clothing manufacturer, and for more than twenty-five years he continued "on the road," compiling a sales record unequaled before or since. He was a wonderful salesman and known all over the United States. During his constant road life he naturally became a close observer of hotels, their management and systems, also becoming well acquainted with the leading hotel managers and owners all over the country. Gradually he conceived ideas of his own concerning hotel management, and after his children were born he wearied of a life which kept him away from home so much and finally decided to attempt to reduce some of his ideas and theories to practice.

His first hotel ventures were modest ones, made at different Long Island points and in New Jersey, and were uniformly successful. These small hotels proved his ideas were practical and he put them in practice in a larger hotel on the beach front at Atlantic City. That establishment was a magnificent success, not more perhaps through its perfection of management than from the fact that Mack Latz was managing it. He was of that type that is peculiar, perhaps strange, an honest, simple, direct man with a clean

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Mack Latz

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mind, truthful, unaffected, and so sincere as to command earnest respect. Firmness and decision were distinguishing traits, yet he was a kind neighbor and a good citizen, beloved as well as respected. He was so full of living vital force that it is yet hard to realize that he has passed away. He was an Elk and a Rotarion, a member of the Jewish faith, and faithful to every obligation. He rests in a beautiful mausoleum erected Elk and a Rotarian, a member of the Jewville, New Jersey.

Mack Latz married, at Leavenworth, Kansas, Allah Hershfield, daughter of Colonel R. N. Hershfield, a veteran of the Civil War, born in Syracuse, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Latz were the parents of two sons, Milton Cadet and Harry L. Latz, both noted hotel men, and a daughter, Gladys, wife of William J. Klein. Mrs. Latz, a woman of rare distinction, survives her husband.

VAN RAALTE, Zealie,

Executive in Great Business House.

One of the most widely recognized names in the dry goods world is that of Van Raalte, and the hand of Death has recently removed from the concern which this name represents, one of its most active executives, Zealie Van Raalte, younger brother of the head, and vice-president of the E. & Z. Van Raalte Company.

Mr. Van Raalte was born in New York City, June 17, 1867, and was a son of Benjamin and Julia (Hanan) Van Raalte. As a boy he attended the public schools of his native city, but only until he was eleven years of age. He then left school to enter upon what has proved a remarkable career, his first activity being the selling of newspapers. He soon took a step upward in the commercial world, becoming identified with some of the old dry goods stores of this city, such as Ridley's on Grand street, and the old A. T. Stewart's store, one of the big shopping centers of its day, long since replaced by the Wanamaker store. He began in the dry goods business as stock boy, then advanced to clerk, later gaining his first wholesale experience with L. Erstein & Brother, Incorporated, whose employ he entered in 1892, in the capacity of ribbon salesman. He was connected with that concern for a period of twelve years, during which time he acquired an interest in the business. He then purchased an interest in the firm of S. Oppenheimer & Levy, his elder brother, E. Van Raalte, at that time being a member of this firm. Even then this firm was prominent as a veiling house, but Mr. Van Raalte's vision compassed a far wider field of activity than had theretofore been projected by any concern interested in this branch of textile production and distribution. In 1912 the brothers Van Raalte absorbed the entire interests of the house, and with this transfer the name became E. & Z. Van Raalte. With the active management of the business largely in his own hands, Zealie Van Raalte then began a policy of expansion which should eventually comprehend his dream. Theretofore veilings had been rated among the accessories, popular only as the whim of fashion favored them. Mr. Van Raalte instituted a campaign, then an innovation, of constructive advertising of veilings. He was criticized and ridiculed, but he placed veilings and nettings among the standard fabrics in constant demand, making the fluctuation in this field a thing of the past. On this foundation he built the first complete veiling plant in the United States, a model of modern efficiency from the standpoint of production, and unequalled in the entire world. From from being satisfied with even an achievement of this magnitude, Mr. Van Raalte, in 1917, added silk gloves and glove silk hosiery and under-

wear to the scope of the firm's production. Factory after factory he built or acquired, and in 1919 reached the pinnacle of his ambition in the organization of a powerful corporation bearing his name. Now the Van Raalte interests comprise, besides the spacious New York offices and salesrooms, thirteen factories in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and the white-ticket trademark, another of his own ideas, is one of the most familiar in the dry goods trade. Three thousand five hundred people are employed by this concern, and their product is well known the world over.

Mr. Van Raalte's personality had much to do with the rapid and enormous growth of this business, not only in the relations of the concern to the trade, but back of that, in the productive end. He was a friend of every employee, accessible, sympathetic, inspiring a loyalty rarely known in the manufacturing world. While broadly interested in every phase of public progress, his time and energies were wholly occupied in his work, and public affairs held no interest for him as a field of activity. He was widely appreciative of all efforts for the relief of the poor, and was a trustee of the Hebrew Infants' Home. In his little leisure he sought the open, and was a member of the Woodmere Country Club. He was a devout member of the Temple Israel.

Mr. Van Raalte's death occurred at his residence in New York City, and was very sudden. The shock of the news carried far. Services were held at his residence at No. 325 West End avenue, and for two days the salesrooms and all factories of the concern were closed in tribute to his memory.

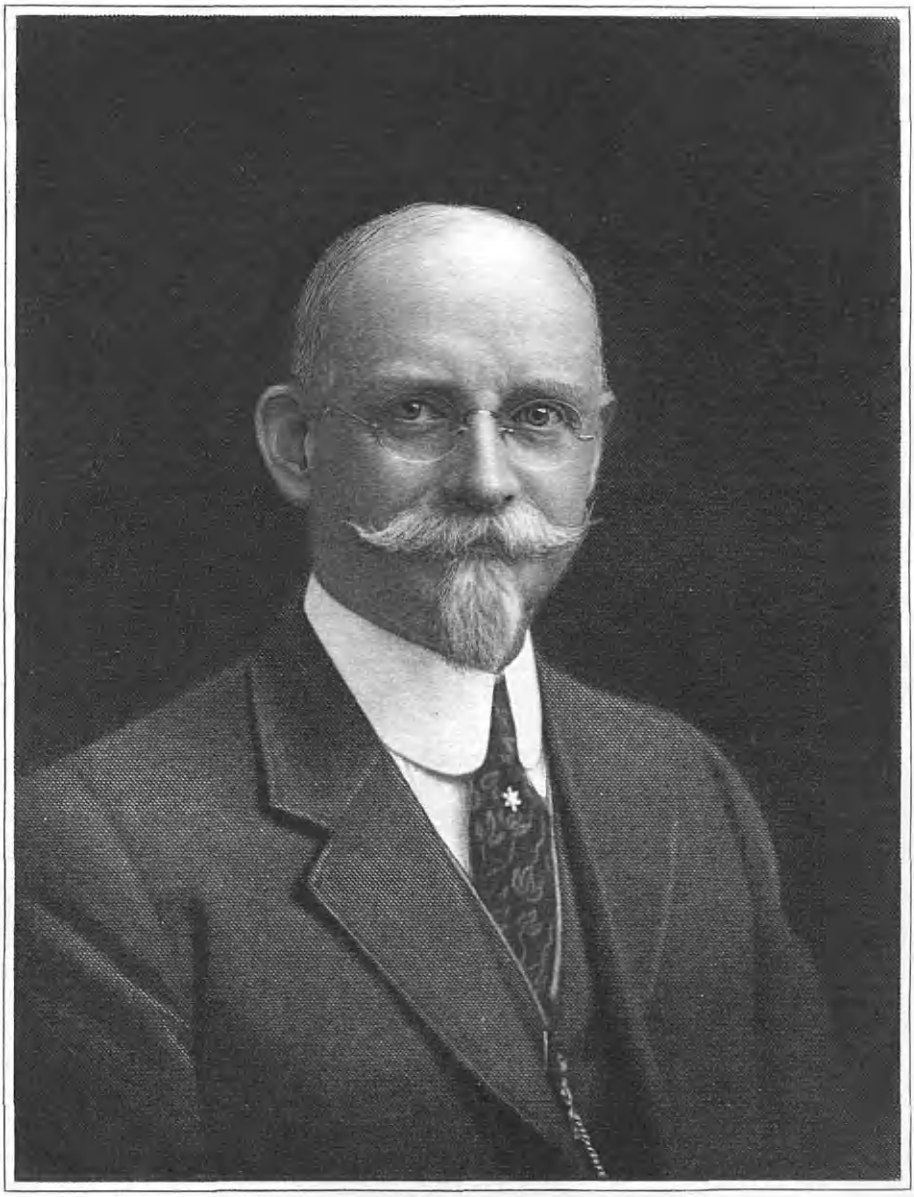
On April 17, 1893, Mr. Van Raalte married Rose Loeb, daughter of Henry and Theresa Loeb, and they were the parents of four children: Benjamin, born January 30, 1894; Arthur, born April 6, 1896; Theresa, born October 8, 1898; and Adele, born March 10, 1902. Mrs. Van Raalte and the children all survive him, the sons being identified with the concern.

REINHARDT, George N.,

Man of Affairs.

A native of the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, George N. Reinhardt maintained during his entire life his home within a radius of one mile of his birthplace. Mr. Reinhardt was a prominent man of affairs in the Bronx, and the sixty-four years of his life were spent in well directed, fruitful effort, which won the approval and regard of his associates.

Son of J. F. Louis and Margaretha Reinhardt, George Nicholas Reinhardt was born on the west side of the present Third avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth streets, New York City. He attended Public School No. 2, originally Public School No. 61, on Third avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth streets, in the Bronx, and as a young man entered the hay, grain, and feed business with his father, continuing its direction upon the death of the elder Reinhardt. Under his management this enterprise was broadened and developed and is now (1921) conducted by his estate, being left by him in the orderly efficiency which characterized all of his dealings. Mr. Reinhardt also operated largely in real estate and handled much valuable New York property in the course of his activities. He was one of the organizers, the first president, and a stockholder of the Bronx National Bank; a stockholder in the Twenty-third Ward Bank; and a trustee and for many years treasurer of the North Side Savings Bank. His standing in the community was such that his name inspired confidence, and his keen financial sense and strict integrity were held in full appreciation by his fellows.



Jean Reinhardt

Mr. Reinhardt was a member of the Bronx Board of Trade, the New York Produce Exchange, and the Taxpayers Alliance, while unconnected with practical matters were his memberships in the New York Zoological Society, the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Schnorer Club, and the Old Timers Association. He affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, and while he took but a mild interest in political affairs he was a firm believer in good government along business lines.

George N. Reinhardt married, in New York City, July 16, 1890, Josephine, daughter of John Peter and Theresia Binzen. Children: George N., Jr., born May 29, 1891; Arthur E., born January 8, 1894; Walter B., born May 29, 1900; Robert L., born January 14, 1904.

Mr. Reinhardt died June 7, 1921. His passing brought a distinct loss to the circles that had known him so well, and to the many who treasured his love and friendship.

SUNDQUIST, Peter,

Building Contractor.

Among the many men active along constructive lines in Minneapolis, Minnesota, is Peter Sundquist, who is at the head of the firm of Sundquist & Olness, and handles large interests in contracting, also doing a considerable business in real estate and rentals.

Mr. Sundquist was born in Holmsveden, Sweden, October 9, 1887. He was educated in the public schools of his native country. Coming to America alone, in 1907, to make his way to success in a new country, the young man located in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He first secured employment as a carpenter and continued along this line for a space of three years. The rapidly growing city gave this line of effort great activity, and at the end of the period mentioned, Mr. Sundquist took up contracting and building for himself. He began in a small way, but the business constantly developed and became an important interest. He was soon handling larger contracts, and has made something of a specialty of apartment buildings. Some of the larger structures of this nature which Mr. Sundquist has built are: The Garfield apartments, the Garfield villa, the Princess apartments, the Appleton villa, the Alexandra and Alpine apartments, the Florence apartments, and the Nicolet avenue apartments. In the year 1919, Mr. Sundquist formed a partnership with Theodore T. Olness, a prominent young business man of Minneapolis, and together they are now operating under the name of the Sundquist & Olness Investment Company. Their offices are located in the Security building, and their business includes real estate and the care of rental lists, besides continuous activity in the contracting line.

Individually Mr. Sundquist has wide interests of varying nature. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and an interested worker in its ranks. He is a popular member of the Odin Club. For relaxation he turns to the great out-of-doors, being fond of fishing, hunting, sharp-shooting, and is skilled in the use of skis. Politically Mr. Sundquist supports the Republican party, and his religious belief is the Protestant faith.

On June 22, 1910, Mr. Sundquist married, in Lafayette, Minnesota, Annie Sophie Carlson, and they have two children: Evelyn R., and Violet L.

ADRIAN, Joseph Michael,

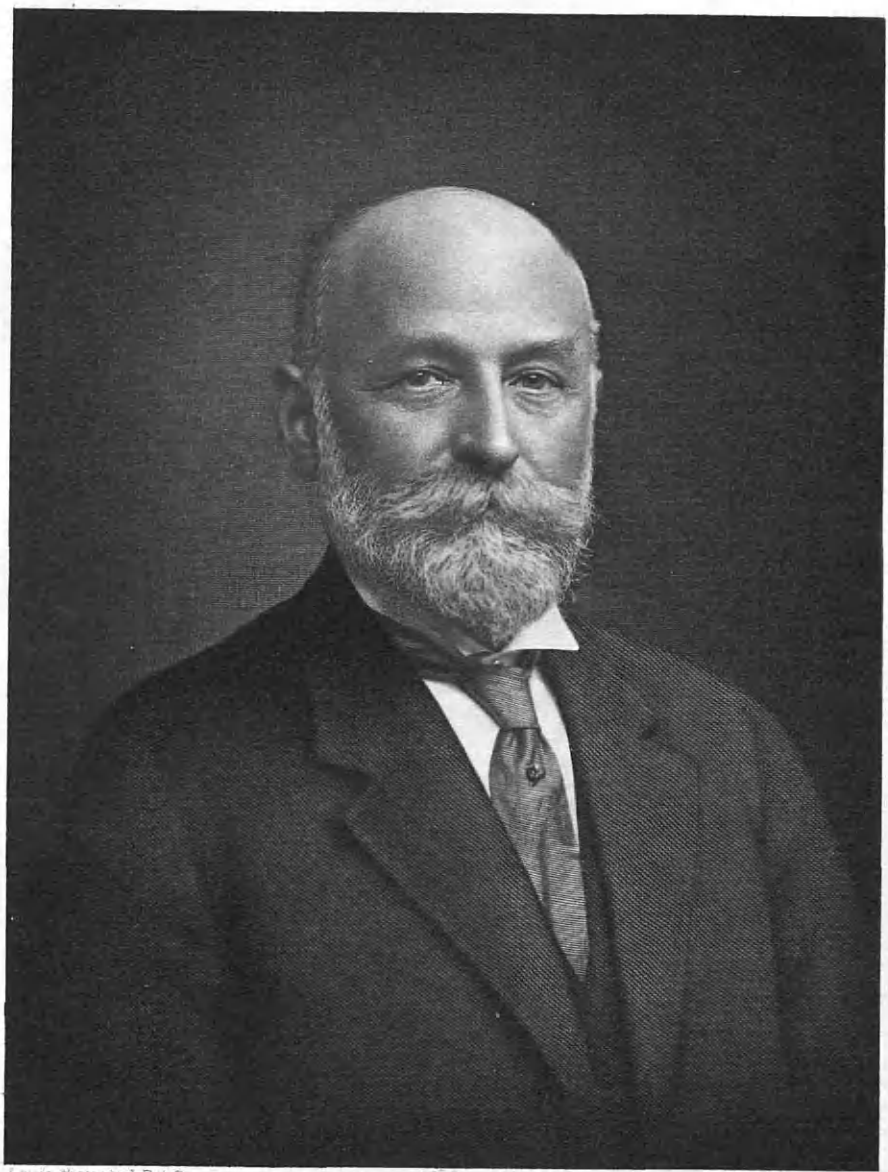
Business Man, Financier.

When Grand street, New York, was "uptown" and an important retail shopping district, Michael Joseph Adrian and his son, Joseph Michael Adrian, founded a wholesale and retail business thereon, from which sprang the Michael J. Adrian Corporation, of No. 137 East 34th street, New York City. In 1907 the father was called home; in 1921 the son passed to his reward, and now a third generation and a namesake, Joseph M. (2) Adrian, represents the family in the corporation. Both men of the past were men of ability and integrity, and the business they founded is built on a foundation they had proved and tested and found secure.

Michael Joseph Adrian, son of Peter and Gertrude (Scholtz) Adrian, of Klingenberg-on-Main, Bavaria, was born in the home of his parents, October 5, 1829, and died in New York City, February 14, 1907. Michael J. Adrian became a prosperous and influential business man and citizen of New York, engaging in the tobacco and cigar business, and later in the real estate business. He was the founder of the Commercial Exchange Bank in 1871, was its president for thirty years, and a member of its directorate until his death in 1907. He was a Democrat in politics, but held no office. In religion he was a Roman Catholic.

Michael J. Adrian married Marie Anna Erbacher, who was born on April 3, 1831, in Klingenberg-on-Main, Bavaria, and died there, while on a travel tour from the United States, November 14, 1891. They were the parents of six children: Charles L., born October 15, 1850; George S., born April 29, 1855; Joseph Michael, of whom further; Anna M. Kuhn, born March 7, 1864; Mary M. Etzel, born December 16, 1865; Francis L., born April 12, 1867.

Joseph Michael Adrian, third son of Michael Joseph and Marie Anna (Erbacher) Adrian, was born in the home of his parents, southwest corner of Division and Gouverneur streets, New York City, September 29, 1858, and died at his residence, No. 305 East Broadway, New York City, March 3, 1921. He was educated in the Holy Redeemer parochial school, East Third street, and at De La Salle Institute, in his native city. He began business life in 1875 as clerk with John Wilkinson, grocer, at Grand and Chrystie streets, New York, but two years later transferred his services to Straiton & Storm, wholesale dealers in tobacco and cigars, continuing with that firm for six years, 1877-1883. He there became intimately acquainted with the detail of the tobacco business, and in 1883 became associated with his father in the wholesale and retail tobacco business, their place of business being located at No. 472 Grand street, with several branch retail stores in other parts of the city. At the time this business was started a real estate and insurance business was established, and when the tobacco and cigar business was discontinued in 1910, Mr. Adrain continued the real estate and insurance business until his death. Two years before selling his tobacco interests, Joseph M. Adrian organized the Michael J. Adrian Corporation, a large real estate holding company, and from 1908 until his passing was a director of that corporation, and from 1911 was its capable president. For thirty years he was a director of the Commercial Exchange Bank, of New York City, for ten years was vice-president, for three years its president, and for the final three years of his life was chairman of the board of directors of that institution. The foregoing record shows Mr. Adrian to have been connected with the business life of his city for forty-six years, 1875-1921, and for thirty-eight of these years was a merchant and business man under his own name. He was an able business man and stood high in the



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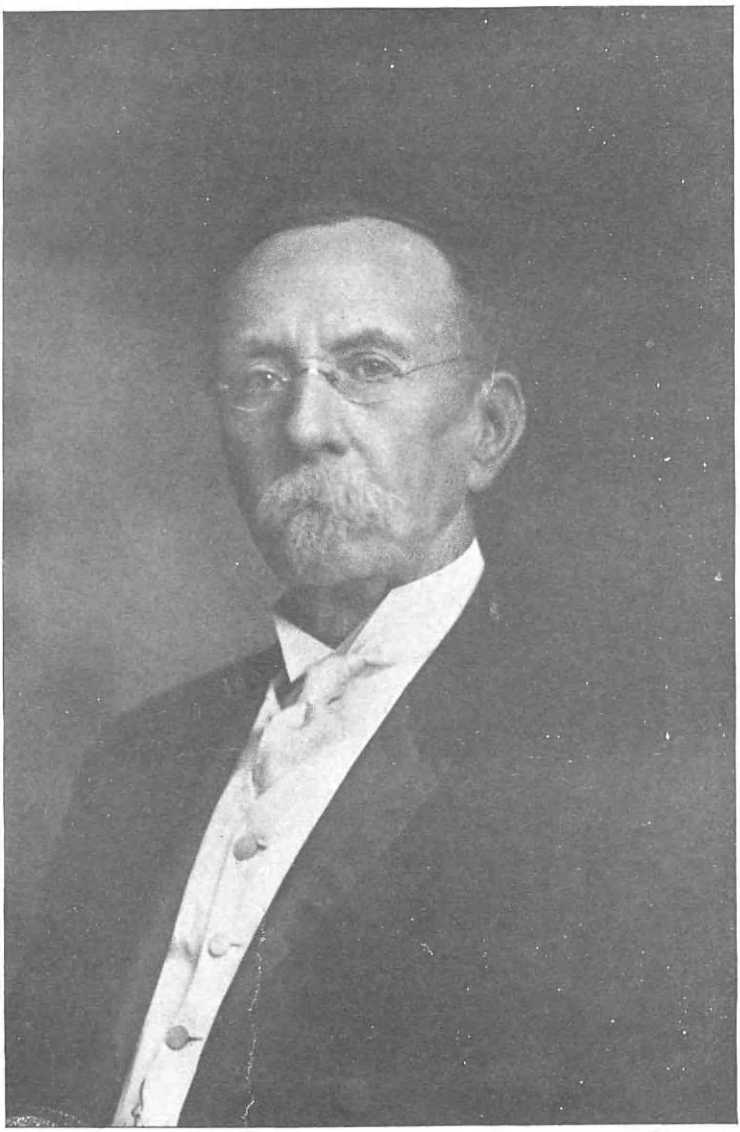

D. W. Fox

estimation of his contemporaries. In 1910 the headquarters of the Michael J. Adrian Corporation were moved from No. 472 Grand street to No. 137 East Thirty-fourth street, where they yet remain (1921).

A member of the Roman Catholic church, and for many years a trustee of Our Lady of Sorrows Church, Pitt and Stanton streets, Mr. Adrian had the further distinction of being the only lay-member of the corporate board of the Province of St. Joseph of the Capuchin Order, an order of Monks founded by St. Francis. The Province of St. Joseph comprises all the churches and congregations conducted by that order in the eastern part of the United States, principally in New York State. In this position he succeeded his father upon the latter's death in 1907, and has been succeeded by his son, Joseph M. 2nd, (1921). He was a member of St. Vincent de Paul, the Holy Name, and Ozanam societies of the church; the Catholic Club, of which he was for several years vice-president and governor; and was a member of the Bankers' Club of New York.

Mr. Adrian married, in New York City, September 29, 1885, Cecilia Marie Vennewald, born at No. 53 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, May 29, 1867, daughter of Stephen Anthony and Theresa Marie (von Dudenhausen) Vennewald, her father a pharmacist. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Adrian were the parents of seven children: 1. Cecilia A., born July 20, 1887; educated in St. Anne's Academy, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; married Harold A. Cunningham. 2. Gertrude T., born October 25, 1888, now deceased; was educated with her sister; married Edmund L. Munson. 3. Joseph M. (2), born July 20, 1892; educated in St. Francis Xavier College and New York University Law School; a member of the New York bar. 4. Lucie M., born June 21, 1894; educated in St. Anne's Academy. 5. Paula M., born March 13, 1896; educated in St. Anne's Academy and Sacred Heart Academy. 6. Marie A., born March 10, 1898; educated in St. Anne's Academy and Villa Marie Academy. 7. Agnes F., born January 1, 1901; educated in St. Anne's Academy and Sacred Heart Academy.

FOX, Daniel W.,

Business Man.

The surname Fox has been connected with New England history since the year 1635, when John Fox, a native of Lincolnshire, England, came to the American Colonies. Among other founders of the name was Thomas Fox, who was of Concord in 1638, and the same or another Thomas Fox, who was at Cambridge in 1644. About fifty enlistments in the Revolutionary War are credited to this family, and the name is to-day one of the most honored in New England. Richard Fox, of Wethersfield, was the progenitor of the Connecticut branches of the family, and the ancestor of the late Daniel W. Fox, of Plainville, Connecticut.

The surname is derived from the nickname, "the fox," which in its original application could not have been uncomplimentary, or it would not have been so frequently and willingly accepted. The Yorkshire Poll Tax has a very large number of instances, showing that the name was well established and in use throughout England as early as the year 1379.

Daniel W. Fox, son of Abney and Anna (Webster) Fox, was born in Northfield, Connecticut, February 7, 1830. His father was a prominent manufacturer and well known citizen of Northfield, where he died while his son was still a boy. Daniel W. Fox was educated in the local public schools, and at an early age was bound out to a neighboring farmer. At the age of sixteen years, he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carriage painting, which

he followed for a short period, and later he studied the profession of embalming. Mr. Fox was one of the pioneers in this field in Connecticut, and throughout the years of his practice in it witnessed many revolutionary changes in methods. After graduating at the Barnes School of Embalming at Boston, Massachusetts, he established himself at Plainville, where he was actively engaged in business up to the time of his death. He was frequently called upon to conduct religious services at funerals also. In addition to this work, Mr. Fox was active in the real estate business, buying and selling property in Plainville and the vicinity from time to time. For more than forty years he was the agent of the Adams Express Company at Plainville.

Mr. Fox was a well known and influential figure in public life in Plainville, and represented the town ably in the Connecticut State Legislature for one term. He was also justice of the peace, and member of the Board of Selectmen. A Republican in political belief, he was, nevertheless, not bound by political platforms against his better judgment. The welfare and advancement of Plainville were always paramount issues with him, and he was a constant worker toward this end. Few men occupied a higher place in the regard of the town than did Daniel W. Fox.

Mr. Fox married (first) Charlotte Bartholomew, who died in Plainville, in her twenty-second year. He married (second) Mary Cook, daughter of Sylvester and Marchia (Frances) Cook, of Harwinton, Connecticut, member of a prominent old Connecticut family. Daniel W. and Mary (Cook) Fox were the parents of the following children: 1. Charlotte, widow of the late Alexander Diggle, who died at Middletown, Connecticut, March 3, 1898; their children were: i. Charles W., clothing merchant of Hartford, married Grace L. Hills, one child, Charles W., Jr., born October 16, 1909; ii. Albert Fox, died April 16, 1917, aged thirty-five years; iii. Anna S., wife of W. Allen Bailey, son of Walter E. and Barbara M. (Kunkel) Bailey, of Wethersfield, and they have one son, W. Allen, born April 8, 1915. Mr. Bailey succeeded Mr. Fox in business, and in a large measure stepped into his place in the business and public life of Plainville. He is well known in Masonic circles, and is a member of Blue Lodge, No. 14, and of Bristol Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. 2. Gertrude, died at the age of two years. 3. Anna W., widow of James L. Sheffield, of South Glastonbury, Connecticut; their children were: i. Elmore W., married Mildred Olcott, and has one daughter, Anna Louise; ii. Stanley C., married Gladys Griswold, and they are the parents of one son, Curtis James.

Daniel W. Fox died at Plainville, Connecticut, August 4, 1913, at the venerable age of eighty-three years, an active figure in business and public life until the close of his career. His death was sincerely mourned by hundreds. Mrs. Fox died at her home in Plainville, August 13, 1904.

LARKIN, John,

Business Man, Public Official.

No favoring circumstances stimulated John Larkin and gave impetus to his efforts at the outset of his career, but strong purpose, determination and creditable ambition prompted him to do his best in every relation of business life. John Larkin was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, January 9, 1842, and came to this country with his parents when about one year of age. He was the son of Edmond and Anna S. (Callahan) Larkin. Edmond Larkin, who was a stone mason, emigrated from Ireland, coming to America and settling first at Quebec. From Canada he soon crossed the

line to the United States, and after a short residence in Vermont, located in Norwich, Connecticut. In 1865, he removed to Minnesota, where he engaged in farming, and where he died in 1886, his wife having passed away five years previously. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Larkin: John, who died in infancy; John, of whom further; Nicholas, William, Michael, Mary, Lawrence, Lawrence, Thomas, Richard, Martin.

Until John Larkin reached the age of seven, his father, Edmond Larkin, resided in the city of Norwich, but then removed to a farm nearby, where the boy lived until he was fifteen years old. Then he took the responsibilities upon his own shoulders, and began, alone, to make his way in the world, which was destined to bring him success. He was first employed in what is now Sprague, a place not far from Norwich, and worked there for sixteen years, first in the wool and cotton industry, and then in other businesses. In 1874, Mr. Larkin removed to Derby, Connecticut, and engaged in the meat business at the corner of Anson and Sixth streets, which stood on the site which is now Barron's block. Soon after he moved across Anson street to the building on the opposite corner, and conducted a grocery and meat business until about 1891, when he became interested in real estate at Fort Trumbull Beach, which was then known as Burn's Point. Here he entered the hotel business, conducting the Larkin House for twenty years, or until 1911, when he retired from business after a long and successful career. Mr. Larkin was a model of the self-made man, his success in life came to him solely as the result of his own indefatigable efforts to advance himself, not through favor, influence or the downfall of his competitors.

Politically, Mr. Larkin was a Democrat, and while he never sought office he was elected several times to positions in the government in Derby, his sound common sense and his good judgment and strict honesty making him sought by the political leaders to give strength to their ticket and administer the affairs of the city with honesty and credit. Men in the business world as well as in the political world held him in the highest respect, and their confidence in his intelligence and probity was manifested in electing him burgess of the borough of Birmingham. Later he was an assessor for a number of years and when, under the city form of government, the meeting of the freeman was abolished and in its place the board of apportionment and taxation was appointed, Mr. Larkin was one of the members of the first board and was one of those men who started this new idea in city government on a course that has become exceptionally successful, although at that time it was considered in many quarters as an unwise departure from the old form of the town or city meeting and a doubtful experiment.

John Larkin married Jane Murry, daughter of Jeremiah and Julia (Driscoll) Murry, of County Cork, Ireland, and to them have been born the following children: 1. Mary Agnes, died aged twenty-two years. 2. John William, married Frances Leamy, and has five children: Mary Agnes, Margaret Jenette, Jane Elizabeth, John M., Edmond Francis. 3. Dr. Edmond Joseph Larkin, graduate of New York College of Dentistry, now a prominent dentist of Stamford. 4. Jane Elizabeth, wife of Ira Hoyt, and has three children: Mary Larkin, Cecelia Elizabeth, Ira Mortimer. 5. Julia Anastatia, died aged seven years. The Larkin family are members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Derby, and until failing health prevented, Mr. Larkin was very active in the church work and a member of the Holy Name Society. He was a kind and tender husband and father, who found his greatest pleasure in his own home and in giving

his children the educational advantages which he as a boy had missed. Mr. Larkin passed away at his home, No. 21 Seymour avenue, Derby, Connecticut, October 6, 1915, and his loss was mourned by the community who had lost an honorable, upright citizen and a friend who by kindness and consideration for others had endeared him to all who knew him.

JOHNSON, Charles Toppan,

Veteran Railroad Employee.

His life passed entirely in the past century, Charles Toppan Johnson, for forty years a member of the operating staff of the old Northern Missouri Railroad, was a well known, picturesque figure of old St. Louis. He was the first conductor in charge of a train running over the tracks of that road, assuming his duties upon his return from the Mexican War, and his friends, made in the performance of his duties and in social life, were legion. He lived through a period of remarkable change and progress, met in full the requirements of good citizenship, and his life was marked by honor and unbending integrity.

Charles Toppan Johnson was a descendant of distinguished New England ancestry, son of Captain Eleazer Johnson, grandson of Captain William Pierce Johnson, and great-grandson of Captain Eleazer Pierce Johnson. Captain Eleazer P. Johnson owned a fleet of trading vessels sailing between Massachusetts ports and the West Indies in the sugar and molasses trade, and was in the West Indies when the Revolutionary War broke out. His vessel, "American Hero," he loaded with arms and ammunition, and brought to America the first outside aid in the struggle for freedom, distributing these sinews of war among the first defenders of the country at the port of Boston. Captain Eleazer P. Johnson was also the leader of the first party that threw British tea into Boston Harbor in protest against the oppressive taxes which had been imposed. He also led his men to the powder house in Newburyport, and they demolished this storage place, distributed the powder, and then burned the boxes, all of these stirring events occurring several months before the "Boston Tea Party" of history took place. This Captain Johnson built the wharf at Newburyport which still bears his name. Mr. Johnson's grandfather, Captain William Pierce Johnson, was one of the early shipbuilders of Newburyport, and his father, Captain Eleazer Johnson, born in Newburyport, November 12, 1790, continued the long connection of the family with the sea. He filled the office of city clerk of Newburyport for forty years, and was a prominent and influential resident of that place. His wife was Fanny Toppan.

Charles Toppan Johnson was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 21, 1819. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and on April 1, 1837, a youth of eighteen years, came to St. Louis, Missouri. In this city he established in hardware dealings in partnership with a cousin, Edward Johnson, and at the outbreak of the Mexican War he enlisted in the company of Captain Weightman, of St. Louis, which was attached to Doniphan's division. When the American forces had returned from Mexico, Mr. Johnson resumed commercial activity in St. Louis and opened a grocery store on Third street, which he conducted for several years. In 1855 he retired from commercial life and accepted a position as conductor on the old Northern Missouri Railroad, which had just been completed, and he was the first conductor to run a train over that road. He remained constantly on duty for forty years, and his death, which came from heart failure while in charge of his train, found him one of the oldest conductors on active duty in the State. He was a faithful, loyal employe,

C. T. Johnson

always watchful of the interests of the company whose representative he was, and was exceedingly popular with the patrons of the road because of his kindly disposition, unfailing courtesy, and ready good humor.

In the early days of his St. Louis residence, Mr. Johnson was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of the city, attached to St. Louis Company No. 4, and he was a member of Tuscan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. During the Civil War his sympathies were frankly with the Southern cause, and his courageous, outspoken advocacy with the Confederacy led him into numerous encounters with Union adherents. On one occasion, in 1863, while the struggle was at its height, the notorious Jim Lane, leader of the "Kansas Red Legs," was forced to apologize to Mr. Johnson for derogatory remarks made in reference to the Confederacy.

Mr. Johnson married, on November 24, 1865, Sarah A., daughter of H. T. Bedel, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and Maria (Thompson) Bedel, of Cherry Valley, New York. Mrs. Johnson survives him, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri.

Charles Toppan Johnson died in St. Louis, June 7, 1895. Most of his generation have joined him, but this and other records perpetuate the memory of a man who performed his duty as he saw it, who made any necessary sacrifice to his convictions, and whose life was blameless in every relation.

ADDENDA—INDEX

ADDENDA

Brown, Rome G., p. 260—In this narrative, John Putnam is named as a maternal ancestor of Mr. Brown. This is incorrect. Mr. Brown is descended from John Putnam in the paternal line, that John Putnam being ancestor of the famous New England Putnams, including Generals Rufus and Israel Putnam, of the Revolution.

Murphy, William J., p. 258—By the will of Mr. Murphy, after providing for his family and certain special bequests, the University of Minnesota is made the residuary legatee for the express purpose of founding and maintaining a department to be known as The W. J. Murphy School of Journalism.

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NOTE—An asterisk (*) set against a name calls attention to note under head of Addenda.

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